

# TOILERS OF MISSOURI

1910

STATISTICS COVERING ORGANIZED LABOR  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
JANUARY 1, 1910

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Issued as a Supplement to the 32d  
Annual Report of the

**Bureau of Labor Statistics**

(RED BOOK, PART 2)

---

DISTRIBUTED, 1911

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Compiled and Published by the  
**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

J. C. A. HILLER, Commissioner

J. H. NOLEN, Deputy Com.

A. T. EDMONSTON, SUPERVISOR OF STATISTICS

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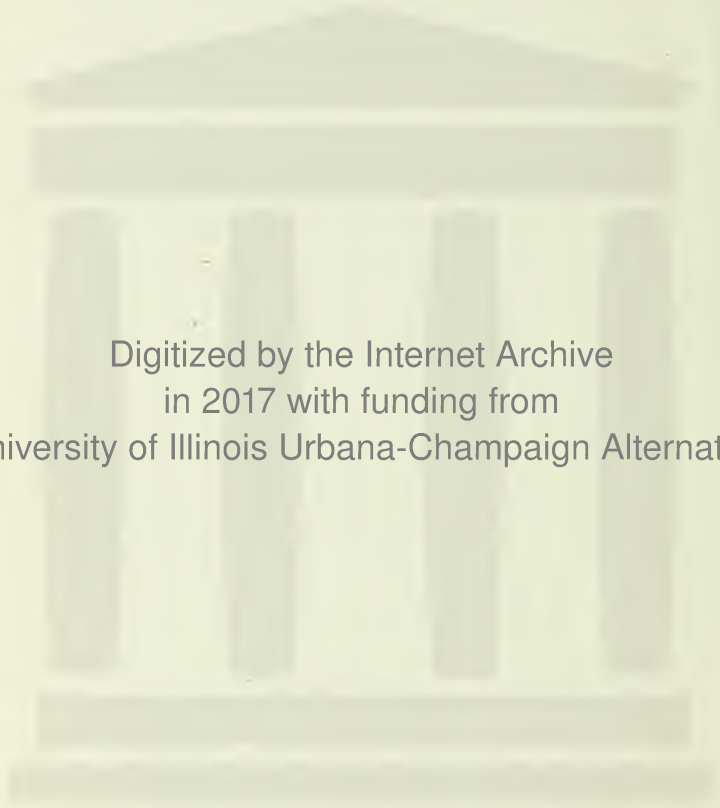
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*Delegates to Nineteenth Annual Convention, Missouri State Federation of Labor, Jefferson City, Mo., September, 1910.*

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- 1—Strikes and other similar disagreements of 1909 and 1910
  - 2—The convict labor problem and annual output of prison shops
  - 3—State Free Employment Department
  - 4—Inspection Department, private employment agencies
  - 5—Employers' liability and workmen's compensation problem.
  - 6—Child and woman labor questions; suggested reforms.
  - 7—Other information of interest to employers and employes
- 

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## FAVORS ABOLISHING LEASING SYSTEM.

## STATE AUDITOR GORDON'S STAND.

State Auditor John P. Gordon, who is a member of the State Board of Prison Inspectors, in his annual report, covering the year 1909 and 1910, issued early in 1911, which is intended for the Forty-sixth General Assembly, comes out boldly and plainly against the present system of leasing out the labor of convicts in the penitentiary. While his message on the subject is brief, it is right to the point and meets with the hearty approval and endorsement of the majority of the members of the Joint Labor Legislation committee, reading:

"I am of the opinion that the old practice of hiring out the convicts at the penitentiary should be abolished, and that the convicts be used in such service as will cause their work not to come in competition with honest labor."

"JOHN P. GORDON,  
State Auditor."

A PUBLIC DOCUMENT FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION.

This pamphlet was prepared for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, under the direction and authority of Commissioner J. C. A. Hiller, by Supervisor of Statistics A. T. Edmonston, assisted by Statisticians W. P. Mitchell and Thos. P. Rixey, and Stenographers Misses Emily K. Geiger and Myrtle R. Bradley, of the statistical and record corps of the Department, on information gathered by C. O. Cornelius, Special Agent; John S. White, Superintendent of the St. Louis Free Employment Bureau, and Carl F. Schweizer, Superintendent of the Kansas City Free Employment Bureau.



# ORGANIZED LABOR, MISSOURI.

{ 1909.  
1910.

## STATISTICAL DETAILS WOVEN INTO A RUNNING STORY.

Organized labor prospered in Missouri in 1909. There were fewer disagreements with employers than has ever before been the case, better wages paid and a closer approach to an eight-hour working day. Only one difference of any consequence occurred during the year—the strike of some and the locking out of other garment workers in St. Louis, chiefly young, hardworking women, who objected to working in “open shops.” This controversy commenced early in the year and on November 1, 1910, was still unsettled, after thousands of dollars had been lost to the “strikers” in wages, and much more money had been expended in meeting “strike benefits”, and for other purposes.

While this volume is not supposed to cover any of the troubles of 1910, yet it is not out of place to mention here that the machinists of certain railroad carshops walked out in the spring of the year, and, at this writing, after seven months of negotiating, they had just succeeded in adjusting their grievances. A sympathy “walkout” also terminated.

In this year, the bituminous coal miners of Missouri and other states also disagreed with their employers. This trouble is fully explained and dealt with in a special article by George Manuel, the Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 25 of the United Mine Workers of America, given further on in this chapter.

There also was a strike of cement workers (May, 1910), at Ilasco in Ralls county not far from Hannibal, Mo.

## Review of the Year.

To return to 1909, while the total membership for the state—74,865 men and women, shows a slight falling off, when a comparison is made with the figures of 1908, yet this does not mean that organized labor is less strong in Missouri than it was the year before, because some of the decrease is due to secretaries of probably ten or twelve locals in out of way places, failing to send reports, for the year in question, to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Six or seven unions which did go out of existence were made up of laborers<sup>and</sup>, helpers, retail clerks and of one or two other followers of unskilled pursuits and therefore their demise does not in any way, even slightly, effect unionism in this commonwealth. These locals were of the “mush-room” order, springing up in a hurry and dying out almost as quickly as they had come into existence. They brought but little strength to organized labor, when they were formed, and took nothing away with their disappearance.

A good feature of the 1909 work,—one which deserves special attention is that more working women were gathered into the folds, and given protection, better wages, shorter hours and other benefits which only organization can bestow, than has ever before been the case. On January 1, 1910, there were 2,868 members of the gentler sex affiliated with the different labor unions of the state, as compared with 2,159 for 1908 and 2,319 for 1907.

Returns were received from 623 labor unions for 1909. When all returns are considered as a whole it is plain that there has been an increase in the organization of all callings and trades which are unionized. The 1909 percentage of this concentration of working men and women is 77.42 against 76.9 for 1908, a remarkable gain considering that a smaller membership is included in reaching this average than

in the year before. This assertion practically means that all trades gathered more of their calling into their organizations during the year than in 1908 and thereby strengthened their locals. It further means that the six or seven unions which suspended did not cover any of the skilled and more important occupations.

### **Higher Wages; Shorter Hours.**

The average of wages for organized labor of the state was higher in 1909 than either in 1908 or 1907, being 38.06 cents an hour as compared with 36.45 cents and 36.29 cents, respectively for the other years. The daily time was a little shorter, averaging 8.94 hours, against 8.95 hours for 1908 and 9.01 for 1907. These two facts alone indicate that organized labor is stronger than ever, without considering the many other favorable signs of progress the 1909 returns give. An eight-hour day is rapidly approaching for all, and there is no reason why it should not be a reality for those who toil, be it for weekly wages or a monthly salary. This world is intended for all who live in it, no matter how brief the period. All of nature's noblemen are entitled to at least live, which living includes an ample supply of all the necessities of life in return for value given in daily toil. It means much more than a mere existence. It means a comfortable living for all who work for and earn it.

### **Eight Hours a Day of Work.**

A general eight-hour day law for not a few, but all occupations, if rigidly enforced, would go a long way toward solving the question of finding work for the unemployed of the land. It is figured that even in a prosperous period 25 per cent of the workers of a community are idle. By reducing the hours of those who toil twelve, ten and nine hours, to eight hours and giving the work left undone by this reduction in time to the unemployed, each member of the army of idle workers would then have at least three hours a day of toil. In this calculation is also included the overtime of those unfortunates who put in more than twelve hours a day, and there are a good many of that class. No one willing to work would then be wholly out of work. Poverty would almost entirely disappear and there would then be very little need for charity.

If a general eight-hour law is ever passed which can withstand legal tests, a clause should be included that no employer can work wage earners or salaried men more than six continuous days, without a whole day (of 24 hours) for recreation, rest, divine duties and similar necessities. There are callings which now exact seven days of work a week, a condition which ought not to exist in a civilized country in these days of progress, enlightenment and modernism. If it is absolutely necessary to run an establishment or a public utility seven days a week then give this extra day of work to the unemployed. Above all an adequate recompense is needed for every day of toil, be this day eight, nine, ten or any other number of hours long.

Organization of the toilers is slowly, but certainly bringing about these reforms, and it is but a question of time before they exist as realities, made so by laws which cannot be declared unconstitutional, class legislation or otherwise defective. Such statutes will then represent the wishes of a large majority of the masses, not alone of a state, but of the country at large. But it must not be overlooked, in this glimpse of the future, that equal rights to all, includes the employers as well as the daily toilers.

### **Benefits of Organization.**

As to the amount of work in 1909, there was more for every toiler, than in either 1908 or 1907. The time put in, equally divided, gave each toiler 285 days, against 278 in 1908 and 284.69 days in 1907. As the latter year was the most prosperous Missouri had ever experienced (up to December 31, 1908) this gain means that 1909 is now the record year in prosperity. In fact, 214 of Missouri's unions reported they

had more work in 1909 than in 1908, and 212 unions that the amount of work was at least the same, if not more, than in the preceding twelve months. Only 129 reports of "less work" came in.

Nearly all labor organizations of Missouri now not alone pay "strike" benefits but also allow a certain amount weekly in case of disability through accidents or illness, the amount thus provided for being left to each local, and running from about \$12 a month to \$30. The average allowed weekly in 1909 by the 174 unions, reporting having such a benefit fund, was \$5.71. These locals dispensed \$30,780 in this way last year.

Some Missouri unions go even further and have a "death benefit" to be paid in case of the demise of a member. The average paid out per death, in 1909, by the 352 locals reporting such a benefit fund, was \$248.89, but, in reality, ranged from \$50 to \$1,500. It was reported for 1909 that \$97,565 was paid out for insurance purpose.

### **Strikes, Lockouts.**

A total of 37 locals were involved in disagreements with employers in the course of 1909, with the serious consequence that there were 22 "walkouts" and 15 "lockouts", involving 2,310 members of organized labor, largely young women, because of the garment workers' troubles in St. Louis. A history of this conflict is given elsewhere. The controversies involving the machinists and miners, did not occur until 1910 and therefore are not considered here. In wages there was lost, in the strikes and lockouts, \$118,572. Fifteen of these conflicts were won, or settled in a satisfactory manner to organized labor in short order. Four disagreements were compromised, one was lost and seventeen were still pending when the year 1909 closed. Nine locals gained an increase in wages and three a reduction in hours.

### **Accidents, Fatal and Otherwise.**

Among the 74,865 members of organized labor this chapter is a statistical history of, for 1909, 731 accidents, more or less serious, occurred in the twelve months in question. A little less than ten per cent, or 68, proved fatal, leaving 663 unfortunates who fully or partially recovered from their mishap. This is what most of the "sick and accident benefits" and "death" disbursements, paid out during the year, went for.

### **Statistical Facts.**

The statistical information given above, and other facts of minor importance, are included in the following compilation. First appears the details of 1909, for the state, and then for St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and "other cities and towns," each handled in a separate column. Last are figures for the entire organization of the state for 1908, given so that a comparison can readily be made by anyone who cares to and is interested enough to go into these matters more deeply.



## SUMMARY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN MISSOURI, JAN. 1, 1910

Subject under consideration.

	State totals, 1909.	St. Louis totals, 1909.	Kansas City totals, 1909.	St. Joseph totals, 1909.	Totals of smaller cities, and towns, 1909.	State totals, 1908.
Total number of organizations reporting in 1910 for 1909 .....	623	199	86	40	298	642
" " male members, Jan. 1, 1910.....	71,997	38,706	9,830	2,720	20,741	73,057
" " female members, " ".....	2,868	2,004	210	494	160	2,159
" " members, " ".....	74,865	40,710	10,040	3,214	20,901	75,216
" " " ".....						74,865
Decrease in membership, 1909 over 1908.....	351	186		197	162	351
Increase " " " ".....			194			
Average per cent of trade organized.....	77.42	75.44	75.25	76.60	82.40	76.9
" " number of hours constituting a day's work.....	8.94	8.87	8.70	9.10	9.104	8.95
Established wage rate, in cents, per hour.....	38.06	42.45	41.60	34.40	33.81	36.45
Average number of days employed.....	285	271	281	295	291.04	278
Number of organizations reporting more work.....	214	82	16	11	105	59
" " less work.....	329	12	7		110	245
" " same work.....	212	79	60	28	45	
" " paying out-of-work benefit.....	21	8	4	1	8	34
Average amount per week "out-of-work" benefit.....	\$3.88	\$3.25	\$5.50	\$3.00	\$3.75	
Total amount of "out-of-work" benefit paid.....	\$4,045	\$3,760	\$30		\$255	\$8,639.50
Number of organizations paying "strike" benefit.....	422	154	43	24	201	384
Average amount per week "strike" benefit.....	\$6.37	\$5.95	\$6.40	\$6.98	\$6.18	\$6.20
Total amount paid, 1909.....	\$6,429	\$3,954	\$2,451	\$24	**	
Number of organizations paying "sick and accident" benefit.....	174	69	18	15	72	155
Average amount per week "sick and accident" benefit.....	\$5.71	\$4.91	\$5.18	\$6.93	\$5.83	\$7.80
Total amount "sick and accident" benefit paid.....	\$30,780	\$17,727	\$3,549	\$2,469	\$7,035	\$33,801.72
Number of organizations paying "death" benefit.....	352	139	55	33	125	348
Average amount of "death" benefit paid per member.....	\$248.89	\$296.79	\$219.00	\$387.42	\$162.24	\$203.88
Total amount of "death" benefit paid.....	\$87,565	\$60,995	\$16,387	\$11,543	\$8,640	\$120,323
Total amount paid from all benefit funds.....	\$138,819	\$86,436	\$22,417	\$14,036	\$15,930	\$210,086.72
Total number of locals reporting "strikes" in 1909.....	22	17	2	2	1	83
" " " " "lockouts" " ".....	15	13	2			5
" " " settling disagreements satisfactorily.....	15	13		2		75
" " " compromised.....	4	3			1	3
" " " lost.....	1	1				7
" " " still pending.....	17	13	4			3



## LABOR LEGISLATION.

In these modern days of progression and enlightenment the conditions under which men and women toil for a living are constantly under-going changes, because of new discoveries, inventions and the continual introduction of new and improved machinery to perform work until then done manually. Every time a change occurs in the manner of doing any kind of work, it renders useless and makes worthless the laws which protected the daily toilers under the old conditions, and thereby creates a necessity for new legislation which will fully cover the altered situation.

Members of the State Assembly, regardless of their political affiliations, are, as a rule, willing to enact any measure which will better protect their fellow men, but do not always know what legislation is needed and which will exactly cover the changed conditions. The wants of the daily toilers appeal to them more readily and quickly than calls for protection from any other class of humanity, but they must fully be acquainted with just what acts are necessary before they can comply. It is therefore up to the members of organized labor to biennially make known just what statutes have become obsolete and useless through the advancement of civilization and what legislation will fill up the breach. It must also be remembered that in these days of technicalities when laws must be explicit on all matters they are intended to cover and perfectly clear as to their meaning, it is compulsory to have the measures so worded that they can not be misinterpreted, either accidentally, or intentionally, in the slightest; the least change in working relations between capital and labor often making laws useless which have withstood severe legal tests for years.

### **An Important Question.**

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has, for years, devoted much time and energy to collecting full information from each labor organization in Missouri as to what legislation is needed, whether brought on by the new mode of working, or otherwise. On the blank schedules, sent in 1910 by this Department, to the secretaries of the unions and locals of Missouri, to be filled with statistical information covering the movements of all such organizations in 1909, was one question which was more important than a mere casual reading would indicate. It read:

"What specific State Legislation would be beneficial to your membership as applying to your occupation?"

This was an important question for the reasons already given. While calling for all new legislation which is needed, it was also supposed to bring out the deficiencies of all existing labor laws. Very few secretaries realized how necessary it was for them to give their views and conclusions fully in answering this question, as on the information they thus imparted, their Legislative Board depended for full light on all wants of the many varying classes of toilers.

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## SUGGESTIONS FOR NEW LAWS.

In the following treatise an attempt has been made to briefly give the legislation which is asked for by organized labor of Missouri from the 1911 General Assembly. The suggestions made are divided up by crafts and by locations so that it will at once be plain what measures are in demand by the followers of the various pursuits and what section of the state the requests come from.



First are given the demands of the St. Louis unions for certain enactments they deem necessary, most of the organized portion of Missouri labor being centered there. Then come similar pointers from the locals of Kansas City and St. Joseph and lastly, the needs of the toilers of smaller cities and towns. All suggestions are given as nearly verbatim as they were furnished by local secretaries.

#### SUGGESTIONS BY ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

*Barbers.*—A more sanitary condition in all shops; to strengthen the State Board of Barber Examiners; and to do away with the Barber colleges in this and every other state.

*Blacksmiths and Helpers.*—An employers' liability act, and a general eight-hour day law.

*Beer Drivers and Stablemen's Union.*—Anti-prohibition measures and shorter hours.

*Brewery Firemen.*—It would be better for our organization if we had a law demanding the procuring of a license (Firemen license) same as in the State of Massachusetts.

*Beer Bottlers.*—Law prohibiting the employment of male or female under the age of eighteen years.

*Bookbinders.*—Have all school books used in Missouri printed by state and by strictly union labor.

*Binding Work—Woman's Union.*—Nine hours work a day for women; a general state child labor law and rigid enforcement of it.

*Beer Brewers.*—Initiative and referendum, labor laws and a general recall law.

*Brewery Engineers.*—Eight hour law for all.

*Broom Makers.*—The abolition of all prison labor shops.

*Carpenters.*—Eight-hour work day on all state work; discontinue prison labor shops.

*Cigar Makers.*—Repeal of Sunday law applying to the liquor interest.

*Cement Workers.*—Safer conditions; higher wages on buildings on account of high living expenses.

*Coopers.*—The repeal of the Sunday law would greatly benefit us, in as much as more beer cooage would be used.

*Coopers (Machine).*—Wide open state.

*Clothing Cutters and Trimmers.*—Abolishment of the prison contract system.

*Machinists.*—Better shop ventilation and toilet facility laws; safe guardian of emery wheels; the eight-hour work day; the proper indenture and instruction of apprentices; employers' liability law in accidents and death.

*Marble Workers.*—Eight-hour law on all state, county and municipal work.

*Metal Workers (Sheet).*—Acts compelling better shop conditions.

*Engineers (Marine).*—As we are licensed and governed by the United States Inspection Service, I know of no state legislation that would be beneficial to us.

*Electrical Workers.*—Force each company to use jobs of their own; strict inspection laws.

*Glass Blowers.*—Anti-prohibition legislation.

*Granite Cutters.*—Protection from dust of surface machines.

*Iron and Steel Workers.*—Protection on sheet and tin and bar iron and steel work; the keeping out of foreign labor, such as Chinese, Japanese, Italians, Greek and Poles.

*Metal Polishers.*—Enforce all laws on Statutes now.

*Musician's Union.*—Strict enforcement of the laws prohibiting the child musicians bands

from being paraded and used to defeat employment of professional musicians, as is done by some churches and institutions under municipal guidance.

*Pile Drivers.*—Eight hour law; no discount in wages to be tolerated; pay day every fifteen days with not more than five days of "hold back"; when quitting, man must be paid in legal tender at once.

*Plumber Laborers.*—General compulsory arbitration laws.

*Pattern Makers.*—The enactment and enforcement of a law to provide proper safe guards on machinery.

*Post Office Clerks.*—National eight hour law.

*Printing Pressmen.*—All city, county and state printing, bookbinding, letter-heads work, etc., should be done by members of the Allied Printing Trades Councils; abolition of convict labor shops; State printery at Jefferson City with a St. Louis scale of wages; print and publish Missouri school books at home.

*Printing, Compositors.*—Eight hour law; printing trades label on all state, county and municipal printing; employees liability law, providing compensation to the injured workmen; publish all Missouri school books at home.

*Railway Car Builders and Inspectors.*—Shorter work day for protection of men; prohibition for railroad men; compulsory relief and medical examination; a just employers' liability law.

*Railway Engineers.*—Make arbitration of strikes compulsory to both parties in a dispute; make more stringent laws in regard to all the railroads living up to the laws of the state; laws providing for head-lights of a certain brilliancy; and shorter hours measures.

*Railway Firemen and Engineers.*—A law for inspection of locomotive boilers; shorter hours and government examination of engineers.

*Railroad Telegraphers.*—State examination for telegraphers; no night men be employed unless 21 years old; employee's liability law; eight hour law; six days work a week; two weeks vacation each year, with pay; pay day twice a month instead of once.

*Railroad Trainmen.*—Third brakeman in freight crews.

*Railroad Switchmen.*—Eight hour law; pay day twice a month.

*Retail Clerks.*—Shorter working hours.

*Steam Filters.*—To have an inspectors' law for heating and ventilating; high power pipe work; all refrigerating work also.

*Stone Pavers.*—To require big companies to employ union labor, for instance, the United Railway Company of St. Louis.

*Tobacco Workers.*—Enforce the anti-trust laws now on our statute books against the tobacco trust.

*Tailors.*—To compel the employer to furnish shops for men to work in; better sanitation in shops which do exist; abolition of the present system of leasing out convict labor.

#### SUGGESTIONS BY KANSAS CITY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

*Bakers.*—Better Sanitary conditions; inspections made by one with full knowledge of the trade, with a vigorous enforcement of six days work in any one week.

*Bottle Sorters and Handlers.*—Anti-prohibition law.

*Brewers and Malsters.*—Law to knock prohibition sky high.



*Carpenters.*—Enforcement of 54 hours work per week; entire abolishment of child labor.  
*Carriage and Wagon Workers.*—Eight hour law.  
*Cigar Makers.*—Better safe-guards for union labels.  
*Egg Inspectors.*—Eight hour law; inspection of candeling room; better sanitation.  
*Stationary Engineers.*—Eight hour law; strict enforcement of license law.  
*Machinists.*—A law compelling all corporations and other employers of labor to pay their help every two weeks; a strict enforcement of eight hour law.  
*Musicians.*—A repeal or modification of laws relating to sale of intoxicating liquors in hotels and cafes where musicians are employed.  
*Painters.*—Inspection laws of ropes, ladders and all appliances used in construction

work, alterations, repairing and painting of all buildings, with power to condemn same.  
*Painters—Signs.*—The prevention of combinations of capital; also settlement of prohibition question.  
*Printing Pressmen.*—Laws that all state, county and municipal printing bear the union label.  
*Printing (Typographical).*—Improve the present law, protecting the label of organized labor.  
*Trainmen (Road and yard service).*—Full crew law and eight hour law.  
*Tailors.*—Prohibiting work being made in the homes.  
*Teamsters (Bakers products).*—We are satisfied with prevailing conditions.  
*Woodworkers, Box Makers.*—Eight hour law; we are not in favor of prohibition.

### SUGGESTIONS BY ST. JOSEPH LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

*Bakers.*—Six working days to week.  
*Barbers.*—Extending the barber licensing law to entire state.  
*Brewery Workers.*—Anti-prohibition laws.  
*Bricklayers.*—State building inspection laws.  
*Boiler Makers.*—State boiler inspection laws.  
*Boot and Shoe Workers.*—Initiative and referendum for labor laws; anti-convict labor laws.  
*Carpenters and Joiners.*—Laws enacting an eight hour working day; to compel employers to provide safe-guards against accidents.  
*Coopers.*—Not to use second hand barrels, or barrels that have been used once.  
*Garment Workers.*—Do away with prison made goods.  
*Leather Workers.*—Abolishment of convict labor; removal of tariff on hides.  
*Machinists.*—Abolish convict labor contracts; examination of and licensing of automobile drivers; eight hour law for all state, county and municipal work.  
*Plasterers.*—State inspection of plastering.  
*Plumbers.*—The enactment and enforcement of good sanitary laws.

*Printing Trades.*—To require union label to appear on all printed matter used by the state, counties, cities and towns; also on all school text books.  
*Railway Carmen.*—A repeal of the injunction law; to abolish all grocers' and butchers' associations, which we believe are a great curse to working men.  
*Railway Conductors.*—Laws for shorter hours; requiring a certificate of competency for conductors before they are allowed to take charge of human lives and property.  
*Railway Firemen.*—Tri-monthly pay day.  
*Railway Switchmen.*—That the hand holds or grab irons on side of car should be horizontal instead of perpendicular and that there should be at least two hand grab irons directly above the stirrup.  
*Railway Trainmen.*—Our legislative committee is instructed as to what we want.  
*Street Railway men.*—That all street cars shall be closed with vestibules on all sides from October 1st to April 1st of each year.  
*Stage Employes.*—A state board to investigate, at all times, theaters and public halls in regard to protection from fire.

### SUGGESTIONS FROM LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE SMALLER CITIES AND TOWNS.

**Aurora.**—  
*Carpenters.*—Eight-hours work a day on all public work.  
**Bonne Terre.**—  
*Machinists.*—Do away with the trusts and high living; have better wages for the laboring man.  
**Brookfield.**—  
*Machinists.*—Eight-hour day law.  
*Locomotive Engineers.*—Shorter hours for work.  
**Cape Girardeau.**—  
*Barbers.*—Strict enforcement of Sunday law; also laws regulating sanitary condition, and enforcement of present barber laws.  
*Bartenders.*—Legislation against state wide prohibition and local option; repeal of Sunday law.  
*Boiler Makers.*—That no man shall be asked to work on any steam boiler while steam is on the same; also boiler inspection law.  
*Freight Car Repairers.*—Two pay days a month.  
**Carthage.**—  
*Stone Cutters.*—The cutting of all state jobs; all stone to be quarried in Missouri.  
**Chaffee.**—  
*Carpenters and Joiners.*—I do not speak for labor unions. I am proud our grand state protects labor very well; we need national legislation to relieve us of commercial tie-ups throughout the country.

*Railway Car Men.*—A law requiring railroads having work done on repair tracks to provide shelter for their men to work under in cold and stormy weather; also a law to protect men working in yards on trains going out.  
*Engineers.*—A law to prohibit over 30 freight cars to a train; special limit on graded track; better inspection of tracks; motive power and rolling stock.  
*Firemen and Engineers.*—Employees' liability law; Senate bill No. 4656 and House bill No. 17963; boiler inspection law; Senate bill No. 236; also House bill 5702 and House bill 3649.  
**Charleston.**—  
*Carpenters.*—Eight-hour work day; abolishment of prison contract labor; more stringent immigration laws.  
**Chillicothe.**—  
*Carpenters.*—Eight-hour work day law.  
**DeSoto.**—  
*Blacksmiths and Helpers.*—Pay day every two weeks.  
*Machinists.*—Eight-hour work day law for carpenters, painters, truckmen, coach cleaners, millmen, car olfers, upholsters, coach builders, cabinet makers and car inspectors.  
—Laws prohibiting work on Sunday only save when necessary; to have all inspectors competent and qualified men and carry-ing a union card.

- Conductors.**—A law requiring three brakemen on all freight trains.
- Firemen and Engineers.**—Electric headlight; state boiler inspection; gate and watchmen at all public crossings.
- Trainmen.**—Full crew; safety appliances.
- Eldon.**—
- Locomotive Firemen.**—Electric headlights, electric cab lights and electric gauge lights; a train crew of three brakemen and a conductor on long trains.
- Trainmen.**—The full crew bill; more rigid inspection of tracks and equipments; uniform ladders on the sides of all freight cars.
- Flat River.**—
- Barbers.**—Sunday closing law.
- Graniteville.**—
- Granite Cutters.**—A law to have all state and public buildings built of Missouri material and by union labor.
- Hannibal.**—
- Barbers.**—A license law compelling all that work at the barber trade to serve at least three years, and to grant license only to such as are able to do their work in a creditable manner.
- Carpenters.**—A state building inspection law; a free press and free speech law; the defeating of the proposed measure of raising the postage on second class mail matter.
- Machinists.**—Eight-hour work day law.
- Painters and Paper Hangers.**—Eight-hour work day law.
- Printing.**—Sanitary inspection; union label on all county and state work.
- Stove Moulders and Drillers.**—Rigid inspection of factories; law prohibiting child labor.
- Tailors.**—Only ten hours day work for our craft.
- Higginsville.**—
- Federal Labor Union.**—Better wages for county road work.
- Hume.**—
- Railroad Telegraphers.**—A law making eight consecutive hours a day or night of work; the same rate of pay at all stations whether one, two or three men are employed there, without any distinctions whatsoever.
- Jefferson City.**—
- Barbers.**—Barbers law covering entire state.
- Bartenders.**—Against prohibition.
- Carpenters.**—Any carpenter working on state property to be a member of organized labor.
- Pressmen.**—Label on all state printing.
- Railway Carmen.**—To repeal some of the laws now in force that are detrimental to working classes.
- Railway Conductors.**—Full train crew; platform on all cabooses; shorter hours.
- Railway Firemen.**—The Missouri laws are good enough for us.
- Railway Train and Yardmen.**—Full crew bill; removing of overhead obstructions; prohibit removal of all suits from state to Federal Courts.
- Clerks.**—Strict observance of the Sunday law by compelling all stores to be closed.
- Joplin.**—
- Bakery Workers.**—Better inspection of baker shops; strict enforcement of child labor laws.
- Barbers.**—State license and strict sanitary laws; regulation of barber shops.
- Bartenders.**—Proper recognition and protection of out craft.
- Boiler Makers.**—Appointment of boiler maker as inspectors in this state.
- Brewery Workers.**—Against state wide prohibition.
- Carpenters.**—A uniform eight-hour day law.
- Engineers.**—Stationery. — Regulation and licensing of engineers.
- Garment Workers.**—Overall Workers.—Abolishment of convict labor and marking of all convict made goods.
- Machinists.**—Eight-hour law; high tariff on ore.
- Moulders.**—Law requiring better sanitary conditions; bath tubs and lockers; rooms to dress in; eight-hour law.
- Musicians.**—Legislation to do away with prohibition and local option.
- Painters.**—Eight-hour law.
- Printing—Printers.**—The use of the union label upon all printing; eight-hours a day made universal.
- Car Repairs.**—Universal eight-hour law with living wages.
- Smeltermen.**—Better inspection.
- Tailors.**—Against convict labor shops.
- Macon.**—
- Bartenders.**—An eight-hour day law.
- Marceline.**—
- Painters and Paper Hangers.**—The state to levy 1-50 of one per cent on all property for the support of all widows; each to receive \$3,000 on the death of husband; every note shall have the assessor's stamp on same or be non-collectible.
- Firemen—Locomotive.**—Law against running an engine that leaks steam.
- Milan.**—
- Engineers—Locomotive.**—Law requiring all engines to have electric headlights.
- Moberly.**—
- Barbers.**—Barbers' law to cover all cities and towns in the state, regardless of population.
- Blacksmiths.**—To limit immigration.
- Carpenters.**—Employers' liability law.
- Machinists.**—Eight-hour law; machinery inspection by state; abolish convict labor.
- Conductors.**—More brakemen on freight trains; a reasonable number of cars to be handled by one crew.
- Monett.**—
- Machinists.**—Better inspection of railroad shops; law requiring railroads to pay every 15 days.
- Car Builders.**—Eight hour law.
- Engineers—Locomotive.**—Better inspection of engines.
- Switchmen.**—Full crew law; better inspection of trains and better safety appliances; semi-monthly pay days.
- Nevada.**—
- Carmen.**—A law compelling railway companies to make agreement with employes and to stand by same.
- Conductors.**—A full crew law.
- Engineers—Locomotive.**—Repeal of law limiting the death benefit to five thousand dollars.
- Firemen and Engineers.**—Electric headlight bill; third brakeman on all freight trains; more safety appliances on trains.
- Neosho.**—
- Carpenters.**—Eight-hour law; abolishment of convict labor.
- Poplar Bluff.**—
- Barbers.**—Sunday closing law.
- Machinists.**—Eight-hour law; employers' liability law; rigid enforcement of factory and child labor laws; give women same rates of wages as men for same kind of work.
- Trackmen.**—Section foremen should be qualified before having charge of a section; allow one man to each mile of track.
- Rich Hill.**—
- Coal Miners.**—Better mine ventilation; safety mainway in escapement shafts with emergency steam hoisters; practical miners' certificate before being employed to open mines.
- Sedalia.**—
- Blacksmiths.**—Law against child labor; convict labor law.
- Boiler Makers.**—Prohibit boiler makers working in fire box of any boiler whether stationery or locomotive, when the same is under a head of steam.
- Carpenter.**—To require carpenters to hold certificate as to his experience as a mechanic.

**Metal Sheet Workers.**—Eight-hour day law; Saturday half holidays; weekly payment of wages; better sanitary conditions in shops and rigid inspection of same.

**Engineers—Locomotive.**—Electric headlights and electric lights in and on caboose.

**Firemen—Locomotive.**—Block signal appliances at all railroad crossings; all engines, except switch engines be equipped with electric headlights; higher freight rates.

**Brakemen.**—Full crew bill.

**Slater.**—

**Firemen—Locomotive.**—Employers' liability law.

**Springfield.**—

**Bakers.**—Eight hour law.

**Bartenders.**—Legislation against state wide prohibition.

**Boiler Makers.**—Any law for the betterment of the working class.

**Brewery Workers.**—A wide open state with saloons under high licenses.

**Broom Makers.**—Abolition of prison contract labor.

**Carpenters.**—To prohibit foreign immigration into the United States; reduce hours of labor.

**Cigar Makers.**—Abolition of prison contract labor.

**Machinists.**—Law for a shorter work day; to prohibit the enjoiment of men from striking in a just cause; to compel the repairing of all locomotives in the state where they are used; eight-hour day law; the railroads to have their repair work done at home.

**Metal, Sheet, Workers.**—Laws for government ownership.

**Moulders.**—Laws compelling bath rooms and lockers for employes in all factories; also law to keep the gangways clean at proving up time, which is very necessary in a foundry.

**Musicians.**—Laws preventing army and navy musicians from competing with civilians.

**Painters—Coach.**—Laws increasing freight rates would be most beneficial at present.

**Plumbers.**—Laws to inspect all plumbing.

**Typographical.**—Good sanitary laws.

**Printing Pressmen.**—Law for cleanliness and good ventilation, as 58 per cent of deaths in our craft are due to consumption.

**Conductors—Railroads.**—A rigid examination law under which incompetent men would be weeded out.

**Firemen—Locomotive.**—An inspection of locomotive boilers by the state; rigid inspection of track conditions; requiring engineers to have three years experience as firemen.

**Telegraph and Telephone Operators.**—Provide some law to stop our courts from declaring so many of our laws unconstitutional.

**Switchmen.**—An eight-hour day, and only six days a week for work.

**Stone Cutters.**—All stone to be cut on the building ground; Missouri stone for all public buildings; we have the best of stone in this state.

**Tailors.**—Abolition of the sweating system, where one man is paid all the money, and has women and children working for him for small wages. Let Missouri law makers protect the children so they may grow and learn.

**Thayer.**—

**Car Workers.**—Eight hour day law; better protection for carmen working in switch yards.

**Conductors.**—Full crew law; a close inspection and supervision of conditions of track and equipment.

**Firemen and Engineers.**—Laws to prevent minor officials from violating agreements; as each such violation necessitates our order to meet with the general officials, which is an expensive proceeding.

**Trainmen.**—Full crew law.

**Trenton.**—

**Conductors.**—Law not to double head engines on freight trains; but to have shorter trains.

**Firemen—Locomotives.**—Electric headlights; shorter hours on road; shorter tonnage; smaller engines.

**Brakemen and Switchmen.**—Laws to have track conditions improved; safety appliances on all equipment.

## JOINT LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

Organized labor of Missouri maintains at Jefferson City during each **Labor Well** session of the General Assembly active representatives, whose duty **Represented.** it is to look after the welfare of the toiling men and women of the state.

This body of men has become known as the Labor Legislative Committee and it accomplishes much good. Such a board was present at the last session of the State Assembly in 1909 and such a one will be in attendance during the 1911 gathering. At the 1910 convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor a new committee was elected. It is as follows:

### Legislative Committee of the Missouri Federation of Labor, 1911.

John T. Fitzpatrick, Chairman, 1833 Lawn Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

C. F. Leedom, Secretary, Moberly.

Frank R. Howard, 1413 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

When the 1911 General Assembly convenes in Jefferson City the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Telegraphers, United Mine Workers, the Building Trades Council of St. Louis, the Boot and Shoe Workers and other bodies will send representatives there to look after their interests. These union toilers will unite with the



Missouri Federation body, organize a Joint Legislative Board, and all will work harmoniously together to secure the legislation organized labor needs.

The 1909 Legislative Committee of the Missouri Federation of Labor was made up of Edward McGarry of Novinger, Chairman; Austin W. Biggs of St. Louis, vice-Chairman, and Charles W. Fear of Joplin, Secretary.

### **Labored Hard and Long.**

The 1909 Legislative Board of organized labor accomplished much good during the forty-fifth session of the State Assembly. One law demanded, which was enacted, provided that no female should toil in factories and certain other establishments over 54 hours a week. It was known as the nine-hour a day law. An error in enrolling it caused the act to be knocked out finally in St. Louis. During the forty-sixth session a similar measure will be re-introduced and very closely watched. Several laws calling for the abolition of the present system of leasing out convict labor were introduced in 1909, but all failed to pass. Others will be introduced early in January and their passage insisted upon.

The 1907 Joint Labor Legislative Board also did splendid work during the regular and extraordinary session of the forty-fourth General Assembly. The combined efforts of its members, assisted by Governor Joseph W. Folk, secured the enactment of measures which had long been demanded by organized labor for the protection of Missouri's honest and energetic toilers. The membership of that mutual useful association consisted of:

#### **MEMBERS OF THE JOINT LABOR LEGISLATIVE BOARD, MISSOURI FEDERATION OF LABOR, 1907.**

Thomas J. Sheridan.....	State Federation of Labor, Joplin.
H. W. Steinbiss.....	International Building Trades Council, St. Louis.
W. M. Holman.....	Order Railroad Telegraphers, St. Louis.
J. H. George.....	Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Marceline.
Charles W. Fear.....	Missouri Federation of Labor, Kansas City.
Charles G. Kelso.....	Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Springfield.
J. P. Leach.....	Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Laredo.
Al. G. Roberts.....	Missouri Federation of Labor, St. Joseph.
George Manuel.....	United Mine Workers of America, Moberly.
J. W. Burch.....	Order of Railroad Telegraphers, St. Louis.
Elmer E. Johnson.....	Missouri Federation of Labor, St. Louis.
F. O. Williams.....	United Mine Workers of America, Richmond.
Jas. B. Finnan.....	Order of Railroad Telegraphers, St. Louis.
Collis Lovely.....	International Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, St. Louis.
George Colville.....	United Mine Workers of America, Moberly.
H. Wedermeyer.....	Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, St. Louis.
J. E. McQuade.....	Order Railroad Telegraphers, Springfield.
A. C. Thompson.....	United Garment Workers of America, St. Louis.
Harry Williams.....	United Mine Workers of America, Richmond.
C. W. Frazee.....	Barbers' International Union, St. Louis.

#### **OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE BOARD, 1907.**

President, H. W. Steinbiss of the Building Trades Council.....	St. Louis.
Vice-President, J. H. George, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.....	Marceline.
Sec'y-treas., Chas. W. Fear, Mo. Fed. of Labor, Editor of Missouri Trades Unionist.....	Joplin.



## SOME VALUABLE RECOMMENDATIONS.

**Convict Labor.** The 1910 Legislative Committee of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, was selected during the eighteenth convention, held at Joplin in September 1909. It was made up of:

Wm. M. Holman, Chairman.....7016 Pennsylvania Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
W. Walter Stotts, Secretary.....3322 Charlotte Street, Kansas City, "  
O. P. Weakley.....3016 Wabash Avenue, " "

This Legislative Committee made its report during the nineteenth annual session of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, held in Jefferson City in September, 1910. This document, which bears the signatures of W. M. Holman, as Chairman; O. P. Weakley, and W. Walter Stotts as Secretary, is full of findings and recommendations which are of high value to organized labor. The essential features in the same are as follows:

### REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 19, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, in Convention Assembled:

We, your Legislative Committee for the last fiscal year, desire to make the following report of the work which has been left in our hands to be accomplished:

At the close of the convention last year in Joplin, the newly elected Legislative Committee got together with W. M. Holman as chairman, and he called a meeting for the next week in Kansas City, and there the board was formed with W. W. Stotts as secretary. The propositions that the Federation called the attention of the Legislative Committee to were gone over carefully and the plans were outlined for the work as far as possible.

Some of the contracts in the State prison having expired, and as the question of renewing the same was before the State officials, your Legislative Committee deemed it advisable to present an argument favoring a higher rate should the contracts be renewed at all. A meeting of the Legislative Committee was therefore called at Kansas City on November 9, when the following letter was drafted and forwarded to Governor Hadley:

Kansas City, Mo., November 9, 1909.

Hon. Herbert S. Hadley, Governor, Jefferson City:

Dear Sir—While organized labor of this State is opposed to any form of leasing the convicts to private contractors for the manufacture of goods that come into competition with the products of free labor in the open market, and as we propose to continue our efforts toward the ultimate abolition of the leasing system, we, the Legislative Committee of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, desire to express our appreciation of the stand you have taken, as reported in the press, to require a higher rate of pay and the shortening of the term of contracts, as outlined in the report.

We would, therefore, urge that you consider no contract that might call for anything

less than \$1.00 per day for each able-bodied convict so leased, and that such contracts as are renewed be even less than for four years, if it is possible to do so.

While these suggested changes will not achieve the results organized labor demands, they will tend toward some improvement in lessening the competition with free labor.

Very respectfully,

WM. M. HOLMAN, Chairman,  
7016 Pennsylvania Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

W. M. STOTTS, Secretary,  
3322 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo.  
To which was received the following reply:

November 15, 1909.

Mr. W. M. Holman, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 9th, expressing approval of my action in endeavoring to secure increased compensation for the labor of the convicts confined in the State penitentiary. Since the announcement of my position in this matter, I understand that the Board of Prison Inspectors claim that they have the authority to make contracts for this labor, and that they propose to award the same at the rate of seventy cents a day. It has been my opinion that the contractors could afford to pay more than this amount, and that no contracts should be let for over four years.

Very truly yours,

H. S. HADLEY,  
Governor.

### CONTRACTS LET.

We were later, unofficially, advised that the rate had been increased from 60 to 70 cents.

On the 22nd of June, 1910, the Legislative Committee was called to St. Louis by President Miller to act in conjunction with the executive board on matters pertaining to the Federation. When President Miller called the combined boards together at 10 o'clock, June 22, not a member was missing. The entire day was taken up in reviewing what the convention at Joplin had instructed them to do. Every bill

and resolution was taken up in order and discussed pro and con, and the secretary was ordered to write President Gompers for a copy of the Uniform Employers' Liability law; also to Secretary of State Roach and get a copy of the women's 54-hour week bill. A great deal of time and thought was given the convict labor question, the New York plan receiving close investigation, and it was decided that that question should have precedence over the rest of the proposition. The Legislative Committee were instructed to remain another day and finish drawing up the questions to be submitted to the candidates for election to the State legislature.

The next day the Legislative Committee met, and after much thought and consideration of all the propositions, made out the following letter and questions:

MISSOURI STATE FEDERATION OF  
LABOR.

Office of Legislative Committee.

Kansas City, Mo.

At the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, September 20 to 23, 1909, the following bills were recommended and the Legislative Committee of the State Federation of Labor was instructed to have them presented to the candidates for election to the Forty-sixth General Assembly of Missouri, with request that all candidates who endorse them sign their names to the annexed pledge. Candidates who endorse part but not all are requested to designate which they favor. Any explanation desired on any of these laws will be gladly furnished by the committee.

Address all communications relative to this matter to W. Walter Stotts, Secretary, 3322 Charlotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.

W. M. HOLMAN, Chairman.

W. WALTER STOTTS, Secretary.

O. P. WEAKLEY,

Legislative Committee.

Detach and forward to W. Walter Stotts, Secretary, 3322 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

If elected to the Forty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Missouri, I hereby pledge myself to work and vote for the passage of the following bills affecting labor. (See enclosed copies of proposed measures.)

BILL NO. 1. AN ACT ABOLISHING THE  
PRESENT SYSTEM OF LEASING CON-  
VICTS.

Answer.....

BILL NO. 2. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY  
BILL.

Answer.....

BILL NO. 3. WOMEN'S 54-HOUR WEEK  
BILL.

Answer.....

Name.....

Candidate for.....

From (County or District).....

My address is, postoffice.....

Date.....191...

BILL NO. 1.

A BILL TO ABOLISH THE PRESENT  
SYSTEM OF LEASING CONVICTS.

An act to amend sections 8878, 8901, 8902 and 8928 of article I, chapter 141, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1899, and to add thereto three new sections, to be known as sections 8928a, 8928b and 8928c.

Section 1. That section 8878, Revised Statutes, 1899, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out that part thereof included in the last six lines thereof, which now reads as follows: ("And he shall use his best endeavors, to the end that the expenses of the penitentiary may be paid out of the proceeds of the labor of convicts, when employed in manufacturing or otherwise, on behalf of the state), and shall act under the direction of the inspectors in making contracts for the employment of the labor of the convicts," so that the said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sec. 8878. Duty as to state property—contracting for convict labor, etc.—The warden shall have the charge and custody of the penitentiary prison, with the lands, buildings, tools, implements, stock, provisions and every other description of property pertaining thereto belonging to the state; and it shall be his duty to keep correct accounts of the same. It shall also be the duty of the warden to classify the convicts in their labor, and shall classify them in their cells or sleeping apartments, as follows:

Class 1. Those who have been incarcerated from a period of two to three years.

Class 2. Those who have been incarcerated for a period from three to seven years.

Class 3. Those who have been incarcerated for a period from seven to fifteen years.

Class 4. Those who have been incarcerated for a period from fifteen years to life sentence.

And that the warden shall classify each above class with regard to reformation, according to their reputations, as made to him.

Sec. 2. That section 8901, Revised Statutes, 1899, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words therein contained, beginning in the sixth line thereof, and reading as follows: "And of the employment of the convicts therein confined; the money concerned and contracts for work," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sec. 8901. Duty of inspectors.—The inspectors shall visit the penitentiary once in each month, and as much oftener as shall be necessary, to keep them well informed in relation thereto; and at such stated or special visits they shall carefully inquire into all matters connected with the government, discipline and police of said penitentiary, the degree and nature of punishment; the purchase and sales of all articles provided for said penitentiary or sold on account thereof. They shall see that all such general rules and regulations and orders for the government and discipline of said prison as may be made by the warden, with their approval, are enforced. Such rules only shall be adopted as,

in their judgment, shall best conduce to the reformation of the convict. They shall inquire into any alleged misconduct of the warden or any other officer or employee of the penitentiary, and for that purpose shall have power to issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses, and may examine witnesses who may appear before them, under oath.

Sec. 3. That section 8902, Revised Statutes, 1899, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words now therein contained, beginning in the ninth line of said section, reading as follows: "Of all contracts entered into during the two preceding years for the employing of convicts, or for any other purpose; the terms of such contracts, stating what portion of each contract has been performed, and the several sums of money received," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sec. 8902. Report to general assembly.—"The inspectors shall, at their discretion, require reports to be made, by the warden and other officers of the penitentiary, in relation to any and all matters connected with the government, management, operation, business, discipline and property of said penitentiary, with the condition, conduct and employment of the convicts confined therein; and said inspectors shall make a biennial report to the general assembly concerning the state and condition of said penitentiary and convicts; of all moneys received and expended; for what purposes and to whom paid, with similar reports concerning all other contracts; and they shall also include in each biennial report an abstract of all reports made to them by the several officers of the penitentiary during the two preceding years."

Sec. 4. Article I of chapter 141 of the Revised Statutes of 1899 be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following new sections, 8928a, 8928b and 8928c:

Sec. 8928a. No contract shall hereafter be made by the warden of the state penitentiary or the board of prison inspectors, or by the superintendent or other officer of any state penal institution or reformatory, or by any other authority whatsoever, by which the labor or time of any prisoner in the state penitentiary or state penal institution or any reformatory of the state, or the product or profit of his work, shall be contracted, let, farmed out, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation: Provided, however, that the prisoners confined in said penal institutions may work for and the products of their labor may be disposed of to the state or any political subdivision thereof, or for or to any public institution under or managed and controlled by the state or any political subdivision thereof.

Sec. 8928b. The warden of the state penitentiary, the board of prison inspectors, and all other officials of all penal and reformatory institutions of the state shall, so far as practicable, cause all the prisoners who are physically capable to be employed at hard labor, for not to exceed eight hours of each day, other than Sundays and public holidays, but such hard labor shall be either for the purpose of pro-

duction of supplies for said institutions or for the state, or any political division thereof, or for any public institution owned or managed or controlled by the state or political division thereof, or for the purpose of industrial training or instruction.

Sec. 8928c. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with sections 8928a, 8928b and sections 8878, 8901, 8902 and 8928 of article I, chapter 141, Revised Statutes of Missouri, as amended by this act, are hereby repealed.

## BILL NO. 2.

### A BILL TO AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO THE LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS FOR INJURIES TO THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. (1) Where, after the commencement of this Act, personal injury is caused to any employee, by reason of the negligence of his employer, or of any other person in the service of such employer, the employee, or in case of death, his representatives, shall have the same rights to compensation, and remedies against such employer, as if the employee had not been an employee of, nor in the service of such employer, nor engaged in his work: Provided, however, that the fact that such employee may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery in any action hereafter brought to recover such compensation, but the damages may be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employee; and provided further, that no such employee shall be held in such action to have been guilty of contributory negligence in any case, where the violation of the employer of any statute enacted for the safety of employees, contributed to his injury.

(2) An employee shall not be deemed to have assumed any risk incident to his employment, by reason only of his having entered upon, or continued in, the employment, after he knew of the risk, and shall in no event be held to have assumed any risk arising by reason of the negligence of his employer, or of any person in the service of such employer.

(3) All questions of negligence and contributory negligence and assumption of risk shall be for the jury.

Sec. 2. (1) A contract whereby an employee relinquishes any right to compensation to himself or his representatives, for personal injury caused to such employee by reason of the negligence of his employer or of any person in the service of his employer, shall not, if made before the accrual of the right, constitute a defense to any action brought for the recovery of such compensation.

(2) Where an employer has contributed to an insurance or fund providing any benefit for an employee or his representatives in case of injury or death, in any action brought against such employer for negligence in causing such injury or death, the jury in assessing the amount



of compensation payable, shall treat as a payment on account of the employer's liability so much of any money which has been or will be paid to the employe or his representatives out of the insurance or fund, as in the opinion of the jury is attributable to the employer's contribution, but the agreement to accept, or acceptance of such benefit in whole or in part by such employe, or his representatives shall not constitute a defense to such action.

Sec. 3. In this act—

(1) The term "employe" includes every person who has entered into employment to give service, or who works under a contract or agreement of service or apprenticeship, with an employer.

(2) The term "employer" includes individuals, partnerships and bodies of persons corporate or incorporate, and shall be construed as including the representatives or receivers of deceased, defunct or insolvent employers.

(3) The term "representatives" means legal representatives, and shall be construed as including the persons entitled to compensation in case of death of any employe.

Sec. 4. Nothing in this act shall prejudicially affect any right or remedy to which an employe is entitled independently of this act.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its passage, and shall apply to all contracts of employment thereafter made and entered into.

#### EXPLANATION OF ABOVE BILL.

This employers' liability bill expands the existing remedy when negligence causes an accident; it removes certain defenses of employers which frequently prevent success in a suit, even when the employer can be proved to be negligent.

Clause 1. (1) Abolishes the defense known as the fellow servant rule, and makes the employer responsible to the person injured for the negligence of every one of his employes (instead of being responsible for only certain negligent acts of certain of his employes as at present.)

The first proviso prevents contributory negligence of the injured from barring a recovery, and makes it merely diminish the amount of damages recoverable.

The next proviso prevents contributory negligence of the injured having any effect at all, in cases where an employer has violated a safety statute.

Clause 1. (2) Deals with the assumption of risk defense, and prevents the courts from holding as a matter of law "that through taking an employment or through knowledge of the danger, the employe agreed to assume a risk" (the jury will have to decide whether as a fact the injured did so agree). It specifically prevents the defense being used at all by the employer where the employer or his other employes have been negligent.

Clause I. (3) Makes questions of negligence, contributory negligence and assumption

of risk entirely questions to be decided by the jury.

Clause II. (1) Prevents an employe from being held to have by contract before his accident happened waived his rights to sue.

Clause II. (2) Prevents acceptance of, or agreements to accept insurance benefits from being used as a defense to a suit.

Clauses III, IV, V. Are merely formal definitions and declaratory provisions.

#### BILL NO. 3.

#### A BILL TO REGULATE THE HOURS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN CERTAIN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. Hours of labor per week.—No female shall be employed or permitted to work in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment, laundry or restaurant in any cities of this state which may now or hereafter contain more than 5,000 inhabitants before five o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening of any day, nor for more than fifty-four hours in any one week. A printed notice, in a form which shall be furnished by the commissioner of labor, stating the number of hours per day for each week required of females, and the time when such work shall begin and end, shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in each room where they are employed. The presence of such female employes in any of the places herein mentioned at any hour other than those stated in the posted notice, shall constitute prima facie evidence of a violation of this act: Provided, that this act shall not apply to any mercantile establishment where three or less such females are employed: Provided, that women may be employed after 10 p. m. in restaurants, but shall not be employed therein more than nine hours in any one day.

Sec. 2. Employers liable, when—penalty Any person who, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, shall employ any female in violation of the provisions of this act, and any employer who shall fail to post or to keep posted the notice required by the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

The secretary was ordered to have them printed; also, to get 500 large envelopes, etc., as soon as possible; also, to secure the names of every candidate for the Legislature and send him a copy.

Up to date among the stack of answers not a dissenting answer has been received. In conclusion we desire to state that notwithstanding this has been an off year, no legislature being in session, your committee has labored most conscientiously to secure the promises of votes enough to secure the enactment of laws beneficial to the working man and organized labor throughout the State.



## ABOLITION OF CONVICT LABOR.

**Paramount Issue.** The paramount demand of organized labor is that the present system of leasing out the labor of convicts to contractor and individuals and thereby creating unfair conditions for boot and shoe workers, clothing makers, harness makers, broom makers, certain wood workers and one or two other crafts of the state, now in vogue at the penitentiary in Jefferson City, be entirely done away with. For eight or ten years the unions of Missouri have been working together with this reform as the object. The chief political parties of the state, have, several times, by their platforms and otherwise, promised to eradicate this uneven competition.

In the 1910 platforms of the Democratic, Republican and other parties, adopted at the denomination conferences in Jefferson City last September, it was reiterated that the present system should be abolished and the convicts given employment of a kind which would not place them in competition with the working men and women of Missouri. The party planks in question are:

### DEMOCRATIC.

**Convict Labor.**—We are opposed to the present system of convict labor at the Missouri State Penitentiary. We believe that it is unfair and unjust to honest labor that they should be compelled to compete with convict labor, and we recommend that the State Legislature devise means for using the State convicts in preparing material for the construction of permanent public roads in this State, reclaiming swamp and overflowed lands and to prevent the inundation of river bottom lands, thereby preventing competition between honest and skilled labor and convict labor.

We commend the last Democratic State Senate in standing by the Democratic platform in 1908 and passing a bill abolishing convict labor at the State Penitentiary, and we condemn the Republican House of Representatives in violating the pledge of their platform for refusing to concur on that bill passed by the Democratic State Senate.

### REPUBLICAN.

**Contract Labor.**—We recognize the fact that the present system of contract labor in the State Penitentiary should be discontinued as soon as some plan can be devised by which the convicts can be employed in other work, and to this end we favor the gradual discontinuance of the present contract labor system and the employment of State convicts in work which will not make them competitors with free labor.

### SOCIALISTIC.

Whereas, The present system of prison contract labor in the State of Missouri is not only an injustice to organized labor, but to the entire working class; and,

Whereas, Under the prison contract labor system, private contractors and corporations are given the privilege of exploiting the prisoners furnished by the State, at the rate of 70 cents per day, a price far below the minimum wage paid for free labor; and,

Whereas, These private prison labor contractors and corporations, in addition to this cheap labor, receive their shop room, light, water, power, heavy machinery, etc., from the State at a nominal rate; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Party, in legal State convention assembled, hereby condemns the present prison contract labor system and insists on the abolition of the same; and it is further

Resolved, That we demand that the State Legislature enact the following:

No contract shall hereafter be made by the warden of the State penitentiary or board of prison inspectors or by the superintendent or other officer of any State penal institution or reformatory or by any other authority whatsoever, by which the labor or time of any prisoner in the State penitentiary or State penal institution or any reformatory of the State, or the product or profit of his work, shall be contracted, let, farmed out, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation: Provided, however, that the prisoners confined in said penal institutions may work for and the products of their labor may be disposed of to the State or any political subdivision thereof, or for or to any public institution under or managed or controlled by the State or any political subdivision thereof: Provided, that in no case shall convict labor come in competition with free labor; and further provided, that while the contract system continues, a reasonable per cent of the proceeds of the labor of the convict shall be paid to his family, or held and paid to him at the end of his term.

For the Republican party the plank was not given in the 1910 platform, but it was mentioned there that the party again stood for and advocated all reforms of the 1908 convention. Therefore this plank of the 1908 platform stands as having been reiterated for 1910.

## AFFILIATED UNIONS.

### MISSOURI STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The following Missouri labor unions are affiliated with the Missouri State Federation of Labor, and took part through their representatives in the convention of September, 1910, in Jefferson City.

Allied Printing Trades Council, Kansas City.	Central Labor Union, St. Louis.
Badge Makers' No. 9136, St. Louis.	Central Labor Union, Springfield.
Bakers' No. 4, St. Louis.	Cigarmakers' No. 23, Springfield.
Bakers' No. 83, St. Joseph.	Cigarmakers' No. 30, Moberly.
Bakers' No. 218, Kansas City.	Cigarmakers' No. 44, St. Louis.
Bakers' No. 365, Hannibal.	Cigarmakers' No. 76, Hannibal.
Baker Wagon Drivers' No. 335, Kansas City.	Cigarmakers' No. 95, St. Joseph.
Barbers' No. 37, Joplin.	Cigarmakers' No. 102, Kansas City.
Barbers' No. 128, St. Joseph.	Cigarmakers' No. 193, Jefferson City.
Barbers' No. 191, Springfield.	Cigarmakers' No. 322, Joplin.
Barbers' No. 192, Kansas City.	Cigarmakers' No. 233, Sedalia.
Barbers' No. 259, Sedalia.	Cigar Packers, No. 281, St. Louis.
Barbers' No. 271, Hannibal.	Coach Painters' No. 375, Springfield.
Bartenders' No. 51, St. Louis.	Cooks' No. 266, Kansas City.
Bartenders' No. 386, Hannibal.	Cooks and Pastry Cooks No. 203, St. Louis.
Bartenders' No. 420, Kansas City.	Coopers' No. 3, St. Louis.
Bartenders' No. 461, Springfield.	Electrical Workers' No. 40, St. Joseph.
Bartenders' No. 832, Sedalia.	Federal Labor Union No. 6998, Higginsville.
Beer Bottlers' No. 169, Kansas City.	Federation of Labor, Sedalia.
Beer Drivers' No. 43, St. Louis.	Garment Workers' No. 238, St. Louis.
Beer Drivers' No. 100, Kansas City.	Garment Workers' District Council, St. Louis
Blacksmiths' No. 54, Sedalia.	Glass Bottle Blowers' No. 5, St. Louis.
Blacksmiths' No. 241, Springfield.	Glass Workers' No. 20, Kansas City.
Blacksmiths' No. 278, Hannibal.	Horseshoers' No. 3, St. Louis.
Blacksmiths' No. 482, Springfield.	Industrial Council, Kansas City.
Boilermakers' No. 113, Sedalia.	Iron Molders' No. 10, St. Louis.
Bookbinders' No. 18, St. Louis.	Iron Molders' No. 426, St. Louis.
Bookbinders' No. 60, Kansas City.	Iron Workers' No. 296, Springfield.
Boot and Shoe Workers' No. 25, St. Louis.	Leather Workers' No. 1, Kansas City.
Boot and Shoe Workers' No. 338, St. Louis.	Leather Workers' No. 3, St. Joseph.
Bottle Sorters' No. 11759, Kansas City.	Leather Workers' No. 30, St. Louis.
Boxmakers' No. 267, Kansas City.	Leather Workers' No. 70, Springfield.
Brewery Firemen No. 95, St. Louis.	Locomotive Engineers' No. 107, St. Joseph.
Brewers' and Malsters' No. 46, Kansas City.	Locomotive Firemen No. 54, Moberly.
Brewery Workers' No. 93, St. Joseph.	Machinists' No. 17, Springfield.
Brewery Workers' No. 193, Joplin.	Machinists' No. 71, Sedalia.
Brewery Workers' No. 292, Springfield.	Machinists' No. 232, Joplin.
Broommakers' No. 45, St. Louis.	Machinists' No. 363, Springfield.
Broommakers' No. 86, Springfield.	Machinists' No. 537, Hannibal.
Carpenters' No. 4, Kansas City.	Mattress Makers' No. 128, Kansas City.
Carpenters' No. 607, Hannibal.	Metal Polishers' No. 13, St. Louis.
Carpenters' No. 646, St. Louis.	Metal Polishers' No. 137, Hannibal.
Carpenters' No. 978, Springfield.	Miners' District Council No. 25, Moberly.
Carpenters' No. 1391, Kansas City.	Mine Workers' No. 65, Keota.
Carpenters' No. 1434, Moberly.	Mine Workers' No. 104, Camden.
Carpenters' District Council, St. Louis.	Mine Workers' No. 149, Moberly.
Central Labor Union, Cape Girardeau.	Mine Workers' No. 171, Lexington.
Central Labor Union, Jefferson City.	Mine Workers' No. 177, Marceline.
Central Labor Union, Marceline.	Mine Workers' No. 258, Danforth.
Central Labor Union, Rich Hill.	Mine Workers' No. 298, Richmond.
Central Labor Union, Joplin.	Mine Workers' No. 313, Yates.
Central Labor Union, St. Joseph.	Mine Workers' No. 377, Higginsville.

TWO PROMINENT MISSOURI LABOR LEADERS.



HON. AUSTIN W. BIGGS OF ST. LOUIS.

*A prominent member of organized labor of Missouri. He was Vice-President of the 1909 Labor Legislative Committee and an active member of the Forty-third and Forty-fourth General Assemblies.*



HON. CHARLES W. FEAR.

*Editor Missouri Trades Unionist; Representative-elect to the Forty-sixth General Assembly from Jasper County; prominent in Labor circles in Joplin; member of the Labor Legislative Committees of 1907 and 1909.*





Mine Workers' No. 380, Missouri City.  
 Mine Workers' No. 382, Lingo.  
 Mine Workers' No. 783, Mendota.  
 Mine Workers' No. 919, Bevier.  
 Mine Workers' No. 947, Fleming.  
 Mine Workers' No. 954, Higbee.  
 Mine Workers' No. 956, Ardmore.  
 Mine Workers' No. 958, Black Bird.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1000, Foster.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1041, Elliott.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1067, Dover.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1071, Brownington.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1073, Deepwater.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1089, Waverly.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1135, Huntsville.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1182, Zolia.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1224, Rich Hill.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1226, Novinger.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1400, Corder.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1442, Novinger.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1443, Renick.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1444, Stahl.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1472, Napoleon.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1827, Lexington.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1847, Ninevah.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1874, Swanwick.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1875, Brookfield.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1918, Keota.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1928, Camden.  
 Mine Workers' No. 1942, Novinger.  
 Mine Workers' No. 2108, Vibbard.  
 Mine Workers' No. 2124, Fegley.  
 Mine Workers' No. 2143, Marceline.  
 Mine Workers' No. 2159, Moberly.  
 Mine Workers' No. 2161, Huntsville.  
 Mine Workers' No. 2205, Novinger.  
 Mine Workers' No. 2616, Windsor.  
 Mine Workers' No. 2669, Russell.  
 Mine Workers' No. 2669, Bowen.  
 Mine Workers' No. 2686, Kirksville.  
 Mine Workers' No. 2687, Bucklin.  
 Mine Workers' No. 2744, Keota.  
 Mosaic and Terrazzi Workers' No. 10263, St. Louis.

Plumbers' No. 8, Kansas City.  
 Plumbers' No. 35, St. Louis.  
 Plumbers' No. 45, St. Joseph.  
 Plumbers' No. 456, Hannibal.  
 Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 184, Jefferson City.  
 Printing Pressmen No. 6, St. Louis.  
 Printing Pressmen No. 16, Kansas City.  
 Quarry Workers' No. 109, Carthage.  
 Railway Telegraphers' No. 2, St. Louis.  
 Railway Telegraphers' No. 31, St. Louis.  
 Retail Clerks' No. 80, St. Louis.  
 Retail Clerks' No. 84, St. Louis.  
 Retail Clerks' No. 90, Sedalia.  
 Retail Clerks' No. 271, Hannibal.  
 Retail Clerks' No. 369, St. Joseph.  
 Sheet Metal Workers' No. 247, St. Louis.  
 Sheet Metal Workers' No. 333, Sedalia.  
 Stationary Firemen No. 1, Kansas City.  
 Stationary Firemen No. 6, St. Louis.  
 Steam Engineers' No. 6, Kansas City.  
 Steam Engineers' No. 120, St. Joseph.  
 Steam Engineers' No. 335, Hannibal.  
 Steam Fitters' No. 29, St. Louis.  
 Steam Fitters' Helpers' No. 87, St. Louis.  
 Stereotypers' No. 6, Kansas City.  
 Stone Cutters' Kansas City.  
 Stove Mounters' No. 15, Hannibal.  
 Street Railway Employees' No. 326, St. Joseph.  
 Tailors' No. 6, Sedalia.  
 Tailors' No. 64, Kansas City.  
 Tailors' No. 76, Springfield.  
 Teamsters' No. 199, Hannibal.  
 Team Drivers' No. 1, Kansas City.  
 Theatrical Stage Employees' No. 6, St. Louis.  
 Theatrical Stage Employees' No. 31, Kansas City.  
 Theatrical Stage Employees' No. 43, St. Joseph.  
 Theatrical Stage Employees' No. 135, Sedalia.  
 Theatrical Stage Employees' No. 137, Springfield.  
 Tobacco Workers' No. 1, St. Louis.  
 Trades and Labor Assembly, Hannibal.  
 Trades and Labor Assembly, Moberly.  
 Transfer Wagon Drivers' No. 261, Moberly.  
 Typographical Union No. 8, St. Louis.  
 Typographical Union No. 40, St. Joseph.  
 Typographical Union No. 80, Kansas City.  
 Typographical Union No. 88, Hannibal.  
 Typographical Union No. 119, Jefferson City.  
 Typographical Union No. 206, Sedalia.  
 Typographical Union No. 258, Springfield.  
 Typographical Union No. 350, Joplin.  
 Typographical Union No. 365, Poplar Bluff.  
 Union Label League, Kansas City.  
 Upholsterers' No. 21, St. Louis.  
 Waiters' No. 20, St. Louis.  
 Women's Trade Union League, St. Louis.

## LETTER FROM HON. OWEN MILLER.

The following letter, addressed to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, prepared by Hon. Owen Miller of St. Louis, President of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, gives the vital points along which legislation is needed, and bills covering these will be preferred measures when the Labor Legislative Committee appears in Jefferson City early in 1911, prepared to renew its struggle to secure the laws organized labor asks for.

**Needed  
 Labor  
 Legislation.**

**PREFERRED LEGISLATION, 1911.**

Office of the Secretary, American Federation of Musicians, 3535 Pine street.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 3, 1910.

Hon. J. C. A. Hiller, Labor Commissioner, Jefferson City, Mo.:

Dear Sir—Last year I had the honor of addressing a communication to the Labor Bureau in reference to contemplated legislation, but as the Legislature did not meet since that time, it would be perhaps proper to again do so upon the same subjects or some that may be of even more importance, because of the fact that as time rolls on, changes occur to which we have to fit ourselves.

The most important matter that will come before the incoming legislature is the question of convict labor. All the political parties in their platforms of 1908, pledged in case of success, that the present convict labor system in the State of Missouri would be abolished. The Democratic party proved successful in so far that it controlled the legislature and the prison board. The prison board last June renewed the contracts, letting out the prisoners at seventy cents per day per convict. This is somewhat of an increase over previous contracts, but it was regrettable that this contract was let without either the manufacturers or the labor people in the State being heard, as we would undoubtedly have opposed both the price and the time.

**NEW YORK LAW PREFERRED.**

It will be up to the incoming Legislature to keep the pledges made by the political parties in 1908, and I sincerely hope that the Legislature will take into serious consideration the matter of handling convicts as adopted by the State of New York. The legislative committee of the State Federation of Labor will be on the ground and will no doubt press the passage of a law similar to that one, and any assistance your office could render our committee, would undoubtedly be very highly appreciated.

Another very important matter that concerns the labor people in the State of Missouri is the workmen's compensation act. Even the most unsympathetic employer acknowledges that the present system of compensating workmen for injuries received is actually brutal. The difficulty seems to be to pass a law which will stand the test of the courts. I attended a conference of some of the leading men of the country interested in this question, in the City of Washington last January. Nearly every state in the Union was represented and the report developed that quite a number of states had secured legislation on this line, but invariably the courts would declare such a law unconstitutional. Therefore, the difficulty seems to be to draft a measure that will meet with the approval of the courts. Governor Hadley has been very seriously impressed with this question, and has agreed to form a commission of interested citizens upon which commission organized labor shall be represented, and the last convention of the Federation of

Labor, at the suggestion of Gov. Hadley, picked out ten names from which he will select three to serve on this commission. I sincerely hope that this commission will be speedily formed, and that it will be ready to report a bill to the State Legislature before adjournment next winter. Undoubtedly your office with all of its splendid statistics could be of invaluable service in giving this commission necessary information.

**PROTECT WORKING WOMEN.**

Another matter that we are very much interested in, is what is known as woman's fifty-four hour bill. This was passed by the last legislature and signed by the Governor, but when an attempt was made to enforce it, it was found that on its way through the State Senate, an amendment had been juggled on to it that invalidated the bill. This was a trick played by some interested parties, and was not discovered until the attempt was made to enforce it as a law. This bill will be reintroduced and will be very carefully watched this time so as to prevent chicanery or legislative jugglery. Our legislative committee will see to it that this bill is introduced and will watch it during its progress through both houses. Undoubtedly your office can assist our committee in taking care of this very necessary bill. Humane employers should not object to a bill which limits the hours of females to fifty-four per week—in other words nine hours per day. Eight hours is plenty and there should be no objection to it, but we are satisfied if we get nine hours, because at the present time there are many women, more especially in the most laborious occupations like laundries, that work sometimes sixteen hours a day, and women in the department stores at certain times a year are also very much overworked. The employers can well afford to hire additional help on these occasions. It is almost unbelievable that there were certain classes of employers in the State of Missouri that did everything in their power, even resorting to trickery, I might say almost forgery, to prevent this bill from becoming a law, but there are such, but I believe that their numbers are rapidly decreasing.

**CURB POWER OF COURTS.**

Some effort should be made, if it can be done constitutionally, to curb the power of our courts in the matter of declaring laws unconstitutional, and also in the matter of granting injunctions. Most injunctions are granted without giving the parties interested a hearing. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, or say in almost every case, when an injunction is applied for against a labor organization it is done for no other purpose than to prevent the organization from winning its strike by legal picketing or moral suasion. Although violence does often occur in disputes, it is in nearly every case, brought on by the employers. In my estimation, the courts of this country have invaded the legislative field and unless some

method is found to keep the courts within the powers intended by the founders of the constitution, I fear for the future liberties of the people. The injunction evil cries aloud for a remedy. It is an extraordinary fact that injunctions are very rightly used, excepting as applied in industrial disputes, and judges assume to prevent people from doing things that they have a perfect right to do. The law as it stands upon the statutes is sufficient to protect any citizen against violation or any invasion of his rights, but in injunctions, judges frequently tell those to whom the injunction is supposed to apply that they cannot speak, write, meet, walk the streets, subscribe funds or donate food, and one judge even went so far as to en-

join members of a miners association from the use of the mail. If workmen as a rule would ignore these injunctions, which are clearly illegal, they would soon die through innocuous desuetude.

These are about the most important matters that I can call to mind at present. If we succeed in getting bills through on these lines, and bills that are really effective, we will have accomplished a great deal and any assistance that the Labor Bureau can render will be very gratefully appreciated by

Yours very truly,

OWEN MILLER,

President Missouri State Federation of Labor.

## LABOR ORGANIZATION STATISTICS.

### REPORT OF STATISTICIAN.

**Office of Statistician Created.** During the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor at Joplin in September, 1909, the official position of Statistician of the organization was re-established. J. F. W. Altheide, a prominent cigar maker of St. Louis, was honored with the appointment and authorized to gather statistical information for 1909-10 from all unions affiliated with this state body. He found the work difficult and trying because secretaries of the locals were slow in making returns, and a good many paid no attention to his repeated requests for facts and figures. On the returns he received from National secretaries, the following compilations for Missouri are based:

#### FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1910.

##### Stone Cutters.—

Organization—Journeyman Stone Cutters.  
Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—15,000 male members.  
Wages per hour, 1910—55 cents.  
Number of hours constituting a day's work—8  
Increase in state membership in last year—none.  
Amount of strike benefit—\$6 per week.  
Amount of death and funeral benefit—\$100.  
Number of strikes during year—none.  
Report made by James F. McHugh, General Secretary-Treasurer, 520 Sixth St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

##### Barbers.—

Organization—Journeyman Barbers.  
Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—1,018 male members.  
Wages are established locally.  
Increase in state membership during year—66.  
Legislation wanted by craft—Sunday closing.  
Weekly sick and accident benefits—\$3.  
Death and funeral benefit—\$75 to \$500.  
Number of strikes during year—none.  
Report made by Jacob Fisher, General Secretary-Treasurer, 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

##### Sheet Metal Workers.—

Organization—Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers.  
Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—700 male members.  
Standard wages per hour—50 cents.  
Number hours of labor per day—8.  
Weekly sick and accident benefit—none.

Weekly strike benefit—\$5.

Number of strikes and lockouts during the last year—one, which was compromised after lasting six weeks. It was caused by a demand for an increase in wages.

Report made by John E. Bray, General Secretary-Treasurer, 325 Nelson Building, Kansas City Mo.

##### Foundry Workers.—

Organization—Foundry employes.  
Membership in Missouri July 1, 1910—400 males.

Daily wages per member—\$1.75.

Daily hours of toil—9 hours.

Legislation which is wanted by craft—Sanitary shop, conditions such as wash rooms, a properly managed place to change clothing, lockers, etc.

Weekly strike benefit—\$4.

Weekly sick and accident benefit—\$5.

Death and funeral benefit—\$50.

Number of strikes and lockouts during the last year—none.

Report made by George Bechtold, Secretary, 200 South Broadway, St. Louis.

##### Leather Workers.—

Organization—United Brotherhood of Leatherworkers on horse goods.

Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—350 male members.

Weekly wages—\$15.

Daily hours—10 hours a day, 55 a week in St. Louis.

Legislation wanted by the craft—abolition of contract prison shops in Jefferson City.

Weekly strike benefit—\$5.



Weekly sick and accident benefit—\$5.  
 Death and funeral benefit—\$40 to \$100.  
 Number of strikes during year—one, which was for eight hours work a day and which was lost.  
 Report made by John J. Pfeifer, General Secretary-Treasurer, 1210 Postal Bld., Kansas City, Mo.

#### Stage Employees.—

Organization—Theatrical Stage employees.  
 Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—334 male members.  
 Wages—50 cents an hour; \$3.50 to \$5 per day; \$25 to \$35 per week.  
 There was an increase in wages of 12½ cents an hour over previous year.  
 Daily hours—8.  
 Strikes and lockouts during year—one—travelling men called out for \$17.50 per week, which point they gained.  
 Report made by L. M. Hart, General Secretary-Treasurer.

#### Glass Workers.—

Organization—Amalgamated glass workers.  
 Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910, 245 male members.  
 Wages per hour—37½ cents.  
 Daily hours in Kansas City, 8; St. Louis 9.  
 Weekly strike benefit—\$5.  
 Death and funeral benefit—\$75.  
 Number of strikes during year—none.  
 Report made by Wm. Figolah, General Secretary, 418 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

#### Bottle Blowers.—

Organization—Glass bottle blowers association.  
 Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—225 male members.  
 Wages—all piece workers. From \$5.50 to \$6.50 per day.  
 Daily hours—8½.  
 Weekly strike benefit—\$5 to single men, \$8 to married men.  
 Death and funeral benefit—\$500.  
 Number of strikes during year—none.  
 Report made by Wm. Lammer, General Secretary, 930 Witherspoon Bld., Philadelphia, Pa.

#### Street Railway Workers.—

Organization—Amalgamated association street electric railway employees of America.  
 Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—218 male members.  
 Wages—20 to 24 cents per hour: wages were increased from one to two cents per hour during the year.  
 Legislation which is wanted by craft—closed vestibule during winter months.  
 Weekly strike benefit—division of donations.  
 Death and funeral benefit—\$50.  
 Number of strikes during the year—none.  
 Report made by W. H. Westfall, Secretary, 2109 Washington Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.

#### Lathers.—

Organization—Wood, wire and metal lathers. International Union of America.  
 Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—188 male members.  
 Wages—50 cents per hour.  
 Number of hours worked per day—8.  
 Death and funeral benefit—\$100.  
 Report made by Ralph Brant, General Secretary-Treasurer, 401 Superior Bldg., Cleveland, O.

#### Photographic Engravers.—

Organization—International Photograph Engravers.  
 Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—173 male members.  
 Wages—\$21 per week.  
 Number of hours worked per day—8.  
 Weekly strike benefits—\$7 to single men, \$10 to married men.  
 Death and funeral benefit—\$75.

Number of strikes during year—one, which strike, after lasting two days, was won; a flat scale of wages was achieved.  
 Report made by Lewis A. Schwarz, International Secretary-Treasurer, 228 Apsley st., Philadelphia, Pa.

#### Tile Layers.—

Organization—International union of tile layers and helpers.  
 Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—144 male members.  
 Wages—\$5 per day to layers and \$2.50 per day to helpers.  
 Hours of work per day—8.  
 Legislation wanted by craft—Compulsory sanitary conditions in all apartment houses and public buildings.  
 Weekly strike benefit—\$7.  
 Number of strikes during year—5. Lockouts one. Four of these strikes were won and one was compromised. This disagreement was over a demand for "closed shop" and an increase in wages. All points gained.  
 Report made by James P. Reynolds, General Secretary-Treasurer, Harmony, Pa.

#### Granite Cutters.—

Organization—Granite cutters international association.  
 Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—98 male members.  
 Wages—\$3.60 per day; \$21.60 per week; \$80 per month.  
 Number of hours worked per day—8.  
 Legislation which is wanted by craft—Sanitary inspection of work shop, including a solution of dust problem; compensation for injury while at work; that injunction shall not be issued against organized working men in connection with labor disputes.  
 Weekly strike benefit—\$7.50.  
 Death and funeral benefit—\$50 to \$200.  
 Number of strikes during year—none.  
 Report made by James Duncan, General Secretary, Hancock Bldg., Quincy, Mass.

#### Ship Carpenters.—

Organization—Shipwrights and caulkers.  
 Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—77 male members.  
 Wages—\$2.75 to \$3.50.  
 Number of hours work per day—8.  
 Death and funeral benefit—\$50 to \$100.  
 Report made by James Deurett, General Secretary-Treasurer, 108 Marshall St., St. Elizabeth, Pa.

#### Post Office Clerks.—

Organization—National Federation of Post Office Clerks.  
 Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—75 male members. There is only one union in the state, which is Local No. 8.  
 Wages—fixed by United States Congress, \$600 to \$1000 a year, with annual increase of \$100.  
 Number of hours worked per day—average 8½.  
 Legislation wanted by craft—An eight hour law enacted by Congress.  
 Number of strikes during the year—1908—none.  
 Report made by Gerhardt W. Kelsch, Recording Secretary, Local No. 8, 3161 Portis Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

#### Leather Workers.—

Organization—Travelers' goods and leather novelties workers.  
 Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—50 male members.  
 Wages—\$2.50 and up.  
 Number of hours worked per day—9.  
 Death and funeral benefits—\$50.  
 Number of strikes during year—none.  
 Report made by Lester S. Sheaffer, Third Vice-President, 1736 West 35th St., Kansas City, Mo.



**Granite Block Cutters.**—

Organization—Paving cutters.

Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—40 male members.

Wages—piece work—by the thousand.

Number of hours work per day—9.

Legislation wanted by craft—a law compelling cities and towns to pave all streets with granite and stone blocks.

Weekly strike benefit—\$6.

Death and funeral benefits—\$100.

Number of strikes during year—one, which strike was won after a duration of 11 days, with recognition of union and a pay day every two weeks as the essential points. This organization wants the cities and towns to buy their paving blocks from quarries in Missouri.

Report made by John Sheret, Secretary, Box 27, Albion, N. Y.

**Tobacco Workers.**—

Organization—Tobacco Workers International union.

Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—25 male and 42 female members.

Wages—18 cents per hour.

Number of hours worked per day—9.

Legislation wanted by craft—rigid enforcement of anti-trust law; statute which will prohibit any corporation from capitalizing for \$10,000,000 or over.

Weekly strike benefit—\$6.

Weekly sick or accident benefit—\$3.

Death and funeral benefit—\$50.

Report made by E. Lewis Evans, Secretary-Treasurer, 50 American National Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

**Stove Mounters.**—

Organization—Stove mounters and steel range workers, 15.

Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—18 male members.

Wages—30 cents per hour; \$2.70 per day; \$16.20 per week.

Number of hours of work per day—9.

Legislation wanted by craft—rigid factory inspection.

Weekly strike benefit—\$50.

Death and funeral—\$100.

Report made by R. B. Leeds, 319 N. 8th St., Hannibal, Mo.

**Saw Smiths.**—

Organization—Sawsmiths Union.

Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—16 male members.

Wages—33½ to 50 cents per hour, \$15 per week.

Number of hours of working per day—9.

Legislation which is wanted by craft—All that will benefit labor organization in general.

**Dics Cutters.**—

Organization—Cutting dics and cutter makers International Union.

Membership in Missouri, July 1, 1910—11 male members.

Wages—\$18 per week; an increase of 20 per cent over 1909.

Number of hours work per day; 50 hours a week; divided to suit the shop.

Increase in membership during the year, 25, due to organization.

Weekly strike benefit—full weekly pay.

Dick and accident benefits—provided for by locals.

Death and funeral benefits—\$75.

Number of strikes during year—none.

Report made by Harry Reiser, Secretary-Treasurer, 212 Sixth Ave., New York City.

**Many Failed to Report.**

While there are many more National and International bodies with locals in Missouri, their secretaries failed to report to Statistician Altheide of the Missouri Federation. Information covering these missing unions will however be found in the tables of the Bureau of Labor Statistics which follow further on.

**BENEFITS OF ORGANIZATION.**

BY J. F. W. ALTHEIDE, OFFICIAL STATISTICIAN, 1909-10, MISSOURI STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

It would seem almost superfluous in this age of organization, to dwell at any great length upon the necessity of workingmen and women forming trades unions for the purpose of improving their social and industrial conditions.

Yet, when we look around us, we see countless thousands, working from 12 to 16 hours each day, for very small wages, in unsanitary work shops, living in mere hovels, with poverty, disease, crime and immorality about them; with no ambition for the present, no hope for the future; leading lives which are dark and dreary to themselves and families, their community and State; combating with one another to earn a daily pittance, and ultimately being dashed against the rock of competition; all this the result of individual bargaining.

All such individuals should be within the ranks of labor organizations, each of which

bodies has a fundamental reason and a principal for its existence. By collective bargaining, whereby union men can agree upon a collective contract with employers, and stand shoulder to shoulder making the interest of one the concern of all, then, and only then, will all receive a just share of their products in commensuration with twentieth century civilization, and all escape the consequences of the disastrous individualism already mentioned.

While the merchants, manufacturers, railroads and farmers are organizing all around for the purpose of getting a larger and larger share of the products of labor, by decreasing the wages of the toiler, lengthening their daily hours, and by advancing prices on the commodities of life; the workers themselves stand idly by, heeding not their own deplorable condition and making no effort to combine their interests against this other organized force.

The rights of labor to organize have been

upheld by the courts, and so have their labels and trademarks. Their organizations meet with the approbation of the ablest thinkers, and are here to stay.

No members of society make better, truer and more enlightened citizens than the much maligned, villified, misrepresented and misunderstood members of organized labor of this country. There is no class of humanity in the land which has a higher standard of morality than organized labor. There is no power in this country which is more influential than organized labor, in making this a better, happier and more prosperous land to live in.

Fully realizing that to preach morality, citizenship and other similar traits to anyone who, through a life of drudgery has been bereft of all hope and ambition, is a useless waste of time, hence it behooves us first to help them out of their stupor, by securing better wages, better working conditions, better homes and better surroundings. When they are made to feel that they are a part of our community and State, and as such, to realize that it is their duty and privilege to participate in the struggles of the day, then they will begin to appreciate the beauties of our trade organizations.

Trades organizations should be formed and conducted on business principles and officered by honest, able and competent officials. A proper constitution and by laws should be drafted for each. Rates of wages and working conditions should be agreed upon. There should be a very nominal initiation fee. Provisions must be made for the payment of a benefit to those who are unable to work owing to sickness and accident; to those unable to secure employment; and those who are thrown out of employment for resisting a reduction in wages, or for asking for a better condition and time. A graduated death benefit, depending upon the period of membership, payable to those whom they have solemnly sworn to protect, ought to be provided for.

An organization formed on these principles will rebound to the credit of all. It will

represent what its members really are. It will be as broad as they are, if the members are intelligent, capable and otherwise properly qualified to get together for mutual protection. If on the other hand the members are narrow-minded, such an organization will then be in keeping with this lack of proper fitness.

If the members are progressive, then in time the organization will attain a large membership, be active and fully able to cope with all public problems. Under the latter condition their families will appreciate their companionship; the community will feel and appreciate their worth, and political circles will quickly observe and realize their strength and influence.

In almost every community there is a growing feeling of friendliness toward organized labor, and underlying it, among the more intelligent people, is the knowledge and conviction that the prosperity of the wage worker means the prosperity of the country.

If monuments were erected in commemoration of achievements, labor would receive the grandest. Too high a tribute can not be paid labor. From the plains and the mountains, from forests and waters, labor has produced the wonders beheld by man, which stand for the genius of brains. Labor is the creative force of the world. The brawn of man paves the way to progress.

Without using platitudes, or making further declarations of principles, the labor movement offers the only avenue by which the toiler may gain a fair share of what he produces. If past achievements of organized workers left impressions on time, then their present activities will make another epoch in the history of this country.

The labor movement grows despite the power of the opposition, much to the surprise of those who under the cloak of friendship, are untiring in their efforts to disrupt it. But regardless of these methods and this treachery the movement succeeds.

J. F. W. ALTHEIDE.

## PRINTING TRADES.

The printing trades are strongly and well organized in Missouri. Especially does this assertion apply to St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Springfield, Joplin, Sedalia, Jefferson City, Columbia, Carthage, Hannibal, Webb City, Moberly, Poplar Bluff and one or two other places. In St. Louis will be found unions of pressmen, pressfeeders, compositors and mailers, each one of these calling having one or two locals and each affiliated with the national body of their craft, the Missouri State Federation of Labor and also the American Federation of Labor, through the State organization.

The different crafts in book binderies are thoroughly organized. All lithographers, engravers, stereotypers and electrotypers have their unions and enjoy all advantages of being thus protected. Newspaper carriers of St. Louis have a local of 40 members and a strenuous effort is being made to gather in all who are still working outside of this union.

## PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES.

The 1910 presidents and secretaries and their addresses, of some of the printing trades of the state are as follows:

## ST. LOUIS—

*Pressmen No. 2*—President, Daniel H. Pfister, 4964 Alsace street; Secretary, Henry Grob, 4026 Maffitt avenue.

*Pressmen No. 6*—President, F. G. Suerig, 4315 Kossuth avenue; Secretary, J. P. Frommiller, 5127 Vermont avenue.

*Pressfeeders No. 43*—Secretary, E. J. Suden, 210 Olive St.

*Typographia No. 3*—President, Herman Halter, 4629 Loughborough avenue; Secretary, George J. Schmith, 3837a McRea avenue.

*Mailers No. 3*—President, J. J. Mulcahy, 4860 Maffitt avenue; Secretary, J. F. Crueggeman, 3948 Cottage avenue.

*Typographia No. 8*—President, Charles Herstein, 810 Olive street; Secretary, Harry S. Sharpe, room 408, 810 Olive street.

## KANSAS CITY—

*Pressmen No. 14*—President, John Hawley, 912 Highland avenue; E. M. Lawler, 2536 Bellfontaine.

*Pressmen No. 16*—President, F. Wridinger, 2324 Holmes street; Secretary, John Miller, Labor Temple.

*Pressfeeders No. 20*—President, L. S. Armthe, 1322 Haskell street; Secretary, Amos Hartman, Labor Temple.

*Typographia No. 80*—President, Ford A. Allen, Kansas City Star; Secretary, A. A. Duke, 303 Nelson building.

*Stereotypers No. 6*—President, F. A. Swearingin, 4415 Forest; Secretary, O. M. Farland, 40th and Summit.

## ST. JOSEPH—

*Typographia No. 40*—President, Burt O. Burnham, 2317 Sylvania; Secretary, George W. Vaughn, 2105 Lafayette.

*Pressmen No. 15*—President, D. I. Ogden, 2101 Edmonds; Secretary, C. R. Stewart, 1823 Jules street.

*Pressmen's Assistants No. 10*—President, H. Kekar, 1403 Penn street; Secretary, J. F. White, 2911 Edmond Street.

Similar information for the printing trades locals of other Missouri cities and towns will be found further along in this chapter.

## LABOR LORE.

There are several labor organizations in Missouri which have been in existence over fifty years, which is a long period for a body of this kind to last, considering that every year or two new machinery is brought into use which makes radical changes in the style of the work and the conditions. It appears that the oldest still existing local of Missouri is St. Louis branch, Stone Cutters, I. S. C. U. of N. A., which was organized in 1853 and at the commencement of 1910 had passed through 57 more or less prosperous years. Its present membership is 277, which is a gain of 50 for 1909 over 1908. The trade reports a 100 per cent. organization for 1909, which condition means that all working stone cutters in St. Louis are members of some union. The pay was 56½ cents an hour on January 1, 1910.

Not far behind in years is Typographia No. 8 of St. Louis, one of the largest and most influential unions of the state. It was organized in 1856, and is, therefore, now in its 54th year. It reports 75 per cent. of organization for the kind of printing it covers. Eight hours constitutes a day of work.

Typographia No. 3 of St. Louis has been in existence since 1873. It reports an organization, in its field, of 90 per cent. Other old locals in St. Louis with the year of their organization, are: Stove Moulders, No. 10, 1859; Iron Moulders, No. 59, 1860; Carondelet Division, No. 42, Locomotive Engineers, 1862; St. Louis Division, No. 48, Locomotive Engineers, 1863; Tailors, No. 11, 1863; Wood-workers Local No. 2, 1872; Bricklayers, No. 1, 1864; Bricklayers, No. 3, 1872; Carpenters Branch, No. 806, 1870; Cigar makers, No. 44, 1877; Glass Blowers, No. 5, 1875; Hod Carriers, No. 1, 1867, and Horseshoers, No. 3, 1865.



### Kansas City Organizations.

The oldest still existing union in Kansas City is Typographical, **Other old** No. 80, organized in 1865, which has held its own there ever since. **Strong Unions.** The cigarmakers seem to have gotten together and commenced their organization in 1867. Anyhow, Local No. 102 reports having organized in that year. Horseshoers Local, No. 18, was chartered in 1874. All other unions give a more recent year for their formation.

For St. Joseph the printing fraternity also has the honor of first organizing. Typographia No. 40 was drafted in 1859, which is a year over a half a century ago. Some railway engineers in 1869 formed Division 107, B. of L. E., and it still flourishes, having at the commencement of 1910 after 41 years of existence 167 members with "90 per cent. of the craft organized for St. Joseph." All other existing locals were organized since 1880, excepting Cigar Makers, No. 95, the members of which agreed to work together in 1879.

Out in the state there are several still existing "old-time" unions, organized prior to 1870, which makes them belong to the preceding generation. Graniteville, way down in Iron county, has one. It was made up of granite-cutters, and was formed in 1877.

### Highest Hourly Pay.

For strictly manual work the plasterers of St. Louis and Kansas City are among the best paid mechanics of Missouri. While some superintendents and foremen drew more, the regular scale, in 1910, as well as in 1909, was 75 cents per hour for journeymen, and the time, eight hours per day. Those of St. Joseph are paid 70 cents per hour. Bricklayers in St. Louis and Kansas City draw 70 cents an hour and in St. Joseph 75 cents. Steamfitters are paid 68 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents an hour in St. Louis and 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents an hour in Kansas City. Next in order comes plumbers with a scale of 66 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents an hour in St. Louis, 50 cents an hour in Kansas City, and 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents an hour in St. Joseph.

**St. Louis Wages.**—Other crafts in St. Louis, which have a scale of over 60 cents an hour are: hoisting engineers, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; lathers, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; iron workers 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; painters, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; pipe coverers, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; printers—German, night shift, 60 cents per hour and day shift 52 cents; roofers, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents and 55 cents; stone cutters, 56 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; stone pavers, 50 cents; tuck pointers, 60 cents.

**Kansas City Wages.**—Besides the crafts already mentioned for this city as enjoying high wages, there are several others with members drawing over 50 cents an hour: marble workers, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 50 cents; typesetters, 56 cents for newspaper men and 38 cents for job printers; painters, 50 cents; stone cutter, 50 cents; stone masons, 60 cents; cement workers, 50 cents; engineers, 50 cents; electrical workers 50 cents, and fixture hangers, 50 cents.

**St. Joseph Wages.**—Carpenters, metal workers and painters and paper hangers are paid 45 cents an hour; plumbers, \$5 a day; coopers, \$18 per week; electrical workers, \$16.50 per week; lathers, \$24 per week; printers, \$18 to \$21 per week; retail clerks, \$15 per week and stage employes, \$22.50 per week.

### Comparison of Wages.

In the following table will be found the hourly pay of union men who drew more than 50 cents per hour in St. Louis. The pay of the same craft in Kansas City, St. Joseph, Joplin, Springfield, Sedalia, Hannibal, Moberly and Jefferson City, is given for comparative purposes. For many lines it will be found that there is a difference for each city. In comparing it must be remembered that the smaller the city the lower the house rents and other living expenses are. Excepting Jefferson City, food is cheaper in smaller places than it is in St. Louis or Kansas City and there is no street car fare to pay.

# UNION SCALE OF WAGES. 1909-10.

ST. LOUIS,  
KANSAS CITY,  
ST. JOSEPH,  
JOPLIN,  
SEDALIA,  
SPRINGFIELD,  
JEFFERSON CITY,  
HANNIBAL,  
MOBERLY,  
CAPE GIRARDEAU.

TABLE I—PAY BY THE HOUR.

Crafts are only considered with a schedule of 50 cents an hour or over for St. Louis.

Occupation.	St. Louis.....	Kansas City..	St. Joseph....	Joplin.....	Sedalia.....	Springfield....	Jefferson City..	Hannibal.....	Moberly.....	Cape Girardeau
Bricklayers.....	\$ .70	\$ .70	\$ .75	\$ .62½	.....	\$ .62½	\$ .65	.....	\$ .62½	.....
Carpenters.....	.60	.45	.45	.45	.30	.33½	.40	.40	.40	.27½
Cement workers.....	.55	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.....	.....
Coopers.....	.60	.50	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electrical workers.....	.65	.50	.34½	.45	.29	.37½	.....	.28	.....	.....
Engineers, hoisting.....	.62½	.50	.25	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granite cutters.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron workers.....	.62½	.56½	.45	.33½	.36	.36	.....	.38	.....	.36
Lathers.....	.60	.46½	.....	.33½	.....	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marble workers.....	.62½	.50	.50	.....	.....	.44½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metal workers.....	.56½	.45	.45	.45	.27½	.31½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters.....	.62½	.50	.45	.37½	.....	.29	.35	.37½	.35	.....
".....	.60	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	.62½	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper hangers.....	.....	.50	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipe coverers.....	.62½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers.....	.75	.75	.70	.62½	.....	.56½	.....	.....	.62½	.....
Plumbers.....	.66½	.50	.62½	.....	.....	.43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers.....	.38	.....	.....	.37½	.31	.46	.37½	.31½	.28½	.37½
".....	.52	.....	.....	.....	.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	.60	.56	.43½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.43½	.....
Roofers.....	.62½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steamfitters.....	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone cutters.....	.68½	.62½	.....	.....	.....	.43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone pavers.....	.56½	.50	.....	.56½	.....	.56½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone masons.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	.60	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuck pointers.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## UNION SCALE OF WAGES—Continued.

1909-10.

Table II—Daily pay of crafts paid by the day and earning \$4 a day or over in St. Louis. Scale for other cities.

Occupation.	St. Louis.....	Kansas City..	St. Joseph....	Joplin.....	Sedalia.....	Springfield....	Jefferson City..	Hannibal.....	Moberly.....	Cape Girardeau
Elevator constructors..	\$5.00	\$3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass blowers.....	5.00	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron workers.....	4.00	4.50	3.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers' helpers.....	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers.....	5.30	4.00	\$5.00	.....	.....	\$3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	4.87½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway engineers.....	6.00	3.00	5.00	.....	\$4.80	\$5.00	.....	\$4.75	\$5.00	\$4.70

## UNION SCALE OF WAGES—Continued.

1909-10.

Table III.—Weekly pay of crafts paid by the week and earning \$20 a week or over in St. Louis.

Occupation.	St. Louis.....	Kansas City...	St. Joseph.....	Joplin.....	Sedalia.....	Springfield....	Jefferson City..	Hannibal.....	Moberly.....	Cape Girardeau
Book finishers.....	\$20.00	\$18.00	\$17.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brewery firemen.....	30.00	15.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brewery engineers.....	23.00	24.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooks.....	25.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garment cutters.....	20.00	18.00	14.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garment designers.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass workers.....	20.00	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather workers.....	20.00	15.00	19.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moving picture operators	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Photo engravers.....	21.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saw smiths.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stage employees.....	.....	19.20	22.50	.....	18.00	15.40	.....	.....	.....	.....

## MUSICIANS MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS.

**Highest** Organized Musicians of Missouri receive the highest pay per hour of  
**Paid.** all bodies which made reports for the year 1909, but this is no more than ought to be the case, as the majority of this calling are not given an opportunity to put in much time in course of a week, and it re-

quires a higher intellect, a vast knowledge of music and years of study and practice for a man or woman to reach the standard this order exacts of its members. Of course there is a uniform scale for musicians who are employed regularly in theatres, cafes and similar places, but for those who only work occasionally the pay is \$2.50 for the first hour, \$1 each for the second and third hour, and 50 cents for each additional hour.

In St. Louis, Local No. 2 of the Musicians Mutual Benevolent Association had a total membership of 836 on July 1, 1910, and had in its treasury \$4,405. The headquarters were at 3535 Pine St., a picture of which roomy and well built structure is reproduced elsewhere together with views of the interior. It is the famous Aschenbroedel hall. The Central Trades and Labor Assembly meets here every Sunday. Other organizations also meet in this building.

The 1910 President of Local No. 2, M. M. B. A. is Hon. Owen Miller. He has held that position fourteen other years dating from 1886. D. V. Howell is Secretary. It is the ninth year he has been thus honored. Other presidents in the past have been William E. Leeder, Otto Ostendorf, I. L. Schoen, B. F. Sellers, Frederick Schillinger and Frank Gecks, Sr. Other secretaries of past years were: B. F. Sellers, Harry Sycamore, Joseph Rugraff, Louis Knittel, Dexter Stocking, Tom Joell, Martin E. Sauer, Adolph Kolb, August Genthert. This local was founded September 13, 1885. The temporary officers of the organization were Owen Miller, Chairman; August Genthert, Secretary; Charles Bauer, Treasurer. They were made permanent officers in October of that year. In March, 1886, Frank Gecks, Sr. was made President and Adolph Kolb and Ed. Lebrun, Secretaries. A further history of this local, in its early days, and some recent happenings, taken from the souvenir issued in September, 1910, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the local, follows:



## HISTORY OF THE MUSICIANS' MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

St. Louis Local No. 2.

Twenty-five years ago the musical situation in St. Louis was anything but encouraging. Every musician in the city recognized that something ought to be done to better conditions, but just what none seemed to know. Previous experience had made the idea of forming a protective union apparently impossible, but the idea that something should be done was generally prevalent. An informal meeting of five musicians was held and the question discussed. It was finally decided that each subscribe five cents and this sum, 25 cents, be used in sending invitations to twenty-five musicians agreed upon, to attend a meeting to be held in Druid's Hall. This invitation resulted in bringing seven together, who repeated the action of the former meeting, which brought ten musicians together, namely, Adolph Kolb, Chas. Maurer, Henry Miller, Henry Schrader, Chas. Bauer, Edmund Burlis, Moritz Waechtler, Jno. Knittel, Frank Cibulka and Owen Miller.

This meeting was held Friday, September 10, 1885, at Druid's Hall. Much discussion was indulged in, which finally resulted in repeating the action taken at the former meetings, each again subscribing five cents for the purchase of fifty postal cards.

This resulted in bringing together on September 13, 1885, quite a gathering. After considerable informal discussion, Owen Miller was chosen temporary chairman, August Genthert, secretary, and Chas. Bauer, treasurer. A short agreement was drawn up and those present invited to affix their signatures. No one came forward, and it looked as if the organization would die a borning. Finally Frank Gecks, Jr., stepped forward and headed the list. Twenty-six of those present signed in the order named, as follows:

## FIRST SIGNERS.

Frank Gecks, Jr.	Frank W. Cibulka.
Chas. Maurer.	Gus. A. Menger.
A. Kolb.	Fritz Henk.
Tom Joell.	M. Kaepfel.
Louis Knittel.	Charles Bauer.
Wm. Ludwig.	August Genthert.
Louis Meyer, Flute.	Edmund Burlis.
Henry Schrader.	John J. Grunz.
Owen Miller.	Clemens Strassberger.
Aug. Washausen.	Wm. Albers.
John Klein.	W. Hruby.
John Knittel.	Henry Miller.
Albin Haenel.	Wm. Becker.

## LOW INITIATION FEE.

The initiation fee was fixed at fifty cents. A committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and report at a subsequent meeting. If any one had any idea of forming a protective union, they failed to make it known. So well was this understood, that

the committee drafted a perfectly harmless constitution and by-laws, full of fraternal phrases. The most practical provision of this code of laws was the establishing of rehearsals for both string and reed. The temporary officers were made permanent, with the addition of an executive board. Frank Gecks, Jr., was elected director of string, and Louis Meyer, director of reed. The string rehearsals were never inaugurated, as Mr. Gecks left for Europe shortly after the formation of the organization to complete his musical studies, but the reed rehearsals were held weekly, and proved both interesting and educational, the director, Louis Meyer, deserving special credit for his faithful attention to the work in hand.

In the meantime, the organization grew apace. By January 1, 1886, it numbered over 200 members.

The question of evolving into a protective union was frequently discussed among the members, and finally a motion was adopted to invite Casper Heep, the local organizer of the Knights of Labor, to address a meeting of the Association. This resulted in the Association affiliating with the K. of L. as Local Assembly No. 5938, February 5, 1886.

## PURCHASES PRESENT HEAD-QUARTERS.

When the Treasurer, Jos. Bergman, in January, 1905, made his yearly report for 1904, it developed that the M. M. B. A. had over \$10,000 cash on hand. A motion was made to appoint a committee and invest the \$10,000 in a piece of land, with a view of erecting a permanent headquarters. The motion carried, and Otto Ostendorf, H. J. Falkenhainer, Louis Knittel, Martin Sauer and Jos. Bergman were appointed to take the matter in charge. The committee found itself hampered by being unable to accept a suitable offer without first reporting to the organization. It was then decided to give the committee full power to act. It promptly acted, and secured the present commodious and convenient headquarters at 3535 Pine street, which was conveyed to the Aschenbroedel Club August 11, 1905.

## THE 1908 CONVENTION.

The most notable event in the history of the M. M. B. A. in 1908, was the convention of the A. F. of M., held in the Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street. Like for the World's Fair, every detail had been attended to long before the convention, and everything therefore moved so smoothly that the members did not realize what a big thing they had on hand. Frank Gecks was chairman of the convention committee, and right well did he and his committee acquit themselves. For the first time in the history of the world, a convention of

musicians was held in a hall owned by themselves. The convention was opened by a short parade from the Jefferson Hotel, headed by a band of 500 musicians, members of Local No. 2, A. F. of M. The delegates to the convention were most favorably impressed. The example of St. Louis having its own home has spurred others to follow. Many have done so, more especially the smaller locals. Among the larger locals who have followed suit are Chicago, Newark, N. J., and Baltimore, Md.

#### ST. LOUIS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The year 1909 was Centennial Year. This event, like others mentioned, was carefully planned and mapped out to the smallest detail. The work was commenced in March and consummated in October. Eight hundred and thirty musicians were used on and off during

the week. The Symphony Orchestra, of from 65 to 80 musicians, was employed every evening at the Coliseum. On Thursday there were 750 musicians in parade. The bands, with the exception of the first were all of 50 each, divided into two sections of 25 each, who alternated in playing. This arrangement kept the music going continuously. The first band of 100, divided into two sections of 50 each, alternating in playing. All these musicians, except the Scotch Pipers, were members of the A. F. of M. The Pipers were allowed in the parade because of the novelty and a desire to please the many Scotch people of St. Louis and because they assured the officials of the M. M. B. A. that they never accepted engagements for pay, therefore were not competitive. Something over \$15,500 was paid out for music during the week, every dollar of which went into the pockets of members of the A. F. of M.

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#### M. M. B. A. Local No. 44.

Local No. 44 of the M. M. B. A., which was organized in 1894, on January 1, 1910, had a membership of 59 male performers and three females. It has a sick benefit of \$3 a week, but only had to pay out \$42 in this way in 1909. In case of death \$50 is paid. In 1909 two deaths occurred, causing a disbursement of \$100 for insurance. The president of this local is L. K. Baker of 6113 Pennsylvania Ave., and the Secretary, William C. Vassar of 2129 Market Street.

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#### Kansas City Musicians.

The musicians of Kansas City are also strongly organized. Local No. 34 was formed in 1889 and incorporated in 1908. A membership of 320 males and 27 females existed at the commencement of this year. Only 5 per cent of this city's professionals are not in the folds, and they will soon be gathered in. In case of death \$250 is paid. In 1909, \$500 was disbursed in this manner. The present President is F. K. Lott of 207 E. 14th Street, and Secretary A. C. Miller, also 207 E. 14th Street. The pay is \$2 for the first hour and \$1 for each additional hour. For regular employment there is a regular scale.

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#### Musicians of St. Joseph.

Organization exists strongly among the musicians of St. Joseph. Local No. 50 on January 1, had 110 members; divided between 90 male and 20 female. Ten new members were added during the year 1909. On the percentage of organization returned for 1909, which was 90 per cent, only eleven professional musicians in the city are not members of this local. Charles Welty is president of No. 50 and N. Raez, secretary. The regular scale of pay runs from \$18 to \$25 per week. For short engagement the scale is \$2 for the first hour and 50 cents for each additional hour.

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#### Musicians of Other Cities and Towns.

Musicians are organized in Joplin, Jefferson City, Sedalia and Springfield. The presidents and secretaries of the locals in those cities and their post office addresses are:

**JOPLIN—**

Local No. 112—President, E. L. Karnes, East Joplin street; William R. Snoeberger, 1040 Joplin street, Secretary.

**JEFFERSON CITY—**

Local No. 217—President, W. J. Edwards; Vice-President, George Bartholomaeus; Treasurer, O. N. Mayer; Secretary, Anton Blume.

It has forty-one male members and three females. The local organized March 3, 1907.

**SEDALIA—**

Local No. 22—J. D. Meyers of 208 South Lamine street, Prseident and Secretary.

**SPRINGFIELD—**

Local No. 150—President, H. W. Hale, 923 College Ave.; A. W. Scheiling, Secretary, 1404 Rob avenue.

## BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CARMEN.

Returns from E. Wm. Weeks, General Secretary and Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, who has his headquarters in room 507 Hall Building, Kansas City, reveal that this organization has twenty-one locals in Missouri with a combined membership of 970. Kansas City, Missouri, is the National headquarters of this order. The National officers of 1910—Grand Lodge—together with their addresses are as follows:

General President, Martin F. Ryan, 510 Hall building, Kansas City, Mo.

First General Vice-President, Frank Paquin, 318 West 52nd place, Chicago, Ills.

Second General Vice-President, Alfred Chartrand, 375 St. Germain street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Third General Vice-President, I. M. Wallace, box 171, r. f. d. No. 5, Atlanta, Ga.

Fourth General Vice-President, J. H. Spelts, 4568 Tennyson street, Denver, Colo.

Fifth General Vice-President, John J. Gallagher, 56 Prescott street, Readville, Mass.

General Secretary and Treasurer, E. Wm.

Weeks, 507 Hall building, Kansas City, Mo.

Editor and Manager Journal, W. J. Adams, 500 Hall building, Kansas City, Mo.

**GRAND EXECUTIVE BOARD.**

Frank Hall (Chairman) Logan, Iowa.

G. F. Mounts, 2718 Raytown road, Kansas City, Mo.

G. E. Webster, 11 Temple street, Nashua, N. H.

C. E. Whitlow, 901 Travis street, Fort Worth, Texas.

M. B. Wilhelm, 425 North 33rd street, Richmond, Va.

## MISSOURI LOCALS, BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CARMEN.

In the following table will be found the number and names of the locals of Missouri organized carmen; their location; recording secretary of each, and his address and the membership of each local in November, 1910.

Lodge No.	Location.	Recording Secretary and Address.	Members'p.
293.	Cape Girardeau.	A. E. Kinder, 926 Bloomfield street.	27
478.	Chaffee.	M. W. Lewis.	35
38.	De Soto.	Geo. M. Roope, box 268.	11
344.	Eldon.	J. H. Anderson.	60
384.	Fornfelt.	J. T. White.	67
187.	Joplin.	W. A. Carruthers, 1206 Indiana avenue.	17
2.	Kansas City.	W. I. Emens, Sta. No. 11, Rosedale, Kansas.	91
504.	"	Robert Gardner, 3318 Gardner avenue.	61
323.	"	Jno. Westman, 122 South Oakley.	28
64.	Moberly.	Jno. C. Curry, 312 North Ault street.	13
442.	Monett.	A. M. Brown, L. Box 355.	50
130.	"	C. H. Bunce.	68
43.	Sedalia.	Frank Rippey, 401 E. 15th street.	135
67.	St. Joseph.	W. A. Edson, 2704 Walnut street.	21
432.	St. Louis.	A. C. Warren, 1220 Tiffany avenue.	10
34.	"	F. H. Knight, 1225 John avenue.	51
390.	"	D. Thompson, 2629 Renshaw avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.	42
36.	Springfield.	C. M. Storey, 1356 Texas avenue.	48
213.	"	Frank F. Hoyer.	85
207.	Thayer.	J. S. Tucker.	8
11.	Trenton.	D. C. Vance, 1107 Chestnut street.	42
Total members in State of Missouri.			970



## ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.

The Order of Railway Conductors of America has twenty subordinate divisions in Missouri with a total membership of 1,533.

### Local.

In each railroad center there is also a ladies' Auxiliary, made up of the wives, mothers, sisters and other female relatives of the members. Of this body Mrs. J. H. Moore, 423 Langdon street, Toledo, Ohio, is the National President, and Mrs. W. E. Higgins, 1339 South High street, the National Secretary. The other officers are: Mrs. G. W. Hutchinson, General Secretary of F. B. A., 19 East Fourth street, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Mrs. A. F. Conlisk, Grand Vice-President; Mrs. J. M. Sewell, Grand Senior Sister; Mrs. W. N. Drake, Grand Junior Sister; Mrs. E. I. Lowe, Grand Guard; Mrs. L. B. Waltz, 1st Member of Grand Executive Committee; Mrs. A. Schneider, 2d Member of Grand Executive Committee.

The National Officers of the Railway Conductors are: A. B. Garretson, President; L. E. Sheppard, Senior Vice-President; W. J. Maxwell, Grand Secretary, and Treasurer.

With 1,533 members in Missouri divided between 20 locals it means that there is an average of 76 to each local.

## OBJECTS OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY, ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS OF AMERICA.—ITS GROWTH SINCE 1892.

(By Mrs. J. H. Moore, Grand President.)

Our women have more or less in common, they are not what they used to be. To us greater than any glory we have achieved, is the improvement in our women in all that makes true womanhood. Organization co-operation is a step that enables us to do, what one alone cannot do. It is not alone our material advancement, but rather the freedom we enjoy in the intellectual advancement we have made, which gives greater opportunities, facilitates our work, and develops a friendly sentiment which is essential to further our progress. There is a field for helpfulness and concerted action on the part of the women of our class, which if it could be utilized would be a force which would be felt by all our members, and assist and strengthen the efforts which has made our success possible.

In 1892, we had twenty Divisions, approximately, four hundred members. We now have two hundred and eighty-eight Divisions, approximately, nine thousand members, and well developed conditions.

Our women do not stop with todays acquirements, but are advancing with the spirit of the times. While honoring the past, their faces are towards the future. They have broader minds, are more just, more generous, and possess an enthusiasm and a confidence which are fixed qualities. They are worthy the confidence committed to their care.

As for the history of the Missouri

Subordinate Auxiliaries, it follows, in brief:

St. Louis Division No. 11 was organized in St. Louis, May 16, 1891, by Mrs. J. F. Stout, with fifteen charter members. The president, and secretary for 1910 are: Mrs. E. Dyer, 2827 St. Vincent Avenue; Mrs. C. W. Noonan, 2720 Accomac street.

DeSoto Division No. 13 was organized in DeSoto, Mo., January 8, 1892, by Mrs. C. E. Ragon, with fifteen charter members. The president and secretary for 1910 are, Mrs. Ida Aylsworth, Mrs. L. A. Missey.

Monett Division No. 125 was organized in Monett, Mo., June 3, 1898, by Mrs. J. H. Moore, with twenty charter members. The president and secretary for 1910 are, Mrs. D. Kirk, Mrs. W. W. Campbell.

New Year Division No. 142, was organized in Springfield, Mo., January 31, 1900, by Mrs. J. H. Moore, with thirty charter members. The president and secretary for 1910 are, Mrs. W. Smith, 1225 Clay street; Mrs. C. W. Thompson, 1346 Robberson street.

Ella Stone Division No. 163, was organized in Sedalia, Mo., January 3, 1902, by Mrs. J. H. Moore, with forty charter members. The president and secretary for 1910 are, Mrs. W. M. Phelan, 793 East 10th street; Mrs. J. A. Hukill, R. F. D. No. 2.



Wabash Division No. 201, was organized in Moberly, Mo., November 29, 1904, by Mrs. I. S. Ruby, with twenty-seven charter members. The president and secretary for 1910 are, Mrs. C. B. Clark, 129 Kirby street; Mrs. J. P. Shields, 506 South Williams street.

Tinsman Division No. 206, was organized in Trenton, Mo., January 11, 1905, by Mrs. I. S. Ruby, with twenty-seven charter members. The president and secretary for 1910 are, Mrs. M. Keith, Mrs. Olga Meranda.

American Rose Division No. 260, was organized in Brookfield, Mo., January 6, 1910, by Mrs. J. P. Shields, with thirty-two charter members. The president and secretary for 1910 are, Mrs. C. Madden, Mrs. L. Willis.

Riverview Division No. 271, was organized in Hannibal, Mo., April 15, 1910, by Mrs. J. P. Shields, with seventeen charter members. The president and secretary for 1910 are, Mrs. G. E. Kenning, Mrs. A. G. Baird.

## INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

### DISTRICT NO. 5—CHIEFLY MISSOURI.

**History of the Strike of** The machinists of Missouri are organized into one of the strongest and most substantial labor bodies the state possesses. The Missouri portion of District No. 5, which has its headquarters in room 305 Howard building, St. Louis, is composed of Kansas City Local No. 27; Sedalia Local No. 71; DeSoto Local No. 135; and St. Louis Local No. 308. James O'Connell is the International President of the order, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. A. O. Wharton is the Business Agent of District No. 5. The International Association is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the Missouri division with the Southwest Consolidated Railway District.

In May of 1910 the machinists employed by certain railroads of Missouri had a disagreement with these corporations, owing to a refusal on the part of the latter to grant a straight work day of nine hours. For this and other reasons a walkout occurred. The history of this strike, which, at this writing was still on, and which has recently been augmented by a sympathy walkout of blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and boiler makers, is told in the following extracts from a bulletin which was furnished by A. O. Wharton, the Business Agent of District 5.

Office of A. O. Wharton, International Association of Machinists, Section 5, Headquarters, Room 305 Howard Building, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1910.

This will inform the membership at large that the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company Machinists went on strike at 10 a. m. Monday, May 2nd, 1910, because the management of this company refused to grant us the straight nine-hour day and in other ways indicated to the committee representing the men that they did not propose to concede to the machinists and apprentices an agreement that would contain regulations of employment.

On December 2nd, 1909, sixteen systems affiliated with the Southwest Section presented copies of proposed agreements to their respective managements asking that we be granted a conference on or about January 3rd,

1910. The result of the concerted action brought about a meeting with representatives of the Association of Western Railways. A preliminary meeting was first held in Chicago, January 21st, 1910. At this meeting it was agreed that a conference, to be composed of representatives from the roads agreeing to a joint conference and representatives from our Association, should be held on or about February 7th, and that this conference would be for the purpose of negotiating to a conclusion the matters submitted to the several companies, and to standardize as many of the articles as practicable.

The first meeting occurred in Chicago, February 7th, and we remained in continuous conference up to and including March 12th, five weeks to a day. International President James O'Connell was chairman of our committee. Mr. A. W. Sullivan, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company was

chairman for the Managers' committee. The conference resulted in a disagreement because of the following reasons.

#### FAILED TO AGREE.

An increase in wages and the straight nine-hour day. The increase in wages was paramount in the minds of most of our members, but nevertheless there was also a determination to carry out the edict issued by our Grand Lodge at the St. Louis Convention held in September, 1907, which was to the effect that no agreements would be entered into between members of our association and the railways unless said agreement provided for the straight nine-hour day. At Chicago we had, in the hopes of bringing about a settlement, reduced our offer to the minimum of our authority; the membership had declared in a convention held at Kansas City, December, 1907, and again at Kansas City in October, 1909, for certain rates and the action of these two conventions was ratified by the membership of the Southwest Section. It was the desire of the Southwest Section to fight this proposition to a conclusion in a body and to make no settlement with any company unless we were all included. However, the Grand Lodge saw fit to advise us (after our failure to bring about a joint settlement in Chicago) to again seek a conference with the officials of the various roads and if able to secure a settlement on any of those roads, we were to do so. In our humble opinion, it was the greatest mistake that was ever made. We were also advised that we would not be permitted to go on strike if certain concessions were offered us. That also appears to the undersigned to have been a very serious mistake. However, we went into the proposition with the determination to make the best of it, and with the object in view of keeping the sixteen committees lined up on the final proposition the joint committee had submitted to the Managers' Committee in Chicago. We knew that this was not the desire of the membership, and we felt that our efforts would prove unavailing, as we recognized how hard it would be to try and keep sixteen committees meeting on different days and in some instances thousands of miles apart, lined up and acting unanimously. The Grand Lodge placed the matter in my hands and gave me full authority to handle the situation under the decision rendered by the Grand Executive Board.

#### ELEVEN RAILROADS CONCUR.

Of the sixteen roads, eleven made settlements without the necessity of ceasing work. Of the five that went on strike, one was out but two hours, and one other five and one-half days; the Texas Central employing a very small number of men, the Muskogee, Oklahoma & Gulf, also employing a very small force.

The Missouri Pacific, St. Louis & Iron Mountain and Southern machinists are yet on strike. The men on the T. C. and M. O. & G. deserve great credit; they have acted as men, and as true Trades Unionists should act. They have lived up to the instructions to a dot and

had some of our larger and more favorably situated system committees done the same, there would have been no strikes necessary.

The strikes that have occurred were positively caused by committees on other roads making settlements which were in violation of the rules adopted and agreed upon for our guidance and if there is any power vested in our G. E. B., then every system committee that has signed an agreement that recognizes anything other than a straight nine-hour day or less hours of service, should be declared illegal and the membership on those systems should be compelled to secure the straight nine-hour day or strike on the system refusing to grant this condition.

#### EMPLOYEES WALK OUT.

For the Missouri Pacific strike, on April 23rd, 1910, our committee broke off negotiations with the officials. We had been offered a two-cent increase per hour. Other roads were at this time offering from 2½ to 4 cents, the undersigned being left in charge of the situation. We got in touch with the company again. I had Bro. J. F. Sechler, member of our district committee living in St. Louis, with me. We were offered a three-cent increase per hour with this proviso: that we accept the General Managers' proposition as submitted to the joint committee in Chicago under date of March 10th, 1910; this we declined to accept, and for the following reasons:

Their proposition in Article II was that we accept a nine-hour day with a lap system between 7 and 7 for roundhouse men, which meant that the company would be able to establish continuous service in roundhouse or shop without paying overtime rates and practically meant a 12-hour day, because under this rule the shop force could be working on an eight-hour basis, the shop force going off duty at four p. m. The roundhouse force could be increased so as to permit any number of men to be taken out of the roundhouse and put in the shop, and by taking the roundhouse men who would work until 7 p. m., you could work him in the shop from four to seven for straight time, and in hours that the shop men would be entitled to time and one-half for.

#### OBJECTED TO TIME AND PAY.

Article III provided that all time worked over the standard day would be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. This means that should a man lose a half day, coming in at noon, the nine hours for the man who started at 7 a. m. would expire at 5 p. m., but for the man who came in at noon, his nine hours would not be completed until 10 p. m., provided he worked straight through from one o'clock, and he could under the Managers' rule be held at work until ten p. m. for straight time.

In same article the Managers provided that we would be paid straight time for traveling, waiting for train, or for work after a worker got to his destination, and he would only receive time and one-half provided that he was actually working on overtime hours. It would

be hard to figure when the overtime hours were in effect, as the 12-hour lap shift system provided for 24 hours continuous service for straight time.

Article IV. Apprentice rule would permit the company to employ one apprentice for every five machinists in the service, and they were to be distributed in shops where general repairs were made as nearly as practicable, in proportion to the machinists employed therein. It looks allright to read, as it has done away with the one apprentice for the shop, but let us analyze this rule. Supposing all the shops on a system were temporarily closed down as they were in a great many instances during the past three years, and in some instances for a period of five months; this rule would then permit the company to retain one apprentice for every five machinists in the service. On the Missouri Pacific System this would mean about 300 running repair men, at one to five. It would mean 60 apprentices; the seniority rule also applying to apprentices in a reduction of force and on a system basis. It would mean that those 60 apprentices would all have two or more years' experience, and would be able in a great measure to do some one thing or another, just as efficiently as would a machinist. Now in this case, remember the distribution of apprentices, which was to be as far as practicable in equal proportion in each shop, it would be practicable to the last degree from

the company's standpoint to operate one shop with about ten machinists and the 60 apprentices with two or more years of experience. This would mean that they could have the services of 60 boys at cheap wages, while 60 machinists, most of whom would be the heads of families, would be looking for a position.

The other articles in the Managers' proposition, namely, classification of machinists' work, the handling of grievances and reducing the working hours were acceptable. The termination of agreement would be by a thirty-day notice from either party, excepting that we agreed to make an agreement for one year and 30 days if we signed a joint agreement. Now, the conditions outlined in the foregoing could be put into effect if we accepted the offer made us. Our old agreement did not permit of any one of those objectionable features and in addition to this, we had a number of other rules covering filtered water with ice for drinking purposes; time and one-half for transfer from day to night; double time for meal hours; night men allowed to work straight through from time of starting and being allowed 20 minutes for lunch without losing the time; sons of machinists in the employ of the company to have equal consideration in entering the shops as apprentices, lighter work for men who had become old in the service and so on. All told there were some seven articles cut out of our old agreement.

On December 20, 1910, an agreement was reached between the systems effected and President O'Connell of the International Machinists' Association; after a conference, which extended through a week. Concessions were made by both sides. The strike was called off and two days later most of the machinists went back to work. In thirty days all will be reinstated.

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## UNITED MINE WORKERS.

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### MISSOURI DISTRICT NO. 25.

The bituminous coal miners of Missouri have one of the strongest organized bodies of the State. All members are working under agree-  
**Satisfactory** ments with the operators, and now have satisfactory wages and hours.  
**Wages,**  
**Hours.** The strength of this order in this commonwealth is chiefly due to the energy and untiring efforts of District No. 25, of which George Manuel of 209½ Reed street, Moberly, is the State Secretary. The order is affiliated with the Missouri State Federation of Labor. The 1910 officers are as follows, together with their addresses:

Charles Batley, Novinger, Mo., President; Harry Beresford, Huntsville, Mo., Vice-President; George Manuel, Moberly, Mo., Secretary-Treasurer.

Auditors—George Bell, Orrick, Mo.; Elmer Sinex, Novinger, Mo.; Luke Sharp, Higbee, Mo.

Members of Executive Board—Fred W. Furley, Keota, Mo.; John M. Geary, Lexington, Mo.; James Cooley, Novinger, Mo.

In 1909 members of Local 2855 at Kirksville, Missouri, had a disagreement with a mine operator over the discharge of a blacksmith, and, unable to adjust matters



satisfactorily, walked out. This strike lasted 68 days and cost the miners \$2,200 in wages. A settlement was finally reached on a basis of "re-instatement of blacksmith with payment of 14 days compensation as per contract."

Members of Local 2686 of Kirksville also disagreed with a mine operator over a refusal to comply with their contract. The strike commenced in January, 1909, and lasted until October 31 of the same year, when the union miners were removed, by their order to other points in the State to work. The loss in wages was \$9,000. On October 31, 1910, this mine changed operators and a new union contract was signed with the new managers, which once more unionized the mine.

## MINERS' STRIKE OF 1910.

By George Manuel, Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 25, U. M. W. of A.

Moberly, Mo., Nov. 21, 1910.

Referring to the strike of the miners this year, will say that at our National Convention, held in Indianapolis, Ind., demands were made for an increase in wages to take place April 1st, 1910, for all the bituminous miners in the United States that were members of the United Mine Workers of America, with instructions for each District organization throughout the entire country to meet their employers in joint conference for the purpose of negotiating wage contracts on the basis of the demands made at the Indianapolis Convention.

The States of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, comprising what is known as the Southwestern Interstate Movement, met at Kansas City, Mo., in February for the purpose of negotiating a wage contract to take the place of the then existing contract that would expire on April 1st. Our demands were presented to our employers and were refused with a statement from them, that they would renew the existing agreement. At the time our conference was in session in Kansas City, the other Districts were in session with their employers in different parts of the country, and were met with the same answer that was given the Southwestern employes.

The International Executive Board, seeing that it would be impossible to negotiate wage contracts on the basis of the demands of the Indianapolis Convention, called another National Convention to meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, on March 14th. At this Convention, the demands were modified and the general demands were for a 3-cent per ton advance on mine run coal, and 5 cents per ton on screened coal with a 5.55 per cent increase on day labor, yardage and dead work.

These demands were presented to our employers on April 11th, and were rejected with a statement that they would do nothing better than renew the contract that had expired on April 1st. In the meantime, all the miners whose contracts had expired on April 1st, were out on strike, the Missouri District being among those on strike.

Conferences were held from time to time with our employers but no results were obtained until the conference held at Kansas City,

August 29th, at which time the employers offered us the increase in wages with the understanding that we would incorporate in the contract an arbitration clause, providing for the settlement of disputes that arise under the contract; also a clause that the mines continue in operation at the expiration of the contract, and all disagreements over the wage question to be settled by a permanent arbitrator. Both questions were different to anything that we had in our former agreements, but in principle were not antagonistic to the policies advocated by our organization.

After considerable negotiations, we finally arrived at an agreement September 19th, 1910, and the miners were ordered to resume work on Sept. 21st, 1910, ending one of the longest strikes in the history of the miners' movement in the Southwest, that has occurred since the organization was established in 1899.

There were approximately 8,000 men idle in the Missouri District from April 1st to Sept. 21st, which caused a loss of wages of approximately, \$1,500,000.00. The expenditure in strike benefits, local, district and otherwise, amounted to approximately \$100,000.00.

In my opinion, the strike was a failure from the standpoint of both employer and employe, unless by this the strike, both sides were brought to a realization, that there is a better and saner method of settling our difficulties, and that each will make concessions in the future in the interest of peace, rather than resort to the disastrous method that was employed during the last controversy.

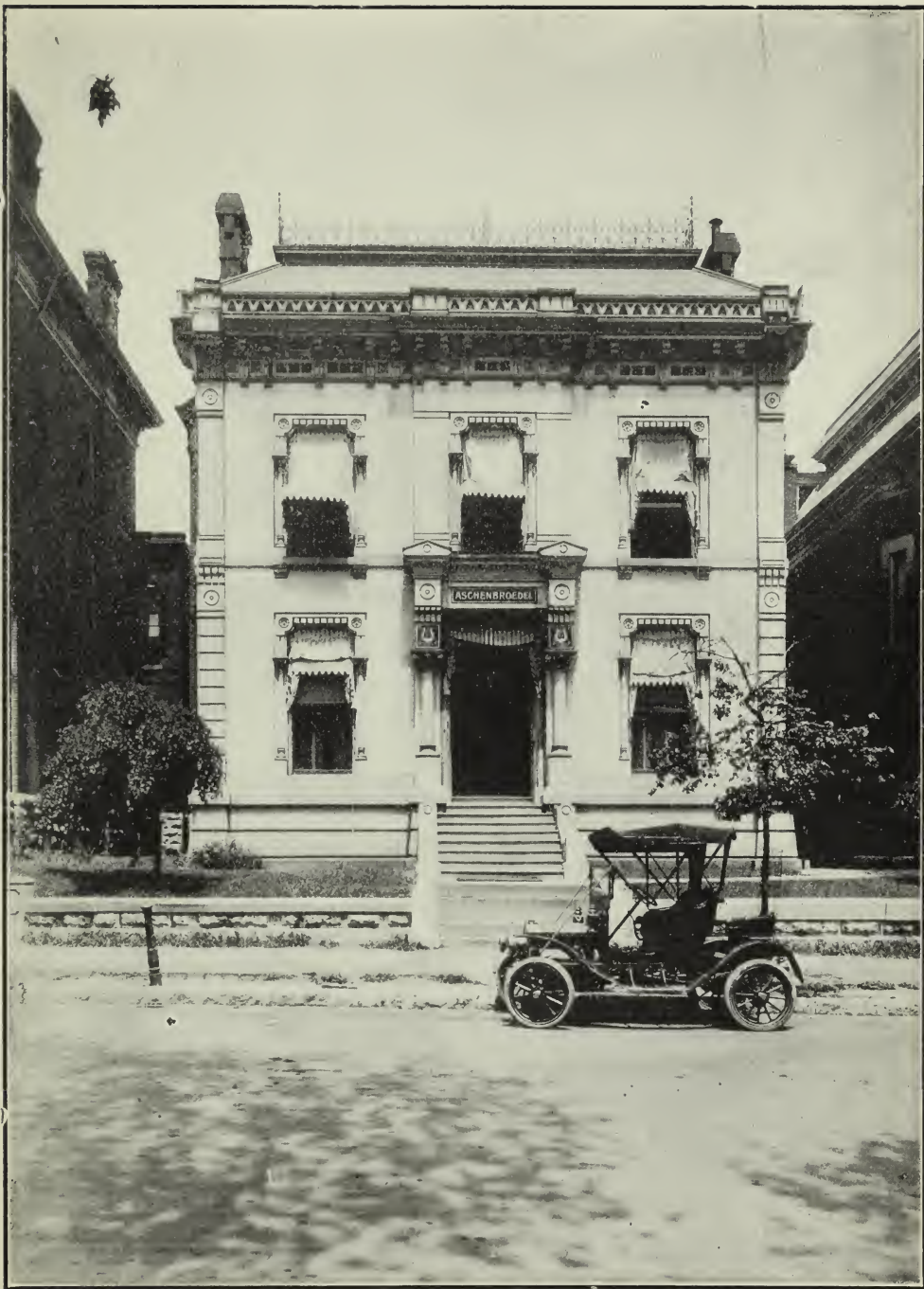
I believe the strike will have a beneficial effect on both sides, inasmuch as we have adopted the following clauses in our joint agreement that will have a tendency to prevent circumstances that led up to the last strike.

The first is the arbitration section in our agreement, which reads as follows:

### ARBITRATION.

"In case of any local trouble arising at any time through the failure to agree between the foreman and any employes, the pit committee and foreman are empowered to adjust it; and in case of their disagreement or failure to act within two days, it shall be immediately re-





*Headquarters of the St. Louis Musicians, 3535 Pine Street, of the famous Aschenbroedel Club and many other labor organizations.*

*The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union meets here*



ferred to the superintendent of the company and the district president of the U. M. W. of A. in whose district the controversy arises, or such person as either may designate to represent him; and should they fail to agree, it shall then be referred by either party to the Commissioner of the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association, and the District President of the United Mine Workers of America in whose district the question arises, or such persons as they may designate, for its adjustment.

"In case there should be any disagreement between the District President and the Commissioner of the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association, the case shall be referred to the Arbitration Board hereinafter named.

"The arbitration board shall consist of the district president in whose district the controversy arises, and the Commissioner of the Operators' Association, and a third party to be selected in the following manner:

"The third arbitrator shall be Mr. W. L. A. Johnson, who shall decide all questions of dispute arising under this agreement that are not settled under paragraph 1 of this agreement.

"No decision shall be rendered hereunder in conflict with the written terms of this contract, or the decisions of the Commissioner and District President, local customs as to prices and conditions of employment that are established as being in effect at the expiration of the 1908 contract, except where special provisions are made in this contract, changing such decisions, customs prices and conditions of employment, which shall remain in effect and shall not be subject to arbitration.

"In the event of his death, disability or failure to qualify, his successor shall be appointed by the President, Treasurer and Commissioner of the Operators' Association on the part of the Operators, and the three district presidents of districts 14, 21 and 25 on the part of the miners.

"All decisions rendered under this section shall be final and binding on all parties hereto, and the mines shall continue in operation.

"The arbitration board shall meet at some convenient point in each district to settle the disputes arising in that district, and shall meet at the locality where the dispute arises should it be deemed advisable by either side to do so.

"The arbitrator shall be paid such reasonable compensation and expenses for his services as may be agreed upon between him and the parties hereto, such expenses to be paid jointly by districts 14, 21 and 25 and the Operators' Association. The miners' proportion of the arbitrator's compensation and expenses shall be divided among districts 14, 21 and 25 equally."

#### COMMENT.

The above section, if lived up to by both parties to the agreement, will do much to cement closer the bond of friendship that should exist between employer and employee. In the nature of our positions, the individual interests

of employer and employe, trend in opposite directions—the interest of the mining industry is the concern of both, and it is in the interest of both sides that the arbitration section be used only for the settlement of honest difference of opinion, and not be used for the purpose of shifting responsibility under the contract.

The second section is what is known as "The Continuation Clause," which reads as follows:

"It is agreed that negotiations for a new contract shall commence thirty days prior to the expiration of this contract. It is further agreed that if at the end of thirty days after the expiration of this contract, a completed contract has not been agreed to, then the disputed points shall be submitted to the executive committee of the Operators' Association, and an equal number of members of the district executive boards of districts 14, 21 and 25 of the United Mine Workers of America. It is further agreed that if said executive boards disagree within the next thirty succeeding days, then at the option of either party hereto the mines may cease operations.

"It is expressly understood and agreed that during all such negotiations the mine workers shall continue at work and the new contract shall be retro-active to the expiration of this contract."

#### AVOIDS STRIKE.

The above clause is intended to prevent recurrence of a general strike at the expiration of our agreement, and makes it possible for both sides to continue in conference even after the expiration of the agreement with the assurance that the mines will continue in operation.

In my opinion, the above clause in our contract will be beneficial to all parties that are affected by a strike in the mining industry, and will do much to put the industry on a permanent basis; it will be especially beneficial to the employes and their families who suffer most through a long drawn out strike. As our agreements are based on the competitive relations between mine owners, all changes in the contract, whether it be a raise in wages or a reduction in wages, is based on the coal fields that have a large production. In the past, the wage conditions in the fields east of the Mississippi river governed the wage conditions west of the river, owing to the large tonnage produced, and their effort to find a market for the same. This being true, it is impossible for our employers to bind themselves to a contract that would last two years until they know the wages that will be paid east of the river.

The continuation clause will keep the miners of the southwest at work until it is definitely known what settlement is made in the eastern states, and by so doing, will be beneficial to all parties concerned.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE MANUEL,

Sec'y-Treas. District No. 25, U. M. W. of A.

## STRIKE OF GARMENT WORKERS.

**In St. Louis, 1910.**

During the women's session which took up one afternoon of the annual convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor in Jefferson City, in September, 1910, Miss Annie Kahre of Garment Workers Local No. 67, St. Louis, presented a report dealing with the strike of some, and the locking-out of other garment workers of that city in September, 1909. In this disagreement nearly a thousand men and women were more or less affected, but chiefly the latter sex.

The document of Miss Kahre, which represents a report on the strike and lock-out from Garment Workers Union No. 67, forms a part of the regular proceedings of the convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor. The following brief extract from this report throws more light on this trouble. The Tenth Ward Improvement Association of St. Louis, of which Otto F. Karbe is president, and F. C. Frieburg and J. G. Riefeling secretaries, adopted a resolution censuring the police department for its actions in supplying workers to take the places of the striking men and women.

### EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

Pants and vest makers work 54 hours in union shops and in open shops, but in the latter if they go over ten dollars per week they are in danger of being cut. I speak from experience. The high speed machines and making machines of the girls make girls nervous wrecks in eight or ten years.

It has been known in season trades for girls to work from 7 a. m. until 2 a. m., and all day Sunday, for regular pay. This trade is mostly piece work.

The sweat shop and prison labor are the greatest drawback in the clothing trade.

A little over a year ago one firm locked out all of its employes and declared the "open shop." This the Garment Workers bitterly opposed and have consistently refused to entertain any proposition other than a strictly union shop. About 350 women and girls were locked out of this establishment, and when they refused to go back under open shop conditions, they were blacklisted in nearly every shop in the city. It was only after five months, when the manufacturers were in great need of girls, that this blacklist order was lifted.

The girls made many sacrifices. Those accustomed to making ten to sixteen dollars per week, went out and worked for four and five, and now are making four or five less than what was their old wage. But they stayed with us, although they had many flowery offers from the firm. Many of the foreign girls, speaking no English at all, refused to go back and have stuck to the union to date.

During the trouble many of our members, both men and women, were arrested and carried to the police station for doing picket duty, although the laws of Missouri clearly state that peaceful picketing is legal. A still greater offense was when the 1,300 police of the city

of St. Louis were given orders to supply \* \* \* help, their instructions being to send all girls from sixteen to thirty, out of work \* \* \*. This matter was taken up at once with the Police Board by the Garment Workers Unions, the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Women's Trade Union League, with the result that the order was rescinded.

They then got out an injunction restraining eighty-one of the most active members from doing picket duty. This was done with the idea that if left alone, the girls would go back to work. They had misjudged their employes, for of the 350 who went out, not more than 60 have returned, and these mostly unskilled workmen.

It was as union women that we went out; and as union women we have stayed out, and only as union women will we go back. We wish to thank the Women's Trade Union League and all of organized labor for the moral and financial support they have given us. We never could have stayed out without this support, and with this support we are sure to win. We hope the delegates present will give this matter all the publicity possible.

While the members of Garment Workers Union No. 67 have, of necessity, given most of their time to pushing the boycott \* \* \* they have not lost sight of the need of a law limiting the hours of work for women. No one knows better than the members of this craft the evil effects of long hours, and our whole strength will be used to have enacted a law limiting the hours of work for women in the State of Missouri to nine per day

Respectfully submitted,  
GARMENT WORKERS UNION NO. 67



## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

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The initiative referendum constitutional amendment which carried **Initiative** at the general election of November, 1908, was made operative by the **Referendum** passage, early in the 1909 general session, of a law which covers all provisions, and explains how it operates. It was made a felony for anyone to sign an initiative referendum petition fraudulently, or to sign his name more than once for the same measure, or to sign a petition when not a legal voter. This law was approved by Governor H. S. Hadley, June 12, 1909, and is now in operation. Under the referendum portion of the amendment, any act passed by the General Assembly can be ordered, by petition, to be referred to the voters of the State, and if a majority of those voting on the measure vote against it the act does not become a law. On the other hand, a majority of votes for an act makes it a law. Under the initiative portion of the amendment a certain number of legal voters, on petition, can order the submission of any proposed law to the qualified voters of Missouri, for them to vote on as to whether or not it should be added to the statutes of Missouri, a majority vote of those voting on the measure being necessary for its passage. There are eleven sections to the law which makes the initiative referendum amendment operative.

At the fall election in 1910, eleven amendments to the State Constitution were offered to the voters, two of which were under the initiative referendum act, but not receiving the necessary majority all were defeated.

### The "Recall" Suggested.

Now that the Initiative Referendum Amendment is a part of Missouri's Constitution, and laws which provide for its enactment have been passed, many of the advocates of this reform are devoting their spare time to acquainting the people with the workings of the "recall" problem. In the latter part of 1910 a movement was started to place such an amendment of the state constitution before the voters at the next general election, which will be in November, 1912. The plan is to have the State Assembly concur in a joint resolution providing for the submission of such an act to the people for approval.

Under the "recall" any elected official guilty of misconduct in office, failure to enforce laws, or who has brought discredit to the state, or on the people, or on his office, could, by a majority vote of the people, be removed from office.

## ANNOYANCE OF DELAY IN REPORTING.

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The Bureau of Labor Statistics again experienced trouble in securing **Promptness** statistical information from all labor organizations of Missouri. About **Appreciated** half promptly made returns when blanks were sent to the secretaries.

A second blank, which was sent out, brought in more returns, leaving probably about two-fifths of the unions unaccounted for. Special agents of the Bureau gathered in, after much traveling and at a considerable expense, many of the missing reports, leaving probably thirty unions on the delinquent list, because their secretaries could not be found at home. Blanks were again sent to these, bringing in probably a dozen more reports. As a last resort, the figures of 1908 had to be used for such unions which had failed to make a return for 1909.

At the Joplin convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor the question of secretaries failing to report promptly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, received attention. The following resolution covering this point was offered by Delegates J. W. LaFever, William Holman, E. Uhls, Roy Rice and W. L. Wilmarth, and was concurred in:

Realizing that the State Labor Bureau was instituted for the purpose of assisting labor, and believing that labor unions should do all in their power to expedite the work of this bureau, and

Whereas, it has come to the notice of this convention that some secretaries throughout the State are negligent in not furnishing information requested by the Chief of the Labor Bureau of the State, and,

Whereas, the work of said bureau is thereby hampered; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this convention, that the secretaries of every union affiliated with Federation is hereby requested, when receiving interrogations or blanks of any kind from the State Labor Bureau, to promptly furnish the

information requested, to the end that the work of the bureau may be expedited.

The wording of this preamble and resolution is similar to an expression adopted by the Seventeenth Annual Convention of this Federation, and your committee, therefore, recommends that we reaffirm the action of that convention, as expressed in the resolution adopted at that time, reading as follows:

Resolved, By this convention, that the secretaries of every union affiliated with this Federation are hereby requested, when receiving interrogations or blanks of any kind from the State Labor Bureau, to promptly furnish the information requested, to the end that the work of the bureau may be expedited.

For the year 1909, each union secretary of the State was sent, on March 1, 1910, a blank schedule, identical with the one of 1908, containing in all **Collecting Labor Statistics.** fifty-three questions, which practically covered every subject in which union labor is directly interested.

The following self-explanatory letter accompanied each such printed request for statistical information:

March 1, 1910.

*To the Secretary*—The law creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics makes it the duty of the Labor Commissioner to "collect, assort, systematize and present in annual report to the Governor, to be by him transmitted biennially to the General Assembly, statistical details and information relating to all the departments of labor in the State."

(Part of Section 10074, Chapter 161, R. S. Mo.)

It is the desire of the Bureau, through the inquiries in the attached blank, to obtain such information as will enable it to make a complete report on the economic conditions and extent of labor organizations in this State. In order to make a successful and complete showing, it is essential that each organization should concur in the effort and contribute from its own

experience and records the data necessary to make an intelligent and complete exhibit of its condition.

One of the objects and purposes of this Bureau, as interpreted by the Commissioner, is to present, through statistics the true condition of the wage earner, that his interests may be better protected and promoted through legislation. That this may be done fully and conscientiously it is essential that each organization contribute its part in this work by having the attached blank filled out and returned to this bureau *promptly*.

Thanking you in advance for this information, I am,

Respectfully yours,  
J. C. A. HILLER,  
Commissioner.

The blank schedules sent to the secretaries of the unions of Missouri contained 52 questions, all necessary to fully cover all **Arrangement of Information.** intentions, benefits and advantages of organization. On the answers received, the statistical tables which follow, were prepared. In all, eight tables are necessary to handle the statistical information which was furnished in 1910 for 1909. The arrangement is as follows, each local reporting being considered by itself:

*Table 1*—Location and schedule number of "local"; trade or occupation of "local"; name and number of local organization; national or international organization with which the local organization is affiliated; the year in which "local" was organized; year in which "local" was incorporated.

*Table 2*—Location and schedule number of each local; membership December 31, 1909; increase or decrease; per cent of trade organized locally; number of hours constituting a day's work in 1909; standard wages established by local during 1909.

*Table 3*—Location and schedule number; increase or decrease in wages per hour, day, week, month, ton, mile, and for piece work, for 1909, as compared with 1908.

*Table 4*—Location and schedule number; average number of days employed in 1909; organizations reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908; regular hours per day except Saturday; hours worked Saturday; per cent of members unemployed and cause of non-employment.

*Table 5*—Location and schedule number; amount per week "out-of-work benefit," "strike benefit," "sick and accident benefit," "death and funeral benefit;" amount paid during 1909 from each fund; total amount paid from all benefit funds during 1909; number of strikes and lockouts during 1909; number of strikes settled satisfactorily during 1909.

*Table 6*—Location and schedule number; number strikes compromised in 1909; number strikes lost; number days' duration of strikes; total number persons involved in strikes; cause of strikes or lockouts; number persons directly benefited by strikes in 1909; number persons worsed by strikes in 1909; total amount expended by organizations in support of strikes during 1909.

*Table 7*—Location and schedule number; amount of wages lost to members through strikes in 1909; gains in wages per day; gain in reduction of hours per day; number of times organization has appealed for arbitration; number of disputes settled by State and voluntary boards of arbitration; results of arbitration.

*Table 8*—Location and schedule number; number of fatal accidents in 1909; number of non-fatal accidents; total number of accidents during 1909; number of organizations having agreements with employers; per cent of members working under agreements; specific points covered by agreements; number of years for which agreements are made.

### SOME GOOD WORK.

**To Whom Credit is Due.** Splendid work in gathering labor union reports and compiling the same was done by Mr. C. O. Cornelius of St. Joseph, Mo., Special Agent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For St. Louis, the statistical information was gathered by Mr. John S. White, Superintendent of the Free Employment Bureau of that city. Most of his work was done after hours, in the evenings, which time is better suited for finding the local secretaries, either at home, or in the meeting hall. Through his untiring and energetic efforts St. Louis is completely covered for the year 1909.

In Kansas City the work of gathering the information from the locals was done by Mr. K. F. Schweizer, the Superintendent of the State Free Employment Bureau of that city. He also found it necessary to do most of that work after office hours for the reasons already given, but cheerfully and enthusiastically performed that task with the result that organized labor of Kansas City is entirely covered for 1909.

**Division of the Tables.** The labor organizations of St. Louis are treated with first, in the following detail tables, as the bulk of the membership of the state is found there. Kansas City, the second most populous center, is taken up next, and St. Joseph third. Then come the compilations for the labor unions of other cities and towns, all given in alphabetical order of the communities to which they belong. The record number for each organization, as given in table 1, is the cue by which all other information for any particular union can be found in the other tables. Where such a record is missing in any table it means that the secretary of the union in question had no information of the kind wanted, to impart for his organization, or that he failed to furnish it.

A. T. EDMONSTON,  
Supervising Statistician.



## ORGANIZED LABOR OF ST. LOUIS, 1909-10.

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### AN ARMY OF 40,710, TOILING FOR A MUTUAL CAUSE.

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St Louis is the Missouri Gibraltar of organized labor, the membership there totaling up to 40,710 men and women, all pledged to a common cause and striving hard, week in and week out, to better the conditions under which they must toil for a living.

There are nearly 6,600 more union men and women in St. Louis than there are in the balance of the State put together, and this includes Kansas City and St. Joseph—all of which combined outside membership is 34,155.

While a slight falling off occurred in the male membership of St. Louis, better organization than ever is reported among working women, the rolls, on January 1, 1910, showing 2,004 names as compared with 1,199 for 1908 and 1,235 for 1907. This gain, which amounts to 804, is worth calling particular attention to because it means that many more women are working under better conditions and surroundings, than was the case a year before. Shorter hours and better pay is what they gained by joining a union, not to mention other advantages worth securing.

In organization of the different trades there was a slight gain over the same for 1908, the percentage being 75.44% as compared with 75.4% for the preceding year. A slight reduction in hours was also noticed, the average being 8.87 hours a day against 8.92 for 1908 and 9.00 for 1907.

#### Gain in Average Wages.

The best feature of all is that there was a general gain in wages, over 1908 the average per hour being 42.45 cents, as compared with 39.59 cents for the preceding year and 38.12 cents for 1907. The higher cost of living made an increase absolutely necessary but had it not been for organization, the gain would have been very slight. The average number of days of employment increased from 265 days to 271, which means that each union worker in 1909 earned, on the average, \$20.38 more than in 1908. For 40,710 workers this means a gain in wages, in one year, of \$829,670, solely due to six days more of regular work.

In all 82 locals reported "more work", which means that their members are the ones between whom this gain of \$829,670 in wages was divided. Seventy-nine locals state that they had as much work as in 1908, and only twelve had "less work".

Out of the 199 unions which are included in this treatise, 154 give information to the effect that they pay "strike benefits" in case of trouble of that kind. In 1909 \$3,954 was paid out as strike benefits." The average weekly payment to each striker was \$5.95. This is out of their own regular funds and does not include donations, etc., from other unions.

As to "sick and accident benefits" 69 locals have such an obligation to discharge when misfortune of this class overtakes their members. The average weekly benefit is \$4.91. The amount paid out in 1909 was \$17,727. In all, 139 locals pay "death benefits," averaging \$226.79 for each demise. In 1909 \$60,995 was paid out for this purpose.



## LABOR TROUBLES, 1909.

Thirty unions of St. Louis were in conflict—more or less serious—in 1909 **Strikes**, with employers, but this statement does not mean that there were that **Lockouts**. many disagreements, as two or three locals were involved in some of the trouble. By crafts, there were strikes or lockouts—some very small—among the book binders and bindery workers, brewery workers, bricklayers, coopers, cigarmakers, electrical workers, stationary engineers and firemen, garment workers, granite cutters, glass workers, marble workers, pattern makers, pressmen, and roofers.

On January 1, 1910, thirteen of the unions had satisfactorily settled their disagreements, three had compromised, one had lost and thirteen others were either still "out" or were negotiating for a favorable adjustment. No 1910 walkouts or lockouts are included.

In these disagreements 2,194 men and women were involved as compared with 3,922 for 1908 and 6,333 for 1907. In other words, the strikes and lockouts were not as widespread and serious as had been the case, either in 1908 or 1907.

Neither were the troubles of 1909 as costly in the loss of wages nor general disbursements, when both items are combined, as in previous years. In wages \$104,062 was lost, against \$64,543.28 for 1908 and \$133,802 in 1907. The cost of strikes and lockouts for the three years was: 1909, \$41,644; 1908, \$144,492; 1907, \$121,776.27.

Organized labor—that portion which reported for 1909—gives a total **Accidents**. of 455 accidents as occurring in those twelve months. Of these 34 proved fatal. The figures for 1908 and 1907 will be found in the summary which follows.

Of the 199 locals considered here 152 had agreements and contracts with their employers, extending from one to five years on wages, and covering daily time and other vital points. In all, 97.43 per cent. of the membership of all locals, were working under agreements and contracts.

## SUMMARY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ST. LOUIS, 1909, 1908, 1907.

Subject.	1909.	1908.	1907.
Total number of organizations reporting.....	199	204	209
“ “ “ male members Jan. 1, 1910.....	38,706	39,697	40,415
“ “ “ female members “ “ “ “.....	2,004	1,199	1,235
“ “ “ members “ “ “ “ —9—8.....	40,710	40,896	41,650
Jan. 1, 1910.....		40,710	
Decrease in membership, 1909 over 1908.....		186	
Average per cent of trade organized.....	75.44	75.4	77.6
“ number of hours constituting a day's work.....	8.87	8.92	9.00
Established wage rate in cents per hour.....	42.45	39.59	38.12
Average number of days employed.....	271	265	270
Number of organizations reporting “more” work.....	82	23	14
“ “ “ “ “less” work.....	12	71	86
“ “ “ “ “same” work.....	79		
“ “ “ paying “out-of-work” benefit....	8	15	6
Average amount per week “out-of-work” benefit.....	\$3.25		
Total amount of “out-of-work” benefit paid.....	\$3,760	\$6,759.50	\$1,896.68
Number of organizations paying “strike” benefit.....	154	128	148
Average amount per week “strike” benefit.....	\$5.95	\$6.06	\$5.86
Total amount paid 1909 “strike” benefit.....	\$3,954		
Number of organizations paying “sick and accident” benefit.....	69	58	56
Average amount per week “sick and accident” benefit.....	\$4.91	\$5.24	\$5.12
Total amount of “sick and accident” benefit paid.....	\$17,727	\$19,124.92	\$36,227.80
Number of organizations paying “death” benefit.....	139	133	143
Average amount of “death” benefit paid per member....	\$226.79	\$167.19	\$171.76
Total amount of “death” benefit paid.....	\$60,995	\$57,328	\$77,909
“ paid from all benefit funds.....	\$86,436	\$105,534.67	\$202,600.98

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Total number of locals involved in strikes.....	17	12	91
" " " " lockouts.....	13	4	4
" " " " adjusting strikes and lockouts sat-			
isfactorily.....	13	12	56
" " " " compromising strikes and lockouts }			
satisfactorily.....	3	2	16
" " " " reporting strikes and lockouts lost..	1	.....	19
" " " " still pending.....	13	2	4
Number of persons involved in strikes and lockouts.....	2,194	3,922	6,333
" " " benefited by " " " .....	1,971	1,050	5,079
" " " worsted by " " " .....	6	210	701
Total amount expended in support of strikes and lockouts	\$41,644	\$144,492.00	\$121,776.27
" " wages lost to members through strikes and			
lockouts.....	\$104,062	\$64,543.28	\$133,802
Number of organizations reporting increase in wages....	19	10	17
" " " " gained by strike }			
" " " " reduction in hours per }	7	.....	.....
day.....	1	1	.....
" " appeals for arbitration.....	3	16	4
" " disputes settled by arbitration.....	3	15	10
" " fatal accidents.....	34	26	40
" " non-fatal accidents.....	421	287	364
Total number of accidents.....	455	313	404
Number of organizations reporting agreements with em-			
ployers.....	152	122	121
Average per cent of all trades working under an agreement	97.43		

**Telegraphers, No. 31.**—Missouri Pacific division, telegraphers, is another St. Louis organization with a large membership. On January 1, 1910, there were 1,050 names, all in good standing, on the rolls, divided between 1,035 male operators and 15 female. There was a gain of 122 members over the preceding year. The organization of the craft was 80 per cent. The daily time was 9 and 11 hours, and

the scale \$55 a month. This organization has strike benefits, and also death insurance in the sums of \$300, \$500 and \$1,000, graduated according to the amount paid in monthly by the members. No disagreements with employers are reported for 1909.

Local No. 2 of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Division 2, which was organized in 1900, is also a large local, having 850 male members and 50 female, according to the report made by its Secretary, J. W. LaFever. He gives the increase as 50 members and the decrease as 15, making a net gain of 35. The decrease was due to members forsaking the profession for some other calling and therefore does not effect the per cent of organization of this craft. The daily hours range from 8 to 12. The pay is \$55 per month.

### Many Other Large Locals.

There are 35 locals, among those reporting, which had a membership of over 300, in good standing, at the commencement of the present year. They are as follows, together with the number of names on their rolls:

Bakers' No. 4, 350 members.	Metal Workers' No. 247, 350 members.
Bookbinders' No. 55, 600 members.	Painters' No. 46, 390 members.
Bricklayers' No. 1, 668 members.	Plumbers' No. 35, 360 members.
Stone Masons' No. 19, 618 members.	Tailors' No. 11, 333 members.
Carpenters' No. 47, 306 members.	Cabinet Makers' No. 1, 596, 308 members.
Barbers' No. 102, 472 members.	Electrical Workers' No. 1, 332 members.
Boot and shoe workers' No. 25, 406 members.	Iron Workers' No. 18, 575 members.
Bricklayers' No. 2, 385 members.	Moulders' No. 10, 325 members.
Carpenters' No. 5, 329 members.	Painters' No. 341, 350 members.
Carpenters' No. 73, 676 members.	Pressmen No. 6, 310 members.
Bartenders' No. 51, 575 members.	Waiters' No. 20, 350 members.
Brewery Drivers' No. 43, 630 members.	Cement Workers' No. 22, 300 members.
Bricklayers' No. 3, 418 members.	Electrical Workers No. 3, 400 members.
Carpenters' No. 45, 394 members.	Machinists Progressive No. 41, 465 members.
Carpenters' No. 257, 434 members.	Musicians' No. 2, 730 members.
Carpenters' No. 578, 320 members.	Plasterers' No. 3, 410 members.
Cigarmakers' No. 44, 940 and 13 members	Pressfeeders' No. 43, 410 members.
Hod Carriers' No. 3, 600 members.	

### MANY WORKERS HAVE AN 8-HOUR DAY.

While the average time for organized labor is 8.87 hours a day, **Daily Hours**, there are 94 locals in St. Louis whose members only worked 8 hours **Wages.** a day. In addition there were 45 with 9 hours; 47 with 10 hours; three with 11 hours; two with 12 hours, and one with 13 hours a day. One local had a schedule of 8½ hours a day. The highest wages per hour were paid to the plasterers, who received 75 cents. Then came bricklayers with 70 cents an hour; stone masons, 65 cents; carpenters, 60 cents; electrical workers, 65 cents; cement workers, 60 cents; engineers, 62½ cents; ironworkers and lathers, 62½ cents; painters 60 and 62½ cents; pipe coverers, 62½ cents; plumbers, 66½ cents; machine operators, printers, 60 cents; roofers, 62½ cents; steamfitters, 68¾ cents; tuck pointers, 60 cents. Union cooks drew \$25 a week, flat. Some engineers were paid \$90 a month, straight.

### Labor Disagreements of 1909.

On January the 23, 1909, according to the report made by A. P. Sovey, **Strikes and Lockouts.** Secretary of Bookbinders Union No. 18, six members of that organization disagreed with their employer because he wanted to turn his establishment into an open shop, on a nine hour basis. These union binders were given the choice of working under these conditions or walking out. Women were put to work to perform duties hitherto considered strictly mas-



culine. A walkout occurred, ten experienced bindery women joining the men in this strike. This disagreement is still on, January 1, 1910.

Seven members—all females—of Binding Women's Union No. 55 were involved in one strike and two lockouts in course of the year. The last was still on at the beginning of the year after a duration of six months. Unfair conditions and objections to organizing all workers, were given as the causes.

A "walkout" on the part of 45 bricklayers occurred because of a failure of contractors to grant an increase in wages. An agreement, as far as these contractors is concerned, never was reached. The bricklayers went to work elsewhere.

Carpenters of Kirkwood (in the county) had a disagreement with a contractor because he insisted on an "open shop" and would not pay the union scale of wages. About fifteen carpenters were involved. No agreement was reached, according to the report on the trouble.

The Cigarmakers of Local 44 were in a lockout lasting ten days because of a protest against the condition of stock which was furnished them to work with in a small shop.

Of Machine Coopers Local No. 10, 35 members were in a strike of six weeks duration because of a reduction in wages. The trouble was finally satisfactorily settled.

Electrical Workers No. 3, had a disagreement with some of their employers because of a refusal to pay the scale. A "walkout" of 150 occurred. The strike lasted three days and was then settled by an increase of 25 cents a day for each worker.

A demand for an increase of wages on the part of two stationary engineers, both members of Local No. 2, and a refusal to grant the same caused them to leave their work. They were out 45 days before a settlement was reached.

A reduction in wages of two firemen of Local No. 6 caused them to refuse to longer toil. It took five weeks for a favorable adjustment of the trouble.

#### **Strike of the Garment Workers.**

The most serious disagreement of the year was the one some of the garments workers, cutters and trimmers had with their employers. The returns to this bureau on this trouble indicate that nearly 1,000 union workers, chiefly women, were involved in this disagreement, which was caused by an attempt to run open shops. The strike was still on November 1, 1910, after having lasted a year for some members. Up to that time the "walkout" had cost about \$40,000 in wages. Further particulars are given elsewhere.

An "open shop" being declared caused some ornamental glass workers to disagree with their employers. They were locked out. No agreement is reported.

Six granite cutters participated in a strike which lasted ten days before there was an agreement.

A demand for an increase in wages and a refusal to grant the same caused 100 marble workers to quit working. After \$3,350 had been lost in wages and the difference had extended over ten days a settlement was effected which gave the strikers an increase of 50 cents a day, or \$3 a week.

#### **Pattern Makers Walkout.**

It took 24 pattern makers, members of Local No. 1, five days to gain an increase of 63 cents in wages a day. They walked out and finally won.

An attempt of an employer to reduce the wages and increase the working hours for three pressmen, members of Local No. 6, caused them to strenuously object, and they were locked out. After holding out three months, expending \$165 and losing \$120 in wages, the "lock out" is reported as having been lost.



It took a "strike" of eleven days on the part of 225 members of of Local No. 1 of the composition roofers to gain an increase of 40 cents a day. In accomplishing this increase \$500 was spent. The amount in wages which was lost in the eleven days is not reported.

A decrease in wages caused 32 tailors, all belonging to No. 11, to leave off working. After four weeks they won the contest and thereby benefited 118 members. They lost in wages \$415, and in addition expended \$400.

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## CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis is made up of representatives from every labor organization of any consequence in the city of St. Louis. It meets every Sunday.

Among the prominent delegates of this central body are James C. Shanessy, E. G. Bouton of Hatter's Union No. 21; A. J. Louiviot, Conrad Scott of Waiters Union No. 30; James B. Conroy of Firemens Union No. 6, Wm. Kemp of Painters Union No. 115, Martin C. Seeger, James McDonough, Otto Kaemmerer of Cutters Local No. 26.

One of the recently organized locals of St. Louis is made up of moving picture operators. On January 1, 1910, it had a membership of 62. This body was formed in 1907, and is known as Local 143. Its 1910 delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Union are: C. Cline, F. Bieri and W. Johnson. The daily time is 9 hours, and the scale pay \$20 a week for every operator.

The automobile chauffeurs of St. Louis have recently organized a union and its delegates have been admitted into the Central Trades and Labor Unions. A button has been adopted by this local and all members are wearing it.

At a recent meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union, held in November, 1910, a resolution was adopted opposing the formation of school boy rifle clubs in the public schools of St. Louis, under the auspices of either the United States army or navy or the State militia. It was ordered that a copy of this resolution, which was submitted by Delegate Otto Kammerer of Cutters local No. 26, be sent to the Board of Education of St. Louis. It was also resolved that the Legislation Committee of the Central Body make it their business to do all within their power to oppose the formation of any and all such rifle clubs in the St. Louis public schools.

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## LABOR DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

and

### Early History of the Central Trades and Labor Union.

Labor Day, which is now a State holiday, and falls on the first Monday in September, is appropriately celebrated in St. Louis every year; generally with a parade of members of organized labor, through the principal thoroughfares of the city, and always with festivities at one of the larger gardens or parks.

If the weather is favorable, from fifty to a hundred thousand people take part in this out-door celebration. The program rendered during the day is always full of interesting features, being made up of athletic contests of various kinds, much oratory, dancing and music, and closing in the evening with a grand pyrotechnical display.

As far as can be traced back, the cigar makers of St. Louis were the first to celebrate Labor Day. This was on Monday, September 6, 1887, when, after a parade they had a picnic at Concordia Park in St. Louis.

The conditions which led up to organizing the Central Trades and Labor Union and selecting the first Monday in September as Labor Day, and having it made a State holiday, are as follows:

### **Recalls the Great Southwest Strike.**

Previous to the great southwest strike of 1886, the Knights of Labor controlled the organized labor movement in St. Louis. On the breaking out of the strike in March, 1886, District 17 was accredited with about 20,000 members. The executive board that managed the affairs of the district was composed of M. A. Sullivan of East St. Louis as Master Workman; Casper Heep as Secretary; Geo. Bonney as Treasurer; Thomas Stanton and John Samuels.

At the election of July, 1886, a new board was elected, composed of Stephen Ryan, Master Workman; John B. Dempsey, Secretary; Terrance Killcullen, Treasurer; John Berghorn, Owen Miller and John Ryan. The new executive board under the leadership of Master Workman Ryan made strenuous efforts to restore confidence, and hold the organization together, but just then the General Executive Board insisted on carrying on the war of extermination against the Cigarmakers International Union inaugurated at the Richmond General Assembly. This action caused many trades unions, who were jealous of their own autonomy, to either withdraw from the order, or through lack of interest allow their charters to lapse. The local movement gathered around the Central Labor Union and the Trades Assembly, two separate central bodies with the same object and about the same material. The former met at Central Turner Hall, and the latter at the old Armory. About the only difference between the two bodies was that the Central Labor Union had no permanent chairman, one being elected at each meeting; and the Trades Assembly had a permanent chairman. This division of forces was of no benefit whatever to workmen, and finally Abe Kurz of the Cigarmakers introduced a resolution in the Central Labor Union to appoint a committee to wait on the Trades Assembly and make a proposition to amalgamate, which was carried, and Kurz, Owen Miller and Max Wotier were appointed to attend to the matter.

The committee was welcomed by the Trades Assembly, Louis F. Negele in the chair. The proposition was favorably received, and a joint committee appointed, and through that committee the amalgamation was consummated, and the present Central Trades and Labor Union was formed and a charter in the American Federation of Labor applied for. This charter was granted September 1st, 1887. The charter members were John Davis, Louis Negele, Herman Gruenwald, Owen Miller, Wm. Schilling, Max Wotier and N. Foesberg.

### **FIRST LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.**

As mentioned before, the first celebration of Labor Day in St. Louis was held Monday, September 5, 1887, with a parade and picnic at Concordia Park. The Cigarmakers took the initiative. The parade was formed at 604 Market street, the M. M. B. A. furnishing a band of 35 pieces gratis. The only organization in line was Cigarmakers Union No. 44, headed by Postlewaite's band. The rest of the parade was made up promiscuously of sympathizers from other organizations. About 500 were in the procession. Mortimer D. Shaw and Max Stoehr delivered speeches on the grounds.

The Labor Day celebrations of September 4th, 1888, were a big improvement over those of 1887. About 5,000 men were in line with Wm. Schilling, Grand Marshal, and Ernest Winter and Owen Miller speakers at Concordia Park.

The parade of September 3rd, 1889, found 10,000 in line with Frank Hill, Grand Marshal. On Monday, September 1st, 1890, W. S. deVaux was Grand Marshal of the parade, which moved promptly on time, with about 12,000 men marching. The festival was held in Schnaider's Garden. No speaking was the rule on this occasion.

Labor Day, September 7, 1891, William S. deVaux was once more Grand Marshal. This time the celebration was held in Lindell Park. No speaking was once more the rule. Hon. William Anderson acted as Grand Marshal of the parade of September 6, 1892. That year the picnic was held in Concordia Park.

The parade of Labor Day, 1893, was marshaled by Fred Von der Fehr, President of the C. T. & L. U., and was a splendid pageant; the picnic was held again at Concordia Park.

On Monday, September 4, 1894, John H. Berghorn was Grand Marshal of the parade to Concordia Park, which was made in a driving rain, but everybody enjoyed themselves when once in the park. The Building Trades Council and District Assembly No. 4, Knights of Labor, were to have held a demonstration in conjunction, but postponed it to the following Saturday on account of the rain.

Labor Day, Monday, September 3, 1895, found the Central Trades and Labor Unions and Building Trades Council together under Grand Marshal J. P. Marnell.

Labor Day of 1896 was marred by the absence of music, only one band being in line, which was because of the Musicians Mutual Benevolent Association being suspended from

the Central Trades and Labor Union on account of differences between the Musicians and the Theatrical Brotherhood. The parade, however, was a success, and a large crowd attended the picnic at Concordia Park. Hon. Henry Blackmore was Grand Marshal. The Building Trades Council held a parade and picnic at Offenstein's Grove. N. J. Moran was Grand Marshal and that picnic was a great success.

#### MOST SUCCESSFUL CELEBRATION OF ALL.

On Monday, September 6, 1897, occurred the most successful celebration ever held. Hon. Henry Blackmore was again Grand Marshal, and Hon. William Jennings Bryan the orator

The above is taken from a labor publication, issued in celebration of Labor Day, Monday, September 2, 1901. In the same strain the writer continues with the following, growing enthusiastic in an eulogy to labor:

### A LABOR GIBRALTAR.

#### A LABOR GIBRALTAR.

St. Louis has the reputation in the commercial world as being a solid city. During the panics of previous years, when financial institutions were tumbling everywhere from London to San Francisco, St. Louis remained firm as Gibraltar's Rock. The labor movement in St. Louis is on the same solid foundation. It does not make spasmodic upheavels, expending its energy and risking the life of its organization in ill prepared and futile efforts, but considers and prepares well before acting, and when ready to act, acting with a force that is irresistible. Organized labor in St. Louis is conservative, but safe; it is not radical but progressive, and the very fact that today all organized labor in St. Louis is an enthusiastic unit in the celebration of this day, and donates every dollar realized to the relief of the victims of the tyranny of military in Idaho, proves that organized labor of St. Louis is in the van of progressive trades unionism of this country. This sensible and generous course of organized labor in St. Louis proves that it is possible for all organized labor to unite for the general good, and is an example that should be generally followed everywhere. There can be no doubt that the mass of the labor people of the country are in favor of such course, and the general trend of the consolidation of the industries of the country in the hands of a few individuals will make it imperative. The fact is that today organized labor alone stands between despairing masses at the bottom of the social pyramid, and the thousand times more dangerous anarchists in broad cloth at the apex of that pyramid, whose greed threatens to destroy the

of the day. The parade was a colossal affair and most excellently managed. The Concordia Park was scarcely large enough to hold the crowd that attended. Not the slightest incident occurred to mar the pleasure of the day. The committee in charge did their full duty.

The Labor Day celebration of 1898 was held in Concordia Park with Henry Blackmore once more Grand Marshal. The parade was a grand success, moving promptly on time. The Building Trades Council held a parade and a separate picnic at Neff's Grove. Wm. S. Devaux was Grand Marshal. Both the parade and the picnic were grand successes. Among the speakers at the Grove were Mayor Ziegenhein, Ex-Mayor Noonan, Dr. Walter Wait, Patrike Carmody and Judge Sterling P. Bond.

entire social fabric. Organized labor is there to call a halt, but can only succeed by thorough organization and unity of action.

#### FULLY 20,000 MEN IN LINE.

The next Labor Day, the first Monday in September of 1899, we again find the host of labor marshaled under Henry Blackmore as Grand Marshal. There were 20,000 men in line, representing almost every industry in the city. The parade was magnificent, but the intense heat disintegrated it long before it reached the grounds at Concordia Park. Many of the unions fell out in a body shortly after leaving Chouteau avenue, and scarcely a single one arrived intact at the grounds. About 40,000 people were at the park, but many of them stayed but a short time, owing to the humidity of the atmosphere, which made the enclosure almost unbearable, together with the added discomfort of the fierce rays of the sun. On this account the races and other contests were not pulled off until almost sunset.

The parade of 1900 was the most successful in the history of Labor Day in St. Louis. Thirty-five thousand union men were in line under Grand Marshal McArthur Johnson. The weather was propitious and every union paraded to Concordia Park without a man falling out. The crowd at the park was the largest that was ever on the grounds, estimated at 60,000. Both parade and picnic were admirably managed, and every thing passed off pleasantly.

For Monday, September 2, 1901, the parade was under the Grand Marshalship of George Meins, a veteran trades unionist of thirty-five years' service. Under his able management all past records were broken.

Since the souvenir, the above is taken from, was written, published and distributed, each Labor Day has seen a celebration as grand, if not better, than the earlier ones. There have been gatherings at which the attendance has been close to the 100,000 mark. While parades are gradually being dispensed with, because



of the time lost, nearly two-thirds of the day being thus consumed in earlier periods, the outing at some suitable place now commences as early as 8 o'clock in the morning. It is probably a better way of observing the day, as organized labor reaches the grounds fresh and in good humor, and is otherwise in better form for the gala events.

No Labor Day parade was held in 1908. In 1909 the parade was revived, only to be again discontinued in 1910; While there was no parade in the latter year, there was a general celebration at Forest Park Highlands. The attendance was very large, the orator of the day being Clarence C. Darrow of Chicago.

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## LEGISLATION NEEDED BY ORGANIZED LABOR.

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### Austin W. Biggs Makes Timely Suggestions.

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One of the members of the Labor Legislative Committee, during the session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly, was Hon. Austin W. Biggs, a well known and influential member of Typographical Union No. 8 of St. Louis. The investigations and researches he made while serving organized labor of Missouri in that capacity, and as a member, for two terms, of the State Legislature itself, has well equipped him with knowledge as to what legislation is mostly needed by the toilers of the State, and along which lines it should be directed. He has gone carefully into the present mode of leasing out, to private contractors, the labor of the convicts of the penitentiary, which thereby creates unfavorable conditions for Missouri's army of boot and shoe workers, harness makers, garment workers, broom makers and wood workers, and he is therefore a competent authority on that subject. In the following article he has briefly, but clearly, made known his views along these lines, and he has suggested several badly needed reforms and some highly desirable labor legislation:

St. Louis, Nov. 1st, 1910.

Hon J. C. A. Hiller, State Labor Commissioner:

Dear Sir—Of all the labor questions of this State the most important one, in my opinion, is the one of Convict Labor. This question has been agitated for many years, and I believe will soon be solved. Two years ago both great parties of this State declared in their platforms in favor of abolishing the present system and in favor of some system which would take the convicts out of competition with free labor. This year both of these parties reiterated their former declaration, one of them going still further and suggesting the employing of the convicts on State roads. The greatest obstacle in the way of changing the system has been the monetary question. The State of Missouri has in the past been unable to make the change, knowing that under the present system the convicts are a little more than self-sustaining. To adopt the New York System seems to be the only feasible one.

Under the New York System, however, they are not quite self-sustaining. With our finances in good shape, I believe we should begin at once and abolish the system by degrees,

leaving it discretionary with the Prison Board as to the particular work they should do, but keeping in mind the New York law and selecting from that State the work which has been most successful. In the prisons of New York the prisoners manufacture articles for the consumption of inmates of the state institutions and political subdivisions thereof, and I understand they cannot supply the demand. There are some prisoners who could be used on the roads, but there are a great many who could not be safely handled at large. I would suggest that possibly the most peaceable men could be used on the roads. However, the Prison Board should be authorized and required to begin the abolishment of the system immediately by the employment of any surplus help on hand on State work, and when present contracts expire should employ as many of them as possible and make short contracts for the remainder. One thing to be kept in mind, *we should endeavor to reform the prisoners and make useful citizens of them.*

I have read considerable of the New York System and am of the opinion that it is the one which this State should adopt. Any objection-

able features of that system may be eliminated so that it will fit this State.

**Women's 54-hour Bill**—Another important labor question is the Women's 54-hour Bill, which should be enacted into a law. It is unfortunate that this bill was made defective and therefore declared void. The men have succeeded in getting an eight-hour day for themselves in most of the trades, and they should assist the ladies in their efforts to get a shorter work day.

**Arbitration Instead of Strikes.**—Arbitration should be adopted more generally for the settlement of labor disputes. It has worked well in the Typographical Union, and has prevented many strikes in our craft. It should be given a fair trial. It has proven unsatisfactory at times, however. When demands are made they should be just and right, for I believe justice will win where everything else fails. Arbitration committees should be composed of strong, fair-minded and honorable men, who would rather be right than be President of the United States.

**Working Men in Politics.**—I believe the best results for the working class can be obtained by them if they will interest themselves in politics in their respective parties. A working man can as a member of a legislative body vote for measures which will be beneficial to the laboring class without losing any standing he may have with his party. Beg pardon for

personality, but when I was a member of the 43rd and 44th General Assemblies I voted for all labor bills, as the labor reports show, and yet did not lose my political standing. I therefore advise working men to become active in politics and be elected to legislative positions if you desire to get results. Having attended several Missouri Federation of Labor Conventions, I am of the opinion that the working class is rapidly becoming more intelligent. Delegates attending these conventions will compare favorably with our State Legislature. Some of our best speakers and debaters are to be found amongst the working class. Why not elect them to Congress or the Legislature?

**Employers' Liability Act**—Another very important question is the Employers' Liability Act, which should be looked into by the working class, especially those working in hazardous positions, with the view of having legislation enacted designed to relieve those who are unfortunately injured. Both political parties have declared in favor of this legislation, and we should get some good legislation along this line.

I might continue on this line, but I believe I have mentioned the most important questions before the working class.

AUSTIN W. BIGGS,  
6109 Virginia avenue. Member Typographical Union No. 8., St. Louis, Mo.

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## TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 8.

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### A Story of Achievements of a Pioneer in the Labor Movement.

By J. J. DIRKS.

St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, is one of the oldest local unions in the United States, as well as one of the most progressive. It was chartered by the National Typographical Union in November, 1856, the parent body being instituted in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 3, 1852, its name being changed at the seventeenth annual session at Albany, N. Y., June 12, 1869, to the International Typographical Union. The local printers' union is now 54 years old. Its history, spreading over more than half a century, has had its fair weather and its storms; its early members fought the battles of trades unionism without the aid of present-day numerical strength and imposing defense funds; without strike benefits, sick relief, burial funds, old age pensions, trade education, the Home or any of the many benefits enjoyed by the membership of this time. These men, some of whom have gone to their eternal reward and others enfeebled by the ravages of time, had no incentive to fight for their industrial freedom save that of sheer

necessity. They blazed the way for the present magnificent position of the St. Louis Typographical Union. The memory of these brothers is sacred to the present generation of union printers.

St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, is held in the highest respect by the community, and its progressive spirit is fully recognized. In token of this, it was one of the first to ally itself with the St. Louis Million Population Club, and thus demonstrated the civic pride and alertness of its membership. It has continued this affiliation, not in a latent manner, but actively, its representatives in that body being chosen for their especial fitness and interest. It is fully represented in the Missouri Federation of Labor (as witnessed its President sitting in the current convention of America's Labor Congress as its delegate), the St. Louis Allied Printing Trades Council, the East St. Louis Labor Council and the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union. In the conventions of the International Typographical Union it

has been invariably represented by the full quota.

No. 8 is a thorough business organization. This is manifested not alone by the fact that the interests of its more than 1200 members are served by officers in headquarters maintained in a centrally located office building, equipped with modern conveniences, but its claim to the title of business organization rests more particularly on the manner of its dealings with the employers of its members. These latter are in two principal classes, the newspapers and the commercial printers. With the St. Louis Newspaper Publishers' Associations amicable relations have existed practically without interruption. The provisions of the wage agreements are lived up to without serious controversy because of the wise provision of a local scale committee, jointly representing both interests, through which all differences are speedily and peaceably adjusted. The same happy condition now prevails in the job branch, though the joint standing scale committee feature is of recent adoption. A big step in the line of progress has been made in the recently adopted book and job agreement in the provision of a scale of prices for apprentices and the application of hours, overtime and shop rules to them. These benefits will doubtless accrue to the newspaper apprentices in the next scale.

The physical condition of No. 8 has never been as good as it is at present. Its members employed in the book and job branch, who have been underpaid for years, now enjoy better compensation than ever before. The men in the news branch have worked for years without disturbance and are in a generally prosperous condition. All daily newspapers in St. Louis—indeed, all newspaper work worth mentioning—is thoroughly union. Some few job offices are nonunion, but the healthy position of No. 8 is readily understood when it is reflected that the membership has shown steady and continued growth from the beginning. There are few printing communities that can show as large a percentage of organization as can No. 8, whose jurisdiction extends from the Tri-Cities (Venice, Granite City and Madison) and East St. Louis, in Illinois, to the cities in St. Louis county, including, of course, all of the City of St. Louis.

Some of No. 8's beneficences are administered in conjunction with the parent body, the International Typographical Union, which is made up of more than 600 units and in excess of 50,000 members, and others are purely local. The single benefit which is the source of greatest expense to the local membership, and is entirely local, and at the same time is

probably the most important work of the kind, is the system of sick benefits. Before the institution of this plan there was no adequate means of succoring the needy brother or sister—for be it known the Typographical Union recognizes woman and demands the same scale and the same hours and treatment for her as for men—save posting the "yellow slip," whereby the charitably disposed could subscribe whatever amount they pleased. But the printers, nothing if not progressive, took the position that the members were industrial soldiers and were entitled to something more material than charity. Hence a law was enacted whereby the sick or disabled member was paid \$5 a week out of the union treasury. It has been costly, as the subjoined figures indicate, but it has been money well spent, and there are few indeed who would seriously advocate the abolition of No. 8's sick benefit law.

From the inception of sick relief payment in 1906 to October 1, 1910, warrants have been drawn to the total amount of \$6,724.40, the beneficiaries numbering 234, and the total committee expense of investigation and administration in that time has been \$456.65, making the grand total of expense \$7,181.05.

The local printers' organization has, of course, its President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Sergeant-at-Arms, Board of Trustees, Finance Committee, Membership Committee (Investigating Committee, we call it), Reading Clerk, Executive Committee, Social Features Committee and from time to time special committees, all of whom perform their duties with thorough regard for the business record of the union.

In addition to the burial benefit of \$75 provided by the I. T. U. (and which will be increased on a graded plan up to \$200 if the referendum adopts the proposal to be voted on shortly), No. 8 makes an addition of \$50, making a total of \$125. In the event of the member having no kin accessible the local officers conduct the funeral.

The preparedness of the St. Louis printers for trouble is proverbial. They are peace loving, as is indicated by their acquiescence in the principles of arbitration; nevertheless, they hold steadfast to the old adage, "In times of peace prepare for war." The memorable eight-hour strike of 1905-06 found No. 8 with a plethora of defense fund, which made it possible to pay its members on strike an amount sufficient to keep them from want. To single men \$8 weekly was paid and to married men or those having large families dependent on them the amount was \$10. The business character of the organization may be understood from the statement that while the payment of these



benefits entirely dissipated the large fund, it is now larger than ever.

Another activity administered in conjunction with the parent body is trade education, which takes the form more particularly of a course in printing by correspondence. The success and practicability of the plan is indicated by the fact that there are more than 1500 pupils taking the course in the country. The local committee works largely with the apprentices and conditional members, and has persuaded all of the newspaper chapels to pay \$5 on the tuition fee for its respective apprentices. The local union pays \$5 of the tuition of each apprentice member. This committee supervised the exhibit of the I. T. U. Commission at the St. Louis Central Library and later showed there the product of local printing houses, both of which elicited much interest.

No. 8 supplements the work of the parent organization at the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo., not only by the payment of the pro rata tax on its membership, but by many attentions to those of its members who are there and who are transported at local expense. One of its members was instrumental in securing the donation of thousands of magnificent books by authors, publicists and printers, the result being a splendid library.

The payment of old age pensions is a strictly international function, all members 60 years of age or over who have been in continuous good standing for 20 years or more, and unable to work, receiving \$4 per week for life, or the option of going to the Home, if eligible.

One of the most unrelenting activities of the local printers is union label agitation. The committee in charge of this work returns to the distributors every piece of printed matter not bearing the label, most of which has been sent to the committee by individual members. The result is that hundreds of firms have been persuaded to use the Allied Printing Trades Council label, which is a guarantee not only that the work has been done by union printers, but likewise that the presswork, binding, engraving and all the labor has been performed under fair conditions. It is because of such thorough work on the part of No. 8 that there are now more than 100 local label shops, including all of the more extensive ones. The printers have not hesitated to spend money for label agitation, even though the other allied trades would benefit directly thereby. Being pioneers in the labor movement, as well as leaders, they long ago recognized the principle that by co-operation alone can the movement suc-

ceed, and hence what will help one must of necessity help the other.

While St. Louis Typographical Union, No. 8, is a business organization in the strictest sense, as the attempt has been made to prove, the social side has not been neglected. In recognition of the value of this element, it has been the practice for years to hold a family picnic on Labor day, where the printers and their families, as well as allied trades members, have mingled in friendly intercourse. The picnic feature was omitted this year, in order to aid the general celebration of the Central Trades and Labor Union. Each winter a ball is given, which also furnishes opportunity for fraternization. The local printers are lovers of sport, and many of them indulge in bowling through the winter and baseball in the summer. In baseball particularly the St. Louis printer shines. The Tuesday Afternoon League, composed of morning newspaper men, is known from coast to coast. In the annual tournament of the Printers' National Baseball League the St. Louis printers have held a prominent place from the beginning. At Washington this year the local team was one of the most stubborn contenders for the pennant. Further demonstrating the social penchant of the St. Louis printer, a word may be said of the Printing Trades Club, whose membership is composed of members of the allied trades. The establishment is equipped in every way to conduce to the comfort of its members, and delegates and visitors to the American Federation of Labor, who will receive a cordial invitation to visit the club, will agree that it will not suffer by comparison with any similar institution in the country. And the credit for its formation belongs to printers.

Such is the history of St. Louis Typographical Union, No. 8—a little of its history of the dim and distant past, with the battles fought by its old-timers; but more of its present, depicting its virility and, above all, proving that it lives and has ever lived true to its constitutional preamble: "To establish and maintain an equitable scale of wages and reasonable hours of work; to defend our rights and advance our interests as workingmen; to create an authority whose seal shall constitute a certificate of character, intelligence and skill; to provide a home for invalid and infirm members; to encourage the principle and practice of conciliation and arbitration in the settlement of differences between labor and capital; to exert all honorable efforts for the attainment of better conditions of labor, and to inculcate lessons of justice and good will among men." Small wonder that the

St. Louis union printers have reached their present proud position. It could not be otherwise with such a set of principles, strictly adhered to.

This narrative would not be complete without some reference to the splendid work being done by those women who compose Woman's Auxiliary, No. 29, of St. Louis. This organization is composed of the wives, sisters and daughters of members of No. 8, and was instituted to perform social duties in connection with the I. T. U. Convention held in St. Louis during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which it discharged with much credit to itself. Since then the Auxiliary has continued its program of social work, giving euchres and hops and other forms of diversion. But it has not neglected the serious aspect, and is giving most

valuable aid to No. 8 in its activity in behalf of the label. Woman is in the labor movement, and the organization which attempts to ignore her will fall behind. The printers were first to recognize that fact, in token of which No. 8 sent one of its women members as a delegate to the last session of the Missouri Federation of Labor, she receiving every vote cast at the election.

This splendid condition of affairs in the local typographical field has not been achieved without factional strife and forensic debate among the membership, and it may be said as a truth that the germ of insurgency is still alive and ready to resume activity whenever the necessity arises. The printers are logical, however, and always settle their differences as to policy in their meetings.

### MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION, ST. LOUIS, 1910.

The Central Trades and Labor Union meets at the Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month. The meeting is supposed to be called to order at 2.00 p. m. It is figured that 161 local unions are represented in this central body.

A union revived, during the year 1910, was the one made up of steel range makers and stove mounters which went on a strike in 1908, which controversy it lost and its loss caused the union to disband in January, 1909. This trouble was satisfactorily settled during the summer of 1910. This union was immediately reorganized, and all of its members are now working under a scale and other agreements.

### STATISTICAL DETAILS.

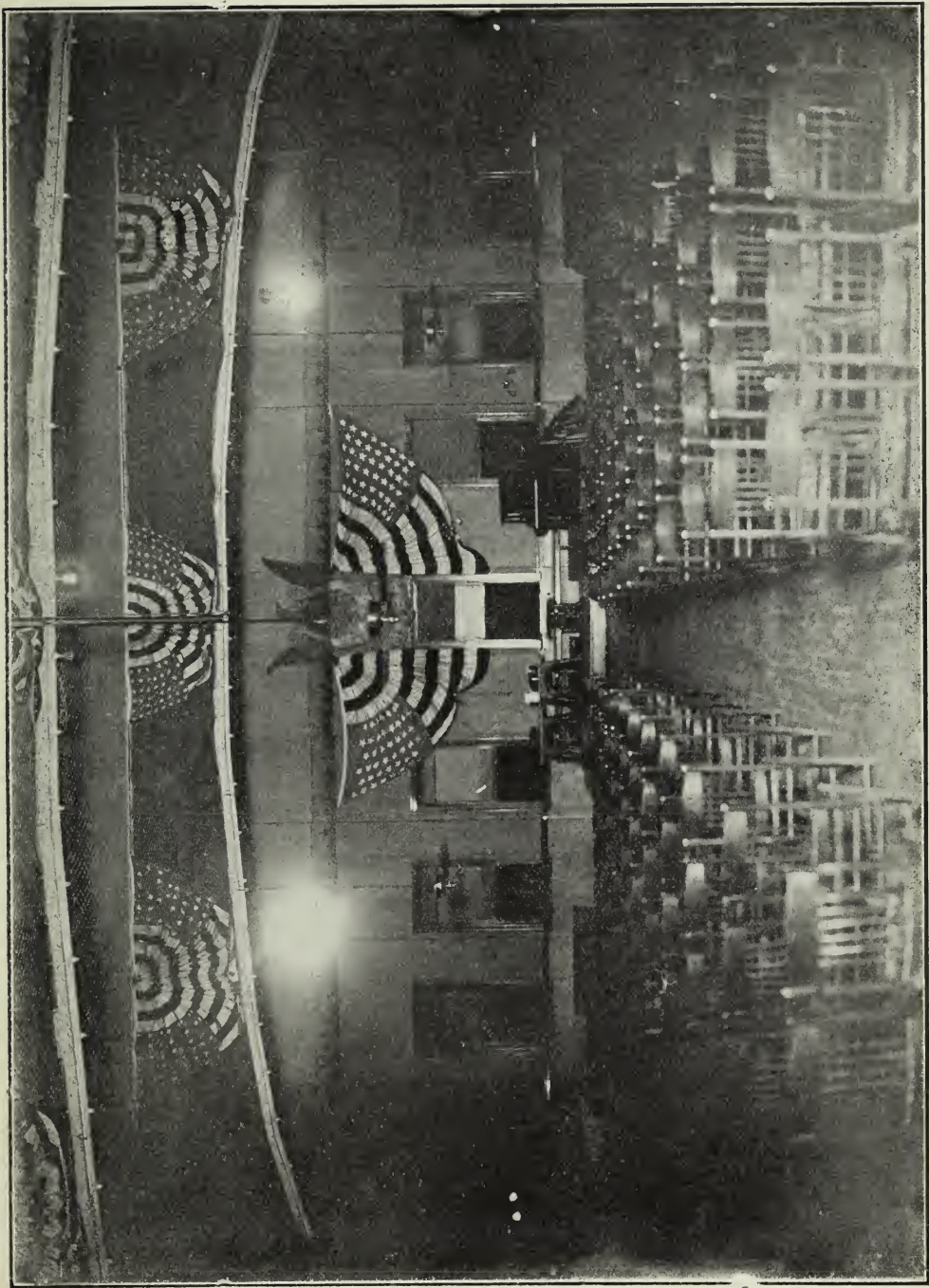
More information, chiefly statistical, for organized labor of St. Louis, is given in the tables that follow. At the top of each table will be found an outline of the information which is covered by that particular table. In all, there are eight tables. Where no information of the kind the table provides for, is given, it means that the union which is being considered had no facts along that line to impart for 1909.

### ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10.

TABLE NO. 1.

Giving trade or occupation, location and schedule number, 1910; name and local number of organization in 1910; with what national or international organization local was affiliated in 1909-10; when local organized and when local incorporated, if incorporated.

Location, schedule No. and trade or occupation, 1909-10.	Name and number of local organization, 1909-10.	With what national or international organization was affiliated in 1909-10.	Yr. local org. mzd.
St. Louis—			
1—Badge makers.....	Local No. 9136.....	A. F. of L.....	1901
2—Bakers.....	" " 4.....	B. & C. W. J. U. of A.....	1886
3—.....	" " 50.....	" " ".....	1908
4—.....	" " 110.....	" " ".....	1909
5—Barbers.....	" " 102.....	J. B. I. U. of A.....	1897
6—Bartenders.....	" " 51.....	H. & R. E. & B. I. L. of A.....	1894
7—Billposters.....	" " 5.....	I. A. of B. P. & B. of A.....	1901
8—Blacksmiths.....	" " 12.....	I. B. of B. & H.....	1889
9—..... hlprs.....	" " 317.....	" " ".....	1903
10—.....	Pacific Lodge 444.....	" " ".....	1903



Assembly Hall "Aschenbroedel" Musicians' Headquarters, 3535 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.





TABLE NO. 1—ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Giving trade or occupation, location and schedule number, 1910; name and local number of organization in 1910; with what national or international organization local was affiliated in 1909-10; when local organized and when local incorporated, if incorporated.

Location, schedule No. and trade or occupation, 1909-10.	Name and number of local organization, 1909-10.	With what national or international organization was affiliated in 1909-10.	Yr. local org. made
St. Louis—			
11—Book makers.....	Local No. 18.....	I. B. of B. B.....	1886
12—“ “.....	Rulers No. 32.....	“ “.....	1888
13—“ “.....	Finishers No. 41.....	“ “.....	1888
14—“ binders.....	Binders No. 55.....	“ “.....	1909
15—Boot & Shoe wkrs.....	Local No. 25.....	I. B. & S. W. U.....	1895
16—“ “.....	Cutters No. 90.....	“ “.....	1907
17—“ “.....	Fitters No. 338.....	“ “.....	1903
18—Boiler makers.....	Mound City No. 27.....	I. B. B. M. & I. S. B. & H. of A.....	1898
19—“ “.....	Marquette No. 51.....	“ “ “ “.....	1900
20—“ “ hlprs.....	St. Louis Lodge No. 58.....	“ “ “ “.....	1907
21—“ “.....	O. K. Lodge No. 126.....	“ “ “ “.....	1903
22—“ “.....	Chouteau Lodge No. 322.....	“ “ “ “.....	1902
23—Bottlers.....	Local No. 8514.....	A. F. of L.....	1900
24—Brewery workers.....	Malsters No. 6.....	U. B. W. of A.....	1886
25—“ “.....	“ 368.....	“ “.....	1907
26—“ “.....	Drivers No. 43.....	“ “.....	1891
27—“ “.....	Firemen No. 95.....	“ “.....	1898
28—“ “.....	Bottlers No. 187.....	“ “.....	1899
29—“ “.....	Freight handlers No. 237.....	“ “.....	1899
30—“ “.....	Engineers No. 246.....	“ “.....	1904
31—“ “.....	Laborers No. 262.....	“ “.....	1900
32—“ “.....	Oilers & Helpers No. 279.....	“ “.....	1901
33—Bricklayers.....	Local No. 1.....	B. & M. I. U. of A.....	1864
34—“ “.....	“ 2.....	“ “.....	1897
35—“ “.....	“ 3.....	“ “.....	1872
36—“ “.....	Stone Masons No. 19.....	“ “.....	1906
37—“ “.....	“ No. 22.....	“ “.....	1907
38—Broom makers.....	Local No. 45.....	I. B. & W. M. U.....	1893
39—Brush makers.....	“ 3.....	B. M. I. U.....	1904
40—Butchers.....	“ 88.....	A. M. C. & B. U. of A.....	1900
41—Carpenters.....	Local No. 5.....	U. B. of C. & J. of A.....	1890
42—“ “.....	“ 45.....	“ “.....	1900
43—“ “.....	“ 47.....	“ “.....	1900
44—“ “.....	“ 73.....	“ “.....	1895
45—“ “.....	“ 257.....	“ “.....	1887
46—“ “.....	“ 578.....	“ “.....	1884
47—“ “.....	Millrights No. 602.....	“ “.....	1903
48—“ “.....	House Carpenters No. 738.....	“ “.....	1909
49—“ “.....	Local No. 801.....	“ “.....	1870
50—“ “.....	“ 1011.....	“ “.....	1902
51—“ “.....	Bench Hands No. 1100.....	“ “.....	1902
52—“ “.....	Local No. 1329.....	“ “.....	1902
53—“ “.....	Cabinet Makers No. 1596.....	“ “.....	1872
54—“ “.....	Local No. 646.....	“ “.....	1909
55—“ helpers.....	“ 22.....	“ “.....	1908
56—Cement Workers.....	“ 22.....	A. B. of C. W.....	1899
57—“ “.....	“ 78.....	“ “.....	1886
58—“ “.....	“ 79.....	“ “.....	1882
59—“ “.....	“ 91.....	“ “.....	1907
60—Cigar makers.....	“ 44.....	C. M. I. U. of A.....	1877
61—“ packers.....	“ 281.....	“ “.....	1886
62—Cooks.....	“ 203.....	H. & R. E. & B. I. L.....	1890
63—Coopers.....	“ 3.....	C. I. U. of N. A.....	1884
64—“ “.....	“ 37.....	“ “.....	1896
65—“ “.....	“ 148.....	“ “.....	1908
66—Electrotypers.....	“ 36.....	I. E. & S. U. of N. A.....	1898
67—“ “.....	“ 8.....	“ “.....	1888
68—Electrical workers.....	“ 1.....	I. B. of E. W.....	1893
69—“ “.....	“ 2.....	“ “.....	1909
70—“ “.....	“ 3.....	“ “.....	1891
71—Elevator constrects.....	“ 3.....	I. U. of E. C.....	1898
72—Engineers.....	Stationary No. 2.....	I. U. of S. E.....	1896
73—“ “.....	Marine No. 6.....	N. M. E. B. A.....	1901
74—“ “.....	Hoisting No. 315.....	I. U. of S. E.....	1906
75—Firemen.....	Stationary No. 6.....	I. B. of S. F.....	1898
76—Foundry laborers.....	Local No. 1.....	I. B. of F. E.....	1899
77—Garment workers.....	Cutters No. 26.....	U. G. W. of A.....	1898
78—“ “.....	Coat and pants No. 67.....	“ “.....	1900
79—“ “.....	Pants pressers No. 68.....	“ “.....	1900
80—“ “.....	Coat pressers No. 98.....	“ “.....	1896
81—“ “.....	Operators No. 105.....	“ “.....	1902
82—“ “.....	Local No. 166.....	“ “.....	1903
83—“ “.....	Shirt and Overall No. 238.....	“ “.....	1907
84—“ “.....	Overall cutters No. 246.....	“ “.....	1898
85—Glass blowers.....	Branch No. 5.....	G. B. B. A. of A.....	1875
86—“ workers.....	Local No. 6.....	“ “.....	1900

TABLE NO. 1—ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Giving trade or occupation, location and schedule number, 1910; name and local number of organization in 1910; with what national or international organization local was affiliated in 1909-10; when local organized and when local incorporated, if incorporated.

Location, schedule No. and trade or occupation. 1909-10.	Name and number of local organization. 1909-10.	With what national or international organization was affiliated in 1909-10.	Yr. local org. made
St. Louis—			
87—Granite cutters.	Local branch.	G. C. I. U.	1880
88—Hatters.	Local No. 21.	U. H. of N. A.	1888
89—Horse shoers.	" " 3.	I. H. S. I. U. & N. S. & C.	1865
90—Hod carriers.	" " 1.	L. B. & P. U.	1867
91—	" " 2.	" " "	1880
92—	" " 3.	B. L. I. P. N. of Mo.	1892
93—	" " 8.	L. B. & P. U.	1904
94—Iron workers.	Future City No. 1.	A. A. of I. H. G. W. of A.	1890
95—	Mound City No. 3.	" " "	1905
96—	St. Louis No. 4.	" " "	1899
97—	Local No. 18.	J. A. of B. of S. W.	1896
98—Lathers.	" " 73.	W. W. & L. U. of A.	1899
99—Leather workers.	" " 30.	I. U. B. of L. W. on H. G.	1898
100—	" " 5.	" " "	1888
101—Machinists.	Progressive No. 41.	I. A. of M.	1906
102—	Local No. 308.	" " "	1900
103—	" " 394.	" " "	1895
104—Marble workers.	" " 10263.	A. F. of L.	1902
105—	" " 68.	I. A. of M. W. & H.	1907
106—	" " 75.	" " "	1907
107—Metal workers.	" " 36.	I. A. of S. M. W.	1890
108—	" " 247.	" " "	1902
109—	" " 349.	" " "	1903
110—	Polishers No. 13.	" " "	1893
111—	Brass workers No. 66.	" " "	1893
112—	" molders No. 99.	" " "	1893
113—Moulders.	Local No. 59.	I. M. U. of N. A.	1872
114—	" " 10.	" " "	1859
115—	" " 426.	" " "	1898
116—	" " 7229.	" " "	1899
117—Moving picture oprs.	" " 143.	M. P. O. I. U.	1907
118—Musicians.	" " 2.	A. F. of M.	1885
119—	" " 44.	" " "	1894
120—Newspaper carriers.	" " 5783.	A. F. of L.	1891
121—Painters.	" " 23.	B. & P. D. & P. H. of A.	1897
122—	" " 46.	" " "	1887
123—	" " 115.	" " "	1887
124—	" " 137.	" " "	1887
125—	" " 204.	" " "	1900
126—	" " 513.	" " "	1897
127—	" " 774.	" " "	1902
128—	" " 341.	" " "	1901
129—Pattern makers.	" " 1.	P. M. L. of N. A.	1887
130—Photo Engraving.	" " 10.	I. P. E. U. of N. A.	1901
131—Pipe coverers.	" " 1.	A. F. of L.	1898
132—Pipe drivers.	" " 43.	" " "	1909
133—Plasterers.	" " 3.	O. P. I. A.	1882
134—	" " 1.	" " "	1906
135—Plumbers.	" " 35.	U. A. J. P. U. F. S. F. & H.	1881
136—	" " 80.	" " "	1891
137—	" " 268.	" " "	1893
138—	" " 1.	Bldg Td. Council.	1895
139—Post Office clerks.	" " 8.	A. F. of L.	1907
140—Printing.	Pressmen No. 2.	I. P. P. M. & A. U.	1897
141—	" " 6.	" " "	1880
142—	Pressfeeders No. 43.	" " "	1898
143—	Typographia No. 3.	I. T. U.	1873
144—	Mailers No. 3.	" " "	1893
145—	Typographia No. 8.	I. S. & C. P. P.	1856
146—Ry. carmen.	Violet Lodge No. 34.	B. of R. C. of A.	1898
147—	Worlds Fair No. 390.	" " "	1904
148—	Frisco Lodge No. 432.	" " "	1905
149—Ry. conductors.	Div. No. 3.	O. R. C.	1880
150—	" " 42.	B. of L. E.	1865
151—	" " 48.	" " "	1863
152—	" " 327.	" " "	1886
153—	" " 428.	" " "	1890
154—	" " 487.	" " "	1892
155—	firemen	Industrial No. 21.	1874
156—	" " "	Peace Lodge No. 109.	1881
157—	" " "	Iron Mt. No. 390.	1893
158—	" " "	Adanont No. 414.	1890
159—	" " "	Easter No. 481.	1891
160—switchmen.	St. Louis No. 37.	S. U. of N. A.	1897
161—	Abraham Lincoln No. 54.	" " "	1908
162—	Success No. 134.	" " "	1899



TABLE NO. 1—ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Giving trade or occupation, location and schedule number, 1010; name and local number of organization in 1010; with what national or international organization local was affiliated in 1909-10; when local organized and when local incorporated.

Location, schedule No. and trade or occupation, 1909-10.	Name and number of local organization, 1909-10.	With what national or international organization was affiliated in 1909-10.	Yr. local org. in- d
St. Louis—			
163—Ry. telegraphers.	Div. No. 31	O. R. T.	1894
164—	" 2		1900
165—"trainmen	Future Great No. 45	B. of R. T.	1884
166—" "	Pacific Lodge No. 64		1885
167—" "	St. Louis No. 298	"	1883
168—" "	Terminal No. 472	"	1892
169—" "	Tower Grove No. 489	"	1892
170—Retail clerks	Local No. 80	R. C. I. P. A. of A.	1886
171—" "	" 84	"	1892
172—Roofers	" 1	I. S. & T. R. U. of A.	1890
173—" "	Composition No. 1	"	1890
174—Sawsmiths	Local No. 6	S. S. U. of N. A.	1898
175—Steel range mkr.	Mounters No. 34	I. S. M. & S. R. W.	1899
176—" "	" 86	"	1906
177—Ship carpenters	Local No. 23	I. S. C. & J. & C.	1905
178—Steam fitters	" 29	I. A. S. H. W. & P. P. F. & H.	1889
179—"hlps.	" 33	"	1892
180—Stone cutters	St. Louis branch	I. S. C. U. of N. A.	1853
181—"laborers	Derrick men br. 12878	I. B. T. C. & J. L. U.	1899
182—"pavers	Div. No. 16	I. S. P. U.	1895
183—"hlps.	" 29	"	1902
184—Tailors	J. T. No. 11	I. T. U. of A.	1883
185—Teamsters	Packing House No. 700	U. T. & C. of A.	1899
186—" "	Carriage Drivers No. 405	"	1902
187—" "	Dept. Store Drvs. No. 709	"	1902
188—" "	Furniture Drvs. No. 751	"	1902
189—" "	Baggage Drvs. No. 754	"	1902
190—" "	Piano Movers No. 784	"	1903
191—Terra Cotta	Local No. 80	T. C. W. J. N. of A.	1889
192—Tobacco workers	" 1	I. T. W.	1895
193—Stage employes	" 6	I. A. T. S. E.	1890
194—Tuck pointers	" 10384	A. F. of L.	1902
195—Upholsterers	" 21	U. I. U.	1902
196—Waiters	" 20	H. & R. E. & B. I. L.	1892
197—" "	" 353	"	1902
198—Woodworkers	" 2	A. W. W. I. U. of A.	1872
199—" "	" 149	"	1900

## ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; membership on December 31, 1909; increase or decrease 1909 over 1908; per cent of trade organized locally, 1909; number of hours constituting a day's work in 1909; standard wages established by local during 1909.

Location, schedule No. and trade or occupation, 1909-10.	Membership Dec. 31, 1909		Increase or decrease during year 1909	Cause of increase or decrease, 1909	Per cent of trade organized locally, 1909	No. of hours constituting day's work, in 1909	Standard wages established by local during 1909.		
	Males	Females					Cents per hour	Dollars per day	Dollars per week
St. Louis—									
1—Badge makers	7	4			75	9	.25		\$14.00
2—Bakers	350				20	9			18.00
3—" "	28		28		10	10			16.00
4—" "	15				20	9			14.00
5—Barbers	472		27		30	13			
6—Bartenders	575		23		40	10	.25		
7—Bill posters	74				100	10	.30		

TABLE NO. 2—ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; membership on December 31, 1909; increase or decrease, 1909 over 1908; per cent of trade organized locally, 1909; number of hours constituting a day's work in 1909; standard wages established by local during 1909.

Location, schedule No. and trade or occupation. 1909-10.	Membership Dec. 31, 1909.		Increase or decrease during year 1909.....	Cause of increase or decrease, 1909.	Per cent of trade organ- ized locally, 1909.....	No. of hours constituting day's work in 1909.....	Standard wages es- tablished by local during 1909.		
	Males.....	Females...					Cents per hour..	Dollars per day.	Dollars per week
St. Louis—									
8—Blacksmiths...	154					10	9	.35	
9—“ hlprs.	55					75	9	.35	
10—“ hlprs.	60		12			80	10	.35	
11—Book mksr.	227		9			85	8		\$17.00
12—“ rulers...	25					80	8		18.00
13—“ finishers...	25					75	8		20.00
14—“ binders...	600	600				80	8		
15—Boot & Shoe w.	406		12			8	10	.20	
16—“	20		5			10	10	.27	
17—“	120	250	30			8	10	.18	
18—Boiler mksr.	198		24	Better conditions.		89	9	.38	
19—“	72					95	9	.38	
20—“ hps.	110					90	9	.25	
21—“	12			7 Work short		95	9	.22	
22—“	36		4			95	10	.36	
23—Bottlers...	68					80	8	.30	
24—Brewery wks.	700		50			100	8		17.00
25—“	32		9			100	8		15.50
26—“ drivers...	630					100	9		16.00
27—“ firemen...	145					30	8	.30	
28—“ bottlers...	1100		100	Modern machinery		100	8	.25	
29—“ frt. hlds.	270					100	8	2.40	
30—“ engineers	92					100	8		23.00
31—“ laborers	60					100	8	.25	
32—“ oilers & helpers	160					100	8		15.00
33—Bricklayers...	668					95	8	.70	
34—“	385		103	Increase in business		99	8	.70	
35—“	418		140			99	8	.70	
36—“ & stone masons	618		182	“ “		100	8	.65	
37—“	149		4			95	8	.60	
38—Broom mksr.	35					90	9	.25	
39—Brush mksr.	22					50	9	.30	
40—Butchers...	130		28	Organization		10	10	.25	
41—Carpenters...	329		6			90	8	.60	
42—“	394		34			90	8	.60	
43—“	306					90	8	.60	
44—“	676					90	8	.60	
45—“	434					90	8	.60	
46—“	320					90	8	.60	
47—“ millw.	55					90	8	.60	
48—“	125		125			90	8	.60	
49—“	70					90	8	.60	
50—“	138		14			90	8	.60	
51—“ bn. hds.	235					60	9	.33	
52—“	75					50	8	.55	
53—“ cabinet	308		31			25	9	.33	
54—“	77					90	8	.60	
55—“ helpers...	125					95	8	.60	
56—Cement wksr.	300		40			95	8	.40	
57—“	225		15	Organization		90	8	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
58—“	200					90	8	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
59—“	150		50	Better organization		95	8	.60	
60—Cigar makrs.	940	13	17	Sunday lid law		95	8	.26	
61—“ packers...	23	1				100	8		\$3.00
62—Cooks...	55		10			10	10		25.00
63—Coopers...	106					99	8	.50	
64—“	168		11			50	9	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	
65—“	22		7			90	9	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
66—Electrotypers...	64					100	9	.42	
67—“	64					100	8		3.75
68—Elec. wksr.	332					100	8	.65	
69—“	41					95	8	.65	
70—“	400					75	8		3.75
71—Elevator const.	85					98	8		5.00
72—Engineers, sta.	260					20	10	.45	

TABLE NO. 2—ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; membership on December 31, 1909; increase or decrease 1909 over 1908; per cent of trade organized locally, 1909; number of hours constituting a day's work in 1909; standard wages established by local during 1909.

Location, schedule No. and trade or occupation, 1909-10.	Membership Dec. 31, 1909		Increase or decrease during year 1909.	Cause of increase or decrease, 1909.	Per cent of trade organ- ized locally, 1909.	No. of hours constituting day's work in 1909.	Standard wages es- tablished by local during 1909.		
	Males.	Females.					Cents per hour.	Dollars per day.	Dollars per week
St. Louis—									
73—Engineers, mar	80		7		70	12	per	mo.	\$90.00
74—" hoisting	48				100	62½			
75—Firemen, sta.	250				10	30			
76—Foundry lbrs.	328				40		\$2.05		
77—Garment wkrs.	75		30	Black list	80			20.00	
78—" "		400			50			9.00	
79—" "	150				50			15.00	
80—" "	15				50			16.00	
81—" "	150	50			50			9—18	
82—" "	150	175			75			10—27	
83—" "		300	80	Organization.	50			9.50	
84—" "	20		2	"	50		37½		
85—Glass blowers.	165				100	8	5.00		
86—" wkrs.	165		15		90			15—20	
87—Granite cutrs.	57				95		.50		
88—Hatters.	21				75		3.00		
89—Horse shoers	175				95			18.00	
90—Hod carriers.	175				98		.45		
91—" "	145				98		.45		
92—" "	600				98		.45		
93—" "	225				98		.45		
94—Iron workers	98				100		.62½		
95—" "	105		40		100			15.00	
96—" "	150				100			4.00	
97—" "	575		200	Organization	98		.60		
98—Lathers.	96				75		.62½		
99—Leather wkrs.	250				25	10		18.00	
100—" "	71				65	8½		20.00	
101—Machinists.	465		70		25		.33½		
102—" "	200				100		.36		
103—" "	200		95	Organization.	25		.33½		
104—Marble wkrs.	26				35		.35		
105—" "	50				30		.56½		
106—" "	50				30			2.20	
107—Metal workers.	279				90		.56½		
108—" "	350				35		.45		
109—" "	45		10	Organization.	98	10	.31½		
110—" "	200				75	9	.35		
111—" "	75				75	9	.35		
112—" "	100				95	9	.35		
113—Moulders.	225				85	9		3.15	
114—" "	325		75	Better conditions	70	10	.35		
115—" "	45				75	9	.37½		
116—" "	42				30	10	.35		
117—Moving pictures	62				65	9		20.00	
118—Musicians.	730	25	65		98				
119—" "	59	3			90				
120—News carriers.	40								
121—Painters.	73				90	8	.50		
122—" "	390				90	8	.50		
123—" "	600		33	Organization.	90	8	.50		
124—" "	288		20	"	85	8	.50		
125—" "	76				35	9	.35		
126—" "	45				95	8	.45		
127—" "	130				95	8	.62½		
128—" "	350				90	8	.60		
129—Pattern mkr.	159				80	9	.47½		
130—Photo Engrv.	125				90	8		21.00	
131—Pipe coverers.	38		6		90	8	.62½		
132—Pile drivers.	134	134			75	10	.30		
133—Plasterers.	410		10	More business.	98	8	.75		
134—" hlprs.	206				95	8		4.50	
135—Plumbers.	360		40		90	8		5.30	
136—" "	75		10	Organization.	98	8	.66½		
137—" "	40				100	8		4.87½	
138—" lbrs.	250		25		100	8	.37½		
139—P. O. clerks.	75		50	Education.	10	8			



TABLE NO. 2—ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; membership on December 31, 1909; increase or decrease, 1909 over 1908; percent of trade organized locally, 1909; number of hours constituting a day's work in 1909; standard wages established by local during 1909.

Location, schedule No. and trade or occupation, 1909-10.	Membership Dec. 31, 1909		Increase or decrease during year 1908.	Cause of increase or decrease, 1909.	Per cent of trade or- ganized locally, 1909.	No. of hours constituting day's work in 1909.	Standard wages es- tablished by local during 1909.		
	Males.	Females.					Cents per hour.	Dollars per day.	Dollars per week.
St. Louis—									
140—Printing, prsm.	150				100	8		\$3.25	
141—“	310	1			93	8			
142—“ prs fdng.	410	11			90	8			
143—“ typogrph.	73				75	52—60			
144—“ mailers.	102	17		Increase of business.	99	34			
145—“ comp.	1155	35	58		90	38			
146—Ry. carmen.	143	27		To better conditions.	70	21			
147—“	53	34		Organization.	100	10	25 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>		
148—“	18				10	10	25 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>		
149—“ conductors.	242	19		More work.	90	10		3.45	
150—“ engineers.	44		1	Old age.	76	10			
151—“	100		5	Deaths.	90	10		6.00	
152—“	90		3		95	10	40		
153—“	60	12			98	10	45		
154—“	44	1			95	10	40		
155—“ firemen.	206	40		New material joining.	85	10	24		
156—“	100	8			95	10		3.20	
157—Ry. firemen.	74				90	10		3.20	
158—“	68	10		Promotion.	95	10	27		
159—“	124	3		Transfer.	95	10		3.20	
160—“ switchmen.	105			Organization.	75	10	37		
161—“	50	5			75	10	37		
162—“	65				75	10	37		
163—“ telegrphrs.	1035	15	122	Better conditions.	80	10	per	mo.	\$55.00
164—“	850	50	35	“	80	10			55.00
165—“ trainmen.	120	35			90	10	35		
166—“	210	20		Transfer.	90	10	35	3.20	
167—“	80				90	10	35		
168—“	210				90	10	35		
169—“	167				95	10		3.20	
170—Retail clerks.	73				5	10	25		
171—“	50	25			5	10	25		
172—Roofers.	65	12		Organization.	98	8	62 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>		
173—“ comp.	210			“	98	8	55		
174—Sawsmiths.	14				65	9			20.00
175—Steel rng. mkr.	110		10	Strike.	50	9		3.20	
176—“	85		5		50	9		3.00	
177—Ship carpentrs.	41				70	8		3.75	
178—Steam fitters.	156	10			50	8	68 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>		
179—“ hlprs.	152				90	8	37 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>		
180—Stone cutters.	277			Organization.	100	8	56 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>		
181—“ lbs.	158	54			100	8	37 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>		
182—“ pvr.	55	5			60	8	50		
183—“ hlprs.	80				100	8	30		
184—Tailors.	333	6			25			2.00	
185—Teamsters, p.h.	1050				80	11			15.00
186—“ crg. drv.	200				50	12			13.75
187—“ dpt. str.	185				90	11			13.75
188—“ fur. drv.	135				90	10			15.00
189—“ bg. drv.	185				90	11			14.30
190—“ pno. m.	64				100	10			15.00
191—Terra Cotta wk.	87				90	10	27 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>		
192—Tobacco wks.	22	40			95	9			10.00
193—Stage emplys.	114				100				
194—Tuck pointers.	62				75	8	60		
195—Upholsterers.	125				80	9			18.00
196—Waiters.	350	19		Organization.	25	10			12.00
197—“	35				10	10			12.00
198—Woodworkers.	60				10	9	29 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>		
199—“	134	34		Organization.	25	10	25		

## ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing location and schedule number and trade or occupation in 1910; wages of 1909 compared with wages of 1908; showing increase or decrease per hour, day, week, month, ton, mile, and for piece work, if any.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	During the year 1909, as compared with 1908, did wages increase.*			Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	During the year 1909, as compared with 1908, did wages increase.*		
	Amount per hour in cents.....	Amount per day—dollars.....	Amount per week—dollars.....		Amount per hour in cents.....	Amount per day—dollars.....	Amount per week—dollars.....
St. Louis—				72—Engineers, sta...	.07½		
11—Book makers....	\$ .01½			75—Firemen, sta....	.05		
14—" binders.....			\$1.00	87—Granite cutters..		.50	
20—Boiler mks. hlps	.02			108—Metal workers..	.10		
33—Bricklayers.....	.05			115—Molders.....	.03½		
34—".....	.05			160—Ry. switchmen..	.03		
35—".....	.05			161—".....	.03		
36—".....	.05			162—".....	.03		
66—Electrotypers....	.04			173—Roofers.....	.05		
70—Electrical wkrs..	.03½			177—Ship carpenters..		.50	

\*No decrease reported.

\*\*For the tables in which the cities, towns and schedule numbers are missing, the unions reporting either had no information along that line to report, or the secretaries did not answer all questions put to them by the Bureau of Labor Statistics schedule. In most cases there was nothing new, nor no changes, to report. In table 1 all labor organizations which reported are given in the alphabetical order of the city or town in which they are located.

## ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; average number of days employed in 1909; organization reporting more or less work in 1909 as compared with 1908; the regular hours per day, except Saturdays in 1909; hours of work Saturdays, 1909; per cent of members unemployed, and cause of non-employment in 1909.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Average No. of days employed during 1909.....	Organizations reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908..	Regular No. of hours per day except Saturday, 1909.....	No. of hours worked Saturday 1909.....	Per cent of members unemployed in 1909 for quarter ending				Specific cause of non-employment, 1909.
					March 31.....	June 30.....	September 30...	December 31....	
St. Louis—									
1—Badge makers....	310	Same	9½	7½					
2—Bakers.....	312	"	9	9					
3—".....	312	"	10	10					
4—".....	312	"	10	10					
5—Barbers.....	312	"	13	15					
6—Bartenders....	300	Same	10	10					
7—Bill posters....	312	More	10	10					

TABLE NO. 4—ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; average number of days employed in 1909; organization reporting more or less work in 1909 as compared with 1908; the regular hours per day, except Saturdays in 1909; hours of work Saturdays, 1909; per cent of members unemployed, and cause of non-employment in 1909.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Average No. of days employed during 1909.	Organizations more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908.	Regular No. of hours per day except Saturday, 1909.	No. of hours worked Saturday, 1909.	Per cent of members unemployed in 1909 for quarter ending				Specific cause of non-employment, 1909.
					March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	
St. Louis—									
8—Blacksmiths...	290	More.	9	9	...	...	...	...	
9—“ hlprs.	300	“	10	10	...	...	...	...	
10—“ “	260	“	10	8	...	...	...	...	
11—Book binders...	300	“	8	8	...	...	...	...	
12—“ rulers...	300	“	8	8	...	...	...	...	
13—“ finishers...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
14—“ binders...	300	More.	8	8	...	...	...	...	
15—Boot & Shoe wk	260	Less.	10	5	...	...	...	...	
16—“ “ cutrs	260	“	10	5	...	...	...	...	
17—“ “ fltrs.	260	“	10	5	...	...	...	...	
18—Boiler makers...	250	More.	9	9	...	...	...	...	
19—“ “	250	“	9	9	...	...	...	...	
20—“ “ hlprs.	250	“	9	9	...	...	...	...	
21—“ “	...	“	8	8	...	...	...	...	
22—“ “	260	More.	10	10	...	...	...	...	
23—Bottlers...	210	Same	8	8	...	...	...	...	
24—Brewery wkrs.	250	“	8	8	...	...	...	...	
25—“ “	160	More.	9	9	...	...	...	...	
26—“ “ drvs	365	Same	9	9	...	...	...	...	
27—“ “ firm.	365	“	8	8	...	...	...	...	
28—“ “ btlrs	300	“	8	4	...	...	...	...	
29—“ “ ft hd	240	Same	8	8	...	...	...	...	
30—“ engineers.	310	“	8	8	...	...	...	...	
31—“ laborers.	300	“	8	8	...	...	...	...	
32—“ oilers & helpers...	300	“	8	8	...	...	...	...	
33—Bricklayers...	200	Same	8	8	...	...	...	...	
34—“ “	210	More.	8	4	...	...	...	...	
35—“ “	210	“	8	4	...	...	...	...	
36—“ & st msn	...	“	8	4	...	...	...	...	
37—“ “	100	Same	8	4	...	...	...	...	
38—Broom makers...	...	More.	9	7	5	7	5	4	
39—Brush “	310	“	9	4	...	...	...	...	
40—Butchers...	300	Same	10	10	...	...	...	...	
41—Carpenters...	250	“	8	4	...	...	...	...	
42—“ “	250	“	8	4	...	...	...	...	
43—“ “	250	More.	8	4	...	...	...	...	
44—“ “	250	“	8	4	40	...	...	50	Bad weather.
45—“ “	250	“	8	4	30	...	...	50	“ “
46—“ “	275	“	8	4	...	...	...	...	
47—“ mlwrts.	280	“	8	4	...	...	...	...	
48—“ “	200	“	8	4	...	...	...	...	
49—“ “	250	“	8	4	...	...	...	...	
50—“ “	250	“	8	4	...	...	...	...	
51—“ bch hds	300	“	9	9	...	...	...	...	
52—“ “	225	“	8	4	...	...	...	...	
53—“ cabinet	275	“	9	5	...	...	...	...	
54—“ “	250	“	8	4	...	...	...	...	
55—“ hlprs	230	Same	8	4	...	...	...	...	
56—Cement wkrs...	230	More.	8	4	100	15	20	90	Bad weather.
57—“ “	210	“	8	4	...	...	...	60	“ “
58—“ “	210	“	8	4	...	...	...	60	“ “
59—“ “	220	“	8	4	...	...	...	70	“ “
60—Cigarmakers...	275	“	8	6	3	3	3	4	
61—“ packers...	300	“	8	4	...	...	...	...	
62—Cooks...	365	Same	10	10	...	...	...	...	
63—Coopers...	300	“	8	4	2	2	3	4	Depression of busns.
64—“ “	300	More.	8	4	30	20	10	...	Prohibition.
65—“ “	160	Same	9	9	...	...	...	...	
66—Electrotypers...	...	“	9	5	30	20	25	30	
67—“ “	...	“	8	8	...	...	...	...	
68—Electrical wkrs.	300	Same	8	4	...	...	...	...	
69—“ “	...	“	8	4	...	...	...	...	



TABLE NO. 4—ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; average number of days employed in 1909; organization reporting more or less work in 1909 as compared with 1908; the regular hours per day, except Saturdays in 1909; hours of work Saturdays, 1909; per cent of members unemployed, and cause of non-employment in 1909.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Average No. of days employed during 1909.....	Organizations reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908..	Regular No. of hours per day except Saturday, 1909	No. of hours worked Saturday, 1909.....	Per cent of members unemployed in 1909 for quarter ending				Specific cause of non-employment, 1909.
					March 31.....	June 30.....	September 30....	December 31....	
St. Louis—									
70—Electrical wkrs. ....	Same	8	8	8					
71—Elevator constr	250 More.	8	8	4					
72—Engineers, sta..	312	10	10	10					
73— " mrn	275 Same	12	12	12					
74— " hstg	300	8	8	4					
75—Firemen, sta. ....	365	8	8	8					
76—Foundry lbrs. ....	275 Less..	9	9	9			60		Black list.
77—Garment wkrs. ....	Same	8	8	4					
78— " "	300	9	9	5					
79— " "	300	9	9	5					
80— " "	300	9	9	5					
81— " "	300	9	9	5					
82— " "	270	9	9	9					
83— " "	300 More.	8	8	4					
84— " "	300	8	8	4					
85—Glass blowers. ....	Less..	8	8	4	75			75	Depression in busins.
86— " wkrs. ....		9	6	20	10	10	10	20	" "
87—Granite cutter. ....	Same	8	4	10	10	10	10	50	Bad weather.
88—Hatters. ....		9	5	10	25	10		20	Lack of work.
89—Horse shoers. ....	312	9	8						
90—Hod carriers. ....	208 More.	8	4						
91— " "	208	8	4						
92— " "	208	8	4						
93— " "	208	8	4						
94—Iron wkrs. ....	160	8	4						
95— " "	75 Same	8	7	15	10	10			
96— " "	150 More.	8	8						
97— " "	200	8	4	33½				33½	Bad weather.
98—Lathers. ....	"	8	4	50	10			25	
99—Leather wkrs. ....	250	10	5						
100— " "	300	8	4						
101—Machinists. ....	290 Same	9	7						
102— " "	270 More.	9	9						
103— " "	270	9	5						
104—Marble wkrs. ....	Less..	9	9						
105— " "	270 Same	8	4						
106— " "	270	8	4						
107—Metal wkrs. ....	250	8	4	40					Bad weather.
108— " "	250 More.	9	5	25	25				
109— " "	260	10	10						
110— " "	300 Same	9	9						
111— " "	300	9	9						
112— " "	300	9	9						
113—Moulders. ....	"	9	9						
114— " "	160	10	10						
115— " "	160	9	9						
116— " "	260 More.	10	10						
117—Moving picture	365	10	10						
118—Musicians. ....									
119— " "									
120—News carriers. ....	365 Same								
121—Painters. ....	220 More.	8	4						
122— " "	210	8	4						
123— " "	210								
124— " "	200	4	33					50	Weather conditions.
125— " "	280 Same	9	92						
126— " "	300	8	4						
127— " "	250	8	4						
128— " "	210 More.	8	4						
129—Pattern mkr. ....	"	10	5						
130—Photo Engrv. ....	313 Same	8	4						
131—Pipe coverers. ....	"	8	4	25	50	20			Lack of work.
132—Pile drivers. ....	210 More.	10	10						

TABLE NO. 4—ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation, 1910; average number of days employed in 1909; organizations reporting more or less work in 1909; as compared with 1908; regular hours per day, except Saturday; hours worked Saturday; per cent of members unemployed; and cause of non-employment in 1909.

Location and schedule No. 1909-10.	Average No. of days employed during 1909.	Organizations reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908.	Regular No. of hours per day except Saturday, 1909	No. of hours worked Saturday.	Per cent of members unemployed in 1909 for quarter ending				Specific cause of non-employment, 1909.
					March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	
St. Louis—									
133—Plasterers.....	220	More.	8	4					
134—“ hlps.....	208	“	8	4					
135—Plumbers.....	265	Same	8	4	15			25	
136—“.....	270	“	8	4					
137—“.....	208	More.	8	4					
138—“ lbsrs.....	275	“	8	4					
139—P. O. clerks.....									
140—Printing prsmn.....	100		8	8					
141—“.....		Same	8	8	3	3	3	3	
142—“ prs fdg.....			8	8					
143—“ typogr.....	260	Same							
144—“ mailers.....	312	More.	8	8					
145—“ comp.....		Same							
146—Ry. carmen.....			10	10	15	10	12	12	
147—“.....	260		10	10					
148—“.....	300	More.	10	10					
149—“ conductors.....	240	“	10	10					
150—“ engineers.....		“	10	10					
151—“.....	365		10	10					
152—“.....	365	More.	10	10					
153—“.....	340	“	10	10					
154—“.....		“	10	10					
155—“ firemen.....	300	“	10	10	40	25	15		Slack season.
156—“.....	340	“	10	10					
157—“.....	340	“	10	10					
158—“.....		“	10	10					
159—“.....	330	“	10	10					
160—“ switchmen.....	350	Same	10	10					
161—“.....	350	“	10	10					
162—“.....	350	“	10	10					
163—“ telegraphrs.....	365	“	10	10					
164—“.....	365	“	10	10					
165—“ trainmen.....	365	“	10	10	10	10	10		
166—“.....	340	More.	10	10					
167—“.....	340	“	10	10					
168—“.....	315	Less.	10	10					
169—“.....	340	“	10	10					
170—Retail clerks.....	307	Same	10	14					
171—“.....	300	“	10	14					
172—Roofers.....	208	More.	8	4					
173—“ comp.....	225	Same	8	4		40			
174—Sawsmiths.....	270	More.	9	9					
175—Steel rng. wkrs.....	200	Less.	9	5					
176—“.....	250	“	9	9					
177—Ship carpenters.....	200	“	8	8	25	25	50	75	Lack of work.
178—Steam fitters.....	240	Same	8	4	20	40	60	9	“
179—“ hlps.....	195	“	8	4					
180—Stone cutters.....	220	“	8	4					
181—“ lbsrs.....	270	“	8	4					
182—“ pavrs.....		“	8	4					
183—“ hlps.....	260	More.	8	4					
184—Tailors.....	300	Same			10		20		Lack of work.
185—Teamsters, p. h.....	300	“	11	11					
186—“ crg drvs.....	365	“	12	12					
187—“ dpt. str.....	300	“	11	11					
188—“ furn dvs.....	310	“	10	10					
189—“ bkgg. drv.....	300	“	11	11					
190—“ piano m.....	300	“	10	10					
191—Terra Cotta wk.....	290	“	10	5					
192—Tobacco wkrs.....	300	“	9	8					
193—Stage emplys.....	270								
194—Tuck pointers.....	200	Less.	8	4					
195—Upholsters.....	260	More.	9	9					
196—Waiters.....	300	Same	10	10					
197—“.....	365	“	10	10					
198—Woodworkers.....	280	More.	9	9					
199—“.....	290	“	10	10					

## ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; giving amount per week out-of-work benefit, strike benefit, sick and accident benefit, death and funeral benefit, paid in 1909; total amount paid from each fund in 1909; total amount paid from all benefit funds in 1909; number of strikes and lockouts in 1909; number of strikes settled satisfactorily in 1909.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Amount per week "out-of-work benefit," 1909.....	Total amount of "out-of-work benefit" paid during 1909.....	Amount per week "strike benefit," 1909.....	Total amount of "strike benefit" paid during 1909.....	Amount per week "sick and accident benefit," 1909.....	Total amount of "sick and accident benefit" paid during 1909.....	Amount of "death and funeral benefit" per member, 1909.....	Total amount of "death and funeral benefit" paid during 1909.....	Total amount paid from all funds during 1909.....	No. strikes and lockouts during 1909.....	No. strikes and lockouts satisfactorily during 1909.....
St. Louis—											
1—Badge makers.....											
2—Bakers.....	\$3.00	\$600	\$6.00						\$600		
3— ".....			6.00								
4— ".....			6.00		\$6.00		\$200				
5—Barbers.....					5.00	\$2,800	400	\$800	3,600		
6—Bartenders.....					5.00	1,300	100	1,400	2,700		
7—Billposters.....			5.00		5.00	150	100	200	350		
8—Blacksmiths.....			7.00								
9— " hlpers.....			7.00								
10— ".....			5.00				150				
11—Book makers.....			6.00	\$604			150	300	904	1	1
12— " rulers.....			7.00				50				
13— " finishers.....											
14— " binders.....			4.00	160			100	100	260	1	2
15—Boot & shoe wkrs.....			4.00		5.00	300	50	150	450		
16— " cutters.....			4.00		5.00	150	50		150		
17— " fitters.....			4.00		5.00	400	50	150	550		
18—Boiler makers.....			6.00		5.00	480	100	200	680		
19— ".....			6.00				100				
20— " hlpers.....			6.00				100				
21— ".....			5.00	15			50		15		
22— ".....			7.00				50				
23—Botliers.....			5.00								
24—Brewery workers.....	4.00	12.00	7.00				150	1,850	3,050	1	1
25— ".....			7.00								
26— " drvs.....			7.00								
27— " firemen.....			7.00								
28— " bottlrs.....			7.00								
29— " frght. hdlrs.....			7.00								
30— " engineers.....											
31— " laborers.....			5.00								
32— " oilers & hlpers.....			7.00								
33—Bricklayers.....					5.00	125	150	2,650	2,775		
34— ".....			5.00				350	1,050	1,050	1	
35— ".....			6.00				350	700	700	1	
36— " & stn mns.....			5.00				350	1,400	1,400	1	
37— ".....							100	100	100		
38—Broom makers.....			6.00		5.00	50	80	80	130		
39—Brush makers.....											
40—Butchers.....											
41—Carpenters.....			5.00		4.00	72	200	400	472		
42— ".....			6.00		4.00	60	200	600	660		
43— ".....			6.00		4.00	84	200	200	284		
44— ".....			6.00		4.00	240	200	1,200	1,440		
45— ".....			6.00		4.00	96	200	400	496		
46— ".....			6.00		4.00	300	200		300		
47— " millrights.....			5.00		4.00	48	200		48		
48— ".....			5.00								
49— ".....	3.50		5.00		4.00	112	200	600	712		
50— ".....			6.00		4.00	60	200	200	260		
51— " bnch hnds.....			6.00		4.00	82	200	400	482		
52— ".....					4.00		200	200	200	1	
53— " cabinet.....			4.00		4.00				200		
54— ".....			6.00		4.00		200				
55— " helpers.....							100				
56—Cement workers.....							75	150	150		
57— ".....			5.00				75	225	225		
58— ".....			5.00		5.00		100	600	600		
59— ".....			5.00				75	75	75		



TABLE NO. 5—ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number, trade or occupation, 1910; giving amount per week out-of-work benefit, strike benefit, sick and accident benefit, death and funeral benefit, paid in 1909; total amount paid from each fund in 1909; total amount paid from all benefit funds in 1909; number of strikes and lockouts in 1909; number of strikes settled satisfactorily in 1909.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Amount per week "out-of-work benefit," 1909.	Total amount of "out-of-work benefit" paid during 1909.	Amount per week "strike benefit," 1909.	Total amount of "strike benefit" paid during 1909.	Amount per week "sick and accident benefit," 1909.	Total amount of "sick and accident benefit" paid during 1909.	Amount of "death and funeral benefit" per member, 1909.	Total amount of "death and funeral benefit" paid during 1909.	Total amount paid from all funds during 1909.	No. strikes during 1909.	No. lockouts during 1909.	No. strikes and lockouts settled satisfactorily during 1909.
St. Louis—												
60—Cigarmakers.	3.00	16.00	5.00	22	5.00	5.720	50 to	6,640	13,982	1	1	
61—Cigar packers.	3.00		5.00		5.00	15	550	900	915			
62—Cook.			1.00		5.00	70	50	50	120			
63—Coopers.			5.00				50					
64—			5.00	500			65	325	825	1	1	
65—			5.00				50					
66—Electrotypers.			7.00				125	250	250			
67—			6.00				100					
68—Electrical workers.					7.00		100					
69—					7.00		100	100	100			
70—			10.00		7.00	450	200	1,600	2,050	1		1
71—Elevator constructs.			6.00									
72—Engineers, stationery.			7.50	60	5.00	90			150	2		2
75—Firemen, stationary.			5.00	250					250	1	1	2
76—Foundry laborers.			4.00		5.00	705	50	50	755			
77—Garment workers.			5.00	1,245			100	100	1,345			
78—			5.00									
79—			5.00									
80—			5.00									
81—			5.00									
82—			5.00									
83—			5.00									
84—			5.00									
85—Glass blowers.	5.00	2,000					500	1,000	3,000			
86—			5.00				75	375	375	1		
87—Granite cutters.			7.50	100	5.00	500	200	200	800	1		1
92—							75	375	375			
93—							75	150				
94—Iron workers.			5.00									
95—	5.00	200	4.50		5.00	200	100	100	500			
96—			4.00		5.00	200	100	200	400			
97—			5.00		5.00	900	100	600	1,500			
98—Lathers.							100	200	200			
99—Leather workers.			5.00				100	200	200			
100—			5.00				500	1,000	1,000			
101—Machinists prog.			7.00		5.00	387	100	400	787			
102—			6.00		5.00		200					
103—	1.00	160	7.00		5.00	200	100	200	560			
104—Marble workers.						5.00						
105—										1		
106—										1		
107—Metal workers.			5.00		5.00		200	400	400			
108—			5.00				100					
109—			5.00				100					
110—			5.00				100	100	100			
111—			5.00				100	100	100			
112—			5.00				100	100	100			
113—Moulders.			7.00		5.00	150						
114—			7.00		5.00	210	175	525	735			
115—			7.00		5.00	65	175	175	240			
117—Moving pictures.			5.00				75	150	150			
118—Musicians.							100	500	500			
119—					3.00	42	50	100	142			
120—Newspaper carriers.					5.00	50	50		50			
121—Painters.			2.00		5.00	75	100	300	375			
122—			5.00		5.00	240	100	400	640			
123—			5.00		5.00	525	100	700	1,225			
124—			5.00		5.00	200	100	500	700			
125—			5.00		5.00	105	100	100	205			
126—			5.00		5.00	60	100		60			
127—			5.00		5.00	75	100	300	375			
128—			5.00		5.00	160	100	400	560			
129—Pattern makers.			7.00		4.00		50			1		1
130—Photo engraving.			7.00				100	100	100			
132—Pile drivers.							100					

TABLE NO. 5—ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; giving amount per week out-of-work benefit, strike benefit, sick and accident benefit, death and funeral benefit, paid in 1909; total amount paid from each fund in 1909; total amount paid from all benefit funds in 1909; number of strikes and lockouts in 1909; number of strikes settled satisfactorily in 1909.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Amount per week "out-of- work benefit," 1909.....	Total amount of "out-of- work benefit" paid during 1909.....	Amount per week "strike benefit," 1909.....	Total amount of "strike benefit" paid during 1909.	Amount per week "sick and accident benefit," 1909...	Total amount of "sick and accident benefit" paid dur- ing 1909.....	Amount of "death and fune- ral benefit" per member, 1909.....	Total amount of "death and funeral benefit" paid dur- ing 1909.....	Total amount paid from all funds during 1909.....	No. strikes during 1909.....	No. strikes and lockouts set- tled satisfactorily during 1909.
St. Louis—											
133—Plasterers.....	5.00		5.00	500	100	400	900				
135—Plumbers.....	5.00		5.00	940	100	200	1,140				
136—.....	5.00		5.00	185	100	100	285				
137—.....	5.00		5.00	25	100	100	125				
138—laborers.....					75	300	300				
140—Printing pressmen.....	7.00		7.00		100	100	100				
141—.....	6.00	165			225		165	1			
142—pressfeeders.....	15.00		6.00	400	200	600	1,000				
143—typographers.....	5.00		7.00	85	200	500	585				
144—mailers.....	5.00				100	100	100				
145—compositors.....	7.00		5.00	1,492	125	700	2,192				
146—Rv. carmen.....	5.00	4.50	5.00	175	300	1,000	1,625				
147—.....	7.00				250						
148—.....	7.00				250						
149—conductors.....	12.50				1,000	3,000	3,000				
150—engineers.....	12.00										
151—.....	10.00				60	180	180				
152—.....	10.00		10	40			40				
153—.....	10.00				2,500						
154—.....	12.00										
156—firemen.....	7.00				2,000						
157—.....	7.50				1-3,000	1,500	1,500				
158—.....	7.00				600-3000	4,500	4,500				
159—.....	7.50				1-3,000	2,000	2,000				
160—switchmen.....	7.00				1,200	2,400	2,400				
161—.....	7.00				1,200						
162—.....	7.00				1,200	1,200	1,200				
163—telegraphers.....					500-1000						
164—.....											
165—trainmen.....	8.00				500-1350						
166—.....	7.00				1,350	2,700	2,700				
167—.....	7.00				1,350	5,400	5,400				
168—.....	8.50										
169—.....	10.00				1,350	2,700	2,700				
170—Retail clerks.....			5.00	190	50-150		190				
171—.....			5.00		25-200						
172—Roofers.....			5.00								
173—composition.....	7.00		5.00	200	100	800	1,000				
174—Sawsmiths.....			5.00								
175—Steel range makers.....	5.00	1,700			100	200	1,900				
176—.....	5.00				100						
177—Ship carpenters.....					100						
178—Steam fitters.....	5.00				100						
179—"helpers.....	5.00				100-150						
180—Stone cutters.....	5.00				150	300	300				
181—"derrickmen.....	5.00										
182—"pavers.....					75						
183—"pavers helpers.....	5.00										
184—Tailors.....	5.00	400	500	350	100	400	1,150				
185—Teamsters, truck.....	5.00										
186—"carrg drvs.....	5.00										
187—"dept. strs.....	5.00										
188—"furn drvs.....											
189—"bgg. drvs.....	5.00										
190—"piano mvcs.....	5.00										
191—Terra cotta makers.....	5.00		5.00								
192—Tobacco workers.....	3.00		3.00	75	50		75				
193—Stage employes.....	5.00				100	300	300				
194—Tuck pointers.....	6.00		5.00	161	50	50	211				
195—Upholsterers.....	6.00				100	100	100				
196—Waiters.....	6.00				85	170	170				
197—.....	5.00				85						
198—Wood workers.....	5.00				100						
199—.....	5.00				100						

## ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 6.

Giving location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; number of strikes compromised, 1909; number of strikes lost, 1909; number of days duration of each strike, 1909; total number of persons involved of each local in strikes, 1909; cost of strikes or lockouts in 1909 to each local; number of persons directly benefited by strikes in 1909 for each local; number of persons worsted by strikes in each local in 1909; total amount expended by each local in support of strikes in 1909.

Location, schedule No., and occupation, 1910. **	No. strikes compromised, 1909	No. strikes lost, 1909	No. days duration of strikes, 1909	Total No. persons involved in strikes, 1909	Cause of strikes or lockouts, 1909, as reported by the secretary of affected unions.	No. persons directly benefited by strikes in 1909	No. persons worsted by strikes in 1909	Total amount expended by organization in support of strikes in 1909
St. Louis—								
11—Book mkr. . . . .				6	Women doing men's work . . . . .	6		\$604
14—Bookbinders . . . . .			150	7	Unfair conditions . . . . .	600		160
24—Brewery wks. . . . .			15	700	Wages . . . . .	700		17,000
34—Bricklayers . . . . .			210	45	Wages . . . . .			
35—“ “ . . . . .			210	45	“ “ . . . . .			
36—“ “ . . . . .			210	45	“ “ . . . . .			
52—Carpnts, 1329 . . . . .			150	15	Open shop . . . . .			
60—Cigarmakrs. . . . .			10	3	Unfair conditions . . . . .	3		
64—Coopers . . . . .			36	35	Reduction of wages . . . . .	35		600
70—Electric wks. . . . .	1		3	150	More money demanded . . . . .	150		20
72—Engineers, sta. . . . .			42	2	“ “ . . . . .	2		
75—Firemen, sta. . . . .			30	5	Reduction of wages . . . . .	4	1	250
77—Garment wks. . . . .			365	56	Open shop . . . . .			1,245
78—“ “ . . . . .			90	400	“ “ . . . . .			9,600
79—“ “ . . . . .			90	100	“ “ . . . . .			2,400
81—“ “ . . . . .			90	150	“ “ . . . . .			3,600
82—“ “ . . . . .			365	40	“ “ . . . . .			3,500
86—Glass wks. . . . .					“ “ . . . . .			
87—Granite cutrs. . . . .			60	6	Scale of wages . . . . .	4	2	1,600
105—Marble wks. . . . .	1		10	50	Increase of wages . . . . .	50		
106—“ “ . . . . .	1		10	50	“ “ . . . . .	50		
129—Pattern mkr. . . . .			5	24	“ “ . . . . .	24		
141—Pressmen . . . . .		1	90	3	“ “ hours . . . . .		3	165
173—Roofers . . . . .			11	225	“ “ wages . . . . .	225		500
184—Tailors . . . . .			24	32	Decrease of wages . . . . .	118		400
Totals . . . . .	3	1		2194		1,971	6	\$41,644

\*\*For the tables in which the cities, towns and schedule numbers are missing, the unions reporting either had no information along that line to report, or the secretaries did not answer all questions put to them by the Bureau of Labor Statistics schedule. In most cases there was nothing new, nor no changes, to report. In table 1 all labor organizations which reported are given in the alphabetical order of the city or town in which they are located.



## ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 7.

Giving location, schedule number and trade or occupation in 1910; amount of wages lost by each local through strike in 1909; gains in wages per day for each local, through strikes in 1909; gains in reduction of hours per day through strikes for each local in 1909; number of times each organization appealed for arbitration in 1909; number of disputes settled by State or voluntary boards of arbitration in 1909; result of arbitration.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10. **	Amount of wages lost to members through strikes in 1909.	Gains in wages per day, 1909.	Gain in reduction of hours per day, 1909.	Number of times organization has appealed for arbitration, 1909.	Number disputes settled by arbitration during 1909.	Disputes arbitrated by State Board of Arbitration, 1909.	Disputes arbitrated by Voluntary Board of Arbitration, 1909.	Results of arbitration, 1909; also statistics of disagreement, if not settled.
St. Louis—								
11—Book mkr.s....	\$90							Still on.
14—Bookbinders....	60	\$ .17	1					"
24—Brewery wkrs....	21,000				3		3	Favorable.
34—Bricklayers....	300							Unsettled.
35—"	300							"
36—"	300							"
52—Carpnts, 1329....	100							"
60—Cigarmakrs....	60							Satisfactorily.
64—Coopers....	3,150							"
70—Electrc wkrs....	450	.25						"
72—Engineers, sta....	250	.35						"
75—Firemen, sta....	115							"
77—Garment wkrs....	5,760							Still on.
78—"	15,000							"
79—"	9,000							"
81—"	12,000							"
82—"	18,720							"
86—Glassworkrs....								
87—Granite cutrs....	1,600							Settled favorably.
105—Marble wkrs....	2,250	.50						Compromised.
106—"	1,100	.25						
129—Pattern mkr.s....	1,032	.63						Settled favorably.
141—Pressmen....	120							Lost.
173—Roofers....	10,890	.40						Won.
184—Tailors....	415							"
Totals.....	\$104,062		1	3	3		3	

\*\*For the tables in which the cities, towns and schedule numbers are missing, the unions reporting either had no information along that line to report, or the secretaries did not answer all questions put to them by the Bureau of Labor Statistics schedule. In most cases there was nothing new, nor no changes, to report. In table 1 all labor organizations which reported are given in the alphabetical order of the city or town in which they are located.

## ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 8.

Giving location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1909-10; number of accidents fatal and non-fatal, total, 1909; if organizations had agreements with employers in 1909; per cent of members of each local working under agreements or contracts in 1909; specific points covered by agreements or contract in 1909; number of years agreement or contract covers.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Accidents, 1909.			Organizations having agreement with employers, 1909	Per cent of members working under agreements, 1909	Specific points covered by agreements.	Number of years for which agreements are made....
	Number of fatal accidents during 1909...	Number of non-fatal accidents during 1909	Total number of accidents during 1909...				
St. Louis—							
1—Badge makers.....				Yes..	120	Label contract.....	1
2—Bakers.....				"	80	Wages and hours.....	1
3—".....				"	100	"	1
4—".....				"	100	"	1
5—Barbers.....				"	100	"	
6—Bartenders.....				"	100	"	
7—Bill posters.....				"	100	"	1
8—Blacksmiths.....				"	10	"	1
9—" hlprs.....				"	60	"	1
10—".....				"	100	"	
11—Bookmakers.....	1		1	"	95	"	2
12—" rulers.....				"	100	"	
13—" finishers.....				"	100	Eight hour day.....	
14—" binders.....				"	100	Wages and hours.....	1
15—Boot & shoe wks.....				"	100	"	2
16—" cutrs.....				"	100	"	2
17—" fitters.....				"	100	"	2
18—Boiler makers.....				"	100	"	2
19—".....				"	100	"	2
20—" hlps.....				Yes..	100	Wages and hours.....	
21—" hlps.....				"	100	"	
22—".....				"	100	"	2
23—Bottlers.....				"	100	"	2
24—Brewery wks.....	1	27	28	"	100	"	3
25—".....				"	100	"	2
26—" drivers.....	2	31	33	"	100	"	3
27—" firemn.....				"	100	"	1
28—" btlrs.....		78	78	"	100	"	3
29—" frt.hdls.....				"	100	"	2
30—" enginrs.....	1	3	4	"	100	"	5
31—" laborers.....				"	100	"	2
32—" oilers & hlprs.....				"	100	"	2
33—Bricklayers.....	1	6	7	"	100	"	1
34—".....				"	100	"	1
35—".....				"	100	"	1
36—" stn mnsns.....				"	100	"	1
37—".....				"	100	Contract.....	1
38—Broom makers.....				"	75	Hours.....	1
39—Brush makers.....				"	100	Wages and hours.....	1
40—Butchers.....				"	90	"	1
41—Carpenters.....				"	100	"	
42—".....				"	100	"	
43—".....				"	100	"	
44—".....				"	100	"	
45—".....				"	100	"	
46—".....	10	10		"	100	"	
47—" mlrts.....				"	100	"	
48—".....	3	3		"	100	"	
49—".....				"	100	"	
50—".....				"	100	"	
51—" bch hds.....				"	100	"	
52—".....	1	1		"	100	"	
53—" cabinet.....				"	90	"	
54—".....				"	100	"	
55—" hlprs.....				"	100	"	
56—Cement wks.....	3	3		"	100	"	
57—".....							
58—".....							
59—".....							

TABLE NO. 8—ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Giving location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1909-10; number of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, total, 1909; if organizations had agreements with employers in 1909; per cent of members of each local working under agreements or contracts in 1909; specific points covered by agreements or contract in 1909, number of years agreement or contract covers.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Accidents, 1909.			Organizations having agreement with employers, 1909	Per cent of members working under agreements, 1909	Specific points covered by agreements.	Number of years for which agreements are made....
	Number of fatal accidents during 1909...	Number of non-fatal accidents during 1909	Total number of accidents during 1909....				
St. Louis—							
60—Cigarmakers...							
61—Cigar packers...				Yes..			
62—Cooks...					100	Wages and hours.	
63—Coopers...				"	100	"	3
64—"...	4	15	19	"	100	"	2
65—"...				"	50	"	1
66—Electrotypers...				"	75	"	1
67—"...				"	100	"	3
68—Electrical wkrs.							
69—" "							
70—" "	8	40	48	Yes..	100	Wages and hours.	
71—Elevator const.				"	100	"	2
72—Engineers, sta...							
75—Firemen, sta...							
76—Foundry lbrs.		17	17	Yes..	100	Wages and hours.	
77—Garment wkrs.				"	100	"	1
78—" "				"	100	"	
79—" "				"	100	"	1
80—" "				"	100	"	1
81—" "				"	100	"	1
82—" "				"	100	"	1
83—" "				"	100	"	1
84—" "				"	100	"	1
85—Glass blowers...				"	100	"	1
86—" workers.				"	100	"	1
87—Granite cutters.				"	100	"	1
92—Hod carriers...							
93—" "							
94—Iron workers...				Yes..	100	Wages and hours.	1
95—" "		4	4	"	100	"	1
96—" "				"	100	"	1
97—" "	4	63	67	"	100	"	1
98—Lathers.							
99—Leather wkrs.				Yes..	100	Wages and hours.	1
100—" "				"	100	"	1
101—Machinists...		13	13	"	100	"	3
102—" "				"	100	"	
103—" "				"	100	"	1
104—Marble wkrs.							
105—" "				Yes..	100	Wages and hours.	
106—" "				"	100	"	
107—Metal workers..				"	100	"	
108—" "							
109—" "				Yes..	100	Wages and hours.	
110—" "				"	25	"	1
111—" "							
112—" "							
113—Moulders.							
114—" "				Yes..	100	Wages and hours.	1
115—" "				"	100	"	1
117—Moving pictures.				"	100	"	1
118—Musicians.				"	90	Season and engagement.	1
119—" "				"	100	Wages and hours.	1
120—News carriers...							
121—Painters.				Yes..	100	Wages and hours.	1
122—" "				"	100	"	1
123—" "				"	100	"	1
124—" "				"	100	"	1
125—" "				"	100	"	1
126—" "				"	100	"	1
127—" "				"	100	"	1
128—" "				"	100	"	1
129—Pattern makers.							
130—Photo Engrvng.				Yes..	100	Wages and hours.	3
132—Pile drivers...		5	5	"	100	"	1

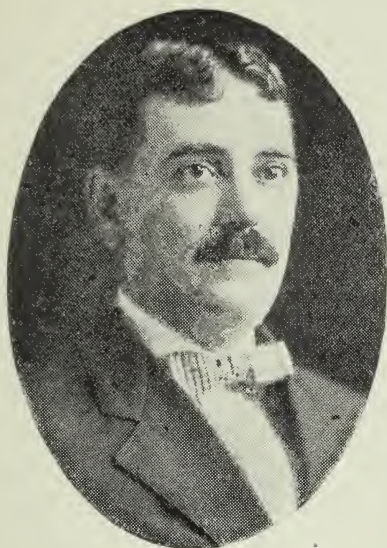


TABLE NO. 8—ST. LOUIS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

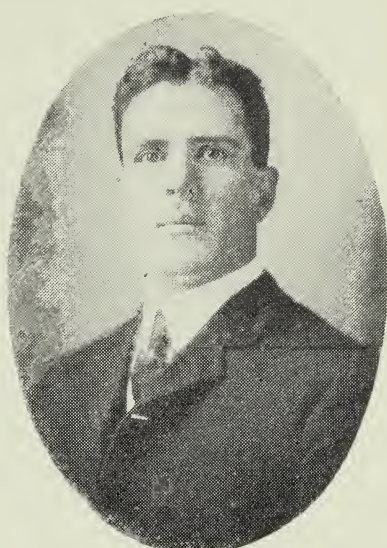
Giving location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1909-10; number of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, total, 1909; if organizations had agreements with employers in 1909; per cent of members of each local working under agreements or contracts in 1909; specific points covered by agreements or contract in 1909; number of years agreement or contract covers.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Accidents, 1909.			Organizations having agreement with employers, 1909	Per cent of members working under agreements, 1909	Specific points covered by agreements.	Number of years for which agreements are made....
	Number of fatal accidents during 1909.	Number of non-fatal accidents during 1909	Total number of accidents during 1909.				
St. Louis—							
133—Plasterers.				Yes.			
135—Plumbers.	8	8					
136—					100	Wages and hours.	1
137—					100		1
138— " lbrs.	2		2		100		1
140—Printing prsmn.	15	15			100		3
141—					100		1
142— " presfdg.					100		5
143— " typgrph.					100		3
144— " mailers.					100		1
145— " comp.					100		
146—Ry. carmen.	2		2		100		1
147—					100		
148—		6	6		100		
149— " conductors.					100		
150— " engineers.	1	20	21		100		
151—					100		
152— " "		3	3		100		
153— " "					100		
154— " "	1	6	7		100		
156— " firemen.		5	5		100		
157—					100		
158— " "	2	10	12		100		1
159— " "					100		
160— " switchmen.	2	4	6		100		
161— " "					100		
162— " "		1	1		100		
163— " telegraphrs.					100		
164—					70		
165— " trainmen.	1	2	3		100		2
166—					100		
167— " "					100		
168— " "					100		
169— " "	2		2		100		
170—Retail clerks.					100		
172—Roofers.	15	15			100		2
173— " comp.					100		1
174—Sawsmiths.							
175—Steel rng mkr.							
176— " "							
177—Ship carpenters.	6	6					
178—Steam fitters.							
179— " hlprs.				Yes.	100	Wages and hours.	1
180—Stone cutters.							
184—Tailors.					100		1
185—Teamsters, p.h.					100		
186— " crg drv.					100		1
187— " dpt stor.					100		1
188— " furn drv.					100		1
189— " bkg drv.					100		1
190— " piano m.					100		1
191—Terra Cotta.							
192—Tobacco wkrs.				Yes.	100	Wages and hours.	1
193—Stage employes.					100		1
194—Tuck pointers.					100		1
195—Upholsterers.							
196—Waiters.				Yes.	100	Wages and hours.	1
197—							
198—Woodworkers.							
199—				Yes.	100	Wages and hours.	1

SOME ST. LOUIS LABOR LEADERS.



*Chas. Hertenstein,  
President St. Louis Typographical Union  
No. 8, 1910.*



*Harry S. Sharpe,  
1910 Secretary  
St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8.  
Member of Gov. Hadley's Employers' Liability  
and Workingmen's Compensation  
Commission, 1910-11.*



*Collis Lovely of St. Louis, Vice-President  
International Boot and Shoe Workers Union.  
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.*





## KANSAS CITY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10.

### SHORTER HOURS AND BETTER WAGES.

With fewer organizations reporting for 1909 than in 1908, organized **Healthy**, labor of Kansas City shows a healthy, thriving and progressive condition. **Thriving** The combined membership of the 86 locals which made returns reveal **Condition**, a numerical strength of 10,040, as compared with 9,846 for 1908, when 93 unions were included in the compilation.

For 1909 the male membership—December 31—was 9,830 as against 9,550 for the same day of the preceding year, a gain of 280. There was an average gain in organization of all trades of 3.45 per cent., the concentration into all unions being 75.25 % as compared with 71.8% for 1908. For 1907 the organization of each craft averaged 73.6%.

Shorter hours and better wages were the 1909 features for organized labor of Kansas City, which goes to show that much is accomplished by working men when they get together and center their strength. For that year 8.7 hours constituted a union day of toil as against 8.85 for 1908 and 8.92 for 1907. The wages averaged \$.416 per hour as against \$.353 for 1908 and \$.3961 for 1907. The average number of "days put in" for the year, by each union man, was 281, as compared with 280 for 1908, which means a day of work gained in the year by every toiler, male or female. Sixteen unions reported "more work" in the period this article treats with and only seven, "less work." Sixty locals made the return of "same work."

### Out of Work Benefit Paid.

Some of the unions pay, what is called an "out-of-work benefit," which is one of the features of belonging to a body of this kind. When times are hard and only half the craft is employed, this half contributes a certain per cent. of their daily earnings, to be used in supporting others of their calling who are idle through no personal faults of their own, but because of the "lack of work." The average paid out a week to each idle member, in Kansas City in 1909, was \$5.50. To show that this forced idleness was but a small matter it is only necessary to state that only \$30 is reported as having been disbursed in this manner in that year, as compared with \$316.50 for 1908 and \$117.50 for 1907. All these little details go to show that 1909 was one of the best years organized labor has ever experienced in Kansas City.

**Strike Benefit.**—Forty-three locals reported that they had a "strike benefit" for their members in case of a conflict of this kind. Better times made the average of this benefit advance to \$6.40 per member against \$5.69 for 1908 and \$5.96 for 1907. Strikes and "lockouts" were few and far between in the period under consideration, only four being reported as against 15 for 1908 and 19 for 1907. The amount expended for "weekly strike benefits" was only \$2,451, as reported.

**Sick Benefits.**—Twenty-two of the 86 locals, which reported, pay weekly sick benefits to members in case of total or partial disability. The average amount paid to each ill member in 1909 was \$5.18, as compared with \$5.30 for 1908 and \$5.23 for 1907. There was less sickness in that year than has been the case for some time, the total amount paid out this way being \$3,549, against \$5,781.96 for 1908 and \$7,438.75 for 1907.

**Death Benefits.**—In all, \$16,387 was paid out as insurance against \$10,645 for 1908 and \$12,020 for 1907. The average per death, paid out, was \$219. Out of the 86 locals 55 report having "death benefits."

**Accidents.**—In all, 34 serious accidents occurred in 1909 among the 10,040 members of organized labor considered in this chapter. Of these only six proved fatal, leaving 28 who either recovered fully or partly.

Another thing which speaks well for organization in Kansas City, is that 93% of the membership are working under special agreement, or contract with their employers.

In the following table will be found facts and figures not mentioned above. The figures for 1908 and 1907 which are given in the compilation, afford means for comparison with the year 1909:

**Summary of the Labor Organizations of Kansas City, 1909-8-7.**

Subject.	1909.	1908.	1907.
Total number of organizations reporting January 1, 1910	86	93	90
“ “ male members January 1, 1910	9,830	9,550	9,864
“ “ female “ “	210	296	261
“ “ of members “ “	10,040	9,846	10,125
“ “ “ “ “ 1909	9,846		
Increase in membership, 1909 over 1908	194		
Average per cent. of trade organized	75.25	71.8	73.6
“ number of hours constituting a day's work	8.7	8.85	8.92
Established wage rate, in cents, per hour	\$ .416	\$ .353	\$3.961
Average number of days employed	281	280	291
Number of organizations reporting "more" work	16	13	24
“ “ “ " " "less" “	7	10	17
“ “ “ “ “ "same" “	60		
“ “ “ “ “ “paying "out-of-work" benefit	4		
Average per week, out of work benefits	\$5.50	\$4	\$4
Total amount of "out-of-work" benefit paid	\$30	\$316.50	\$117.50
Number of organizations paying "strike" benefit	43	51	59
Average amount per week "strike" benefit	\$6.40	\$5.69	\$5.96
Total amount of "strike benefit" paid in year	\$2,451	\$882.00	
Number of organizations paying "sick and accident" benefit	18	21	22
Average amount per week "sick and accident" benefit	\$5.18	\$5.30	\$5.23
Total amount of "sick and accident" benefit paid	\$3,549	\$5,781.90	\$7,438.75
Number of organizations paying "death" benefit	55	51	56
Average amount of "death" benefit paid per member	\$219.00	\$164.00	\$120.00
Total amount of "death" benefit paid	\$16,387	\$10,645.00	\$12,020.00
“ “ “ “ “ paid from all benefit funds	\$22,417	\$17,635.00	\$31,344.75
“ “ number of strikes	2	15	19
“ “ “ “ “ lockouts	2		2
“ “ “ “ “ strikes and lockouts settled satisfactorily		11	10
“ “ “ “ “ “compromised		3	3
“ “ “ “ “ “lost		1	6
“ “ “ “ “ “still pending	4		
Number of persons involved in strikes and lockouts	58	781	1,751
“ “ “ “ “ benefited by “ “ “	49	745	1,132
“ “ “ “ “ worsted “ “ “		1	55
Total amount expended in support of strikes and lockouts	\$986.00	\$967.00	\$11,362.60
“ “ amount wages lost to members through strikes and lockouts	\$2,810.00	\$6,415.00	\$16,616.00
Number of organizations reporting increase in wages	10	7	4
“ “ “ “ “ reduction in hours per day		1	5
“ “ “ “ “ appeals for arbitrations	3	3	4
“ “ “ “ “ disputes settled by arbitration	3	6	3
“ “ “ “ “ fatal accidents	6	6	2
“ “ “ “ “ non-fatal accidents	28	79	59
Total number of accidents	34	85	61
Number of organizations reporting agreements with employers	59	59	57
Per cent of organizations working under agreement	93%		

### INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP OF KANSAS CITY LOCALS.

Local No. 169 of the Brewery Workers reports a gain in membership, **Largest** during the year 1909, which was large enough to give that organization **Gains.** high rank along this line, for Kansas City. Early in the year the active workers of this organization realized that all of the craft outside of their union, working in and around breweries ought to be gathered in, so that prohibition could be better fought, and to insure for all an equal working day and regular wages. In consequence of this activity the organization of this local is now 100 per cent, which means that every brewery worker is affiliated with one of their labor bodies. The toilers now have an eight hour day, and the scale is \$2.25 for that period.

Kansas City beer drivers were paid \$70 per month in 1909, but had to work ten hours a day. This is one of the few organizations of this metropolis reporting a falling off in membership for 1909, the decrease being 33. The cause given is that auto trucks are taking the places of the wagons and are thereby displacing the older drivers, only the younger ones being turned into chauffeurs. In reality there are just as many employes as before the advent of the autos, but some of the new comers have not as yet been organized.

The appearance on the scene of chauffeurs opened up a new calling for organization and forming into unions, a matter which is now being accomplished. Garage employes will probably also get together into locals for mutual protection and advancement. Repairers of automobiles, not already in unions, will also organize before long.

### OTHER LARGE LOCALS.

Carpenters Locals Nos. 4 and 1391 gained together, 206 new members. Increase in building and active business agents did this good work. But there is some labor still ahead, as the organization of the entire craft averages, as reported, only 44 per cent. An eight-hour day is the union time and the pay is 45 cents an hour.

Hod Carriers Local No. 1, reports a gain of 121 members with an organization of 60 per cent. The pay is 35 cents an hour, or \$2.80 for a day of eight hours. Another building trades council to report a gain—one of 72 members—is Bricklayers Local No. 72. Two locals, Nos. 124 and 356 of the Electrical Workers, report a combined gain of 75 converts to unionism. Then there are the Metal Workers. Their representatives were so active in the year that 100 new names were added to the rolls. Local No. 2, makes this good showing. For the musicians there was a gain of 38 members and for Painters, No. 4, 45 additions.

On January 1, 1910, there were eight locals in Kansas City with a membership, for each, of over 300. They were, in alphabetical order of occupation:

Bartenders, No. 420, an even 400 members; Brewery Workers, No. 169, 470 members, 412 of whom were male and 58 female; Bricklayers, No. 4, 350 members; Carpenters, No. 4, 576 members; Hodcarriers, No. 1, 450 members; Musicians, No. 34, 347 members, of whom 27 were females; Painters, No. 4, 320 members; Typographia, No. 80, 470 members, 9 of whom were women.

The Plasterers, who have an eight-hour day and are paid \$6 for that much work, put 57 new names on their list. Other crafts reporting gains are: bakers, barbers, building laborers, carriage and wagon makers, cement workers, cooks, egg inspectors, engineers, horseshoers, machinists, plumbers, printers, conductors, trainmen and tilelayers.

### ENTHUSIASTIC UNIONISTS.

**Organized Women Toilers.**—Seven of the locals of Kansas City had female members, the total membership of the gentler sex, in these being 210. This is a falling off over 1908, when there were 296. Marriage caused the decrease.



Garment Workers Local No. 75 reported the largest female membership, the number being 75. The same reported two male members, who because of the excessive amount of femininity which surrounded them, were almost in an Adamless Eden. The organization for this local was 90 per cent., leaving but ten per cent. of the regular garment workers of Kansas not unionized. The scale was 20 cents an hour and there were eight working hours in a day.

Brewery Workers Local No. 169 has 58 members, who are young women either working as labelers or performing some other light task. They toil eight hours a day. There are 27 women in local 34 of the musicians, working under the same conditions that the men do, including pay and hours. Cigarmakers, No. 102 has 4 women members, enjoying the protection, privileges and other advantages that organization affords. There are twelve female pressfeeders, all members of Local No. 20, of that craft. Nine women are members of Typographia, No. 80, working eight hours a day for 56 cents an hour. Then there are 25 female members of Tailors Local No. 64.

## KANSAS CITY LABOR TEMPLE.

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BY THOMAS M. WEST, EDITOR OF THE (K. C.) LABOR HERALD.

The Labor Temple Association of Kansas City, Missouri, was incorporated in the Jackson county circuit court, June 30, 1896, and the articles of incorporation were filed and a copy issued by the Secretary of State, July 2, 1896.

The first officers of the Labor Temple Association were P. E. Duffy, President; A. H. Sellers, Secretary, and Elmer Riland, Treasurer, who, with T. F. Brennon, John Knott, S. U. Clute and Otto Schwitzgebel, constituted the original Board of Directors.

For a number of years but little progress was made towards attaining the desired end, until finally, in 1904, a site for the building was selected and purchased at the southwest corner of Fourteenth street and Woodland avenue. Ground for the Labor Temple was broken in the month of May, 1907, and on the morning of July 4th, in that year, a large body of trade unionists, headed by a band furnished by Musicians' Union No. 34, marched to the site of the building and participated in the ceremonies which attended the laying of the corner stone.

On the morning of Labor Day, 1908, an informal dedication of the partially constructed building occurred, which was attended by the mayor of the city and a number of city officials. When the Labor Temple Association held a regular meeting, the first Sunday in April, 1910, it was decided that the unions of the city be notified to vacate the quarters they were then in, and move into the Labor Temple by May 1, as the new structure would be ready for occupancy by that time. This was done and on that date the organizations were located under their own roof.

### BRICK AND STONE EDIFICE.

The building is constructed of vitrified brick and Carthage stone, and extends seventy-two feet on Woodland avenue and one hundred and two feet on East Fourteenth street. The ground floor contains the general offices of the business agents of the Industrial trades; the headquarters of Custodian Maxwell, in which is the telephone switchboard; a spacious pool hall; a large room occupied by the business agents of the Building Trades Council, and a room used at present for a store room. There are entrances from the north and the east sides of the building.

The second and third floors contain meeting rooms of various sizes to accommodate both large and small organizations. On the fourth floor is the Auditorium, which is as yet unfinished. This hall will be used for dances, entertainments and similar gala events. This magnificent hall, which has a splendid and commodious balcony, will have a seating capacity of nearly four thousand and will be one of the finest of places, similar in character in the city.

The basement contains the boiler room, a water filtering plant, lavatory, baths and other similar conveniences. The building is steam heated.

According to the articles of incorporation none but members of organized labor can purchase stock in the Labor Temple, and the stock is not transferable.

The last report issued by the Board of Directors, October 4, 1910, shows that the total cost of the building, up to that date, was \$62,624.05.



The approximate expense of maintenance and care of halls is \$375.00 per month.

### MONUMENT TO UNION LABOR.

The erection of this magnificent Temple of Labor is an achievement of which the trade unionists of Kansas City may well be proud, and speaks volumes for the loyalty and determination of those who have expended their time and energy toward its accomplishment.

The Labor Temple Association delegate body meets at Labor Temple the first Sunday of each month at 10 o'clock a. m. The officers are: Karl F. Schweizer of Machinists' Union No. 92, President; W. M. McCarty, of Carpenters' Union

No. 4, Secretary; David Ring of Glass Workers' Union No. 20, Sergeant-at-arms. W. H. Maxwell is Custodian of the building, and H. C. Gerry is in charge of the pool hall.

The Board of Directors meet every Tuesday night, and are as follows: W. H. Maxwell of the Stonecutters' union, Chairman; H. A. Fratcher, of Typographical Union No. 80, Secretary; John S. Gardner, of Steam Engineers' Union No. 6, Treasurer; John J. Pfeiffer, of United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, John F. Strode of Beer drivers' Union No. 100, W. J. McCain, of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 10, and H. C. Gerry of Cigarmakers' Union No. 102.

## KANSAS CITY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—1909-10.

TABLE NO. 1.

Giving trade or occupation, location and schedule number, 1910; name and local number of organization in 1910; with what national or international organization local was affiliated in 1909-10; when local organized and when local incorporated, if incorporated.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Name and number of local organization, 1909-10.	With what national or international organization affiliated.	Yr. local org. nized
Kansas City—			
1—Bakers.....	Local No. 218.....	B. & C. W. I. U. of A.....	1898
2—Barbers.....	" " 192.....	J. B. I. U. of A.....	1895
3—Bartenders.....	" " 420.....	H. & R. P. I. A.....	1902
4—Bill posters.....	" " 14.....	I. A. B. & B. I. of A.....	1903
5—Blacksmiths.....	" " 201.....	I. B. of B. & H.....	1907
6—Boiler makers.....	" " 32.....	I. B. of B. M. & I. S. B. of H.....	1891
7—" hipers.....	" " 4.....	" " ".....	1902
8—Bookbinders.....	" " 60.....	I. B. of B.....	1896
9—Bottle workers.....	" " 11759.....	A. F. of L.....	1904
10—Brewery malsters.....	" " 46.....	I. U. of U. B. W. of A.....	1891
11—Brewery workers.....	" " 169.....	" " ".....	1899
12—Beer Drivers.....	" " 100.....	" " ".....	1898
13—Bricklayers.....	" " 4.....	B. & M. I. U. of A.....	1887
14—" & stn mnsns.....	" " 21.....	" " ".....	1907
15—Building laborers.....	" " 264.....	A. F. of L.....	1908
16—Carpenters.....	" " 4.....	U. B. of C. & J. of A.....	1899
17—".....	" " 1391.....	" " ".....	1894
18—".....	" " 1635.....	" " ".....	1904
19—Carriage and wagon makers.....	" " 86.....	C. & W. W. I. & U.....	1899
20—Cement workers.....	" " 36.....	C. B. & C.....	1905
21—Cigarmakers.....	" " 102.....	C. M. I. U. of A.....	1867
22—Cooks.....	" " 266.....	H. & R. I. A.....	1901
23—Egg inspectors.....	" " 9230.....	A. F. of L.....	1898
24—Engineers.....	" " 6.....	I. U. of S. E.....	1896
25—".....	" " 101.....	" " ".....	1902
26—Electrical workers.....	" " 124.....	I. N. B. of E. W.....	1892
27—".....	" " 356.....	I. B. of E. W.....	1902
28—Elevator constructs.....	" " 12.....	I. U. of E. C.....	1903
29—Firemen.....	" " 1.....	I. B. of S. F.....	1883
30—Fixture hangers.....	" " 592.....	I. B. of E. W.....	1907
31—Garment workers.....	" " 47.....	U. G. W. of A.....	1898
32—Glass workers.....	" " 20.....	A. G. W. I. A.....	1902
33—" blowers.....	" " 89.....	G. B. B. of A.....	1901
34—Glaziers.....	" " 702.....	B. of P. D. & H. of A.....	1908
35—Hod carriers.....	" " 1.....	B. L. I. W. of A.....	1887
36—Horse shoers.....	" " 18.....	I. J. H. I. U. of A.....	1874
37—Iron workers.....	" " 2.....	A. A. I. S. & P. W.....	1890
38—".....	" " 10.....	" " ".....	1898
39—Lathers.....	" " 283.....	U. W. & M. L. I. U.....	1900
40—Leather workers.....	" " 1.....	I. U. B. of L. H. G.....	1896
41—Machinists.....	" " 92.....	I. A. of M.....	1890
42—".....	" " 672.....	" " ".....	1903

TABLE NO. 1—KANSAS CITY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Giving trade or occupation, location and schedule number, 1910; name and local number of organization in 1910; with what national or international organization local was affiliated in 1909-10; when local organized and when local incorporated, if incorporated.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Name and number of local organization, 1909-10.	With what national or international organization affiliated.	Yr. local org. in 1910
Kansas City—			
43—Marble workers....	Local No. 61.....	I. A. of M. W.....	1906
44—“ “ “ “.....	“ “ 12707.....	“ “ “ “.....	1908
45—“ “ “ hlprs.....	“ “ 72.....	“ “ “ “.....	1909
46—Mattress makers....	“ “ 123.....	U. I. U.....	1907
47—Metal workers.....	“ “ 2.....	A. S. M. W. I. A.....	1898
48—“ “ “ “.....	“ “ 146.....	M. P. B. P. B. B. M. I. W. of A.....	1898
49—Moulders.....	“ “ 162.....	I. M. U.....	1895
50—Musicians.....	“ “ 34.....	A. F. of M.....	1889
51—Newspaper mailers..	“ “ 7.....	I. T. U.....	1896
52—Painters.....	“ “ 4.....	B. of P. D. & P. of H.....	1890
53—Painters.....	Sign Painters No. 820..	B. of P. D. & P. H. of A.....	1906
54—Paper Hangers.....	Local No. 17.....	“ “ “ “.....	1881
55—Pattern makers.....	District C.....	P. M. L. of N. A.....	1903
56—Photo Engravers....	Local No. 34.....	I. P. E. U.....	1901
57—Plumbers.....	“ “ 8.....	A. F. of L.....	1890
58—“ apprentices....	“ “ 8.....	“ “ “ “.....	1906
59—Plasterers.....	“ “ 17.....	“ “ “ “.....	1889
60—Printers.....	Web Pressmen No. 14..	I. P. P. & A.....	1901
61—“ “ “ “.....	Printing Pressmen No. 16.	“ “ “ “.....	1901
62—“ “ “ “.....	Pressfeeders No. 20..	“ “ “ “.....	1899
63—“ “ “ “.....	Typographia No. 80..	I. T. U.....	1865
64—Ry. carmen.....	Local No. 2.....	B. of L. C.....	1903
65—“ clerks.....	“ “ 4.....	B. of R. C.....	1901
66—“ conductors....	“ “ 55.....	O. R. C.....	1887
67—“ engineers.....	“ “ 502.....	B. of L. E.....	1892
68—“ firemen.....	“ “ 337.....	B. of L. F.....	1888
69—“ switchmen.....	“ “ 1.....	N. S. U. of N. A.....	1894
70—“ trainmen.....	“ “ 269.....	B. of R. T.....	1890
71—“ “ “ “.....	“ “ 385.....	“ “ “ “.....	1891
72—“ “ “ “.....	“ “ 577.....	“ “ “ “.....	1899
73—Stereotypers & Elec- trotypers.....	“ “ 6.....	S. & N. E. of N. A.....	1890
74—Steam fitters.....	“ “ 74.....	I. A. of S. H. W. & P. P.....	1906
75—“ “ “ “.....	“ “ 75.....	“ “ “ “.....	1906
76—Stone cutters.....	K. C. branch.....	“ “ “ “.....	1890
77—Tailors.....	Local No. 64.....	I. T. U. of A.....	1890
78—Teamsters.....	“ “ 1.....	I. B. T.....	1905
79—“ “ “ “.....	“ “ 335.....	“ “ “ “.....	1900
80—“ “ “ “.....	Cab Drivers No. 551..	“ “ “ “.....	1902
81—Theatrical employes.	Local No. 31.....	I. A. of T. S. E.....	1895
82—Tile layers.....	“ “ 9.....	C. M. & E. T. L. & H.....	1898
83—Trunk makers.....	“ “ 16.....	T. G. & N. L. U. I. U.....	1900
84—Sprinkler fitters....	“ “ 314.....	A. S. P. & F. G.....	1909
85—Waiters & waitresses	“ “ 19.....	H. & R. E. I. A. B. I.....	1899
86—Woodworkers.....	“ “ 267.....	A. W. M. of A.....	1885

## KANSAS CITY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; membership on December 31, 1909; increase or decrease, 1909 over 1908; per cent of trade organized locally, 1909; number of hours constituting a day's work in 1909; standard wages established by local during 1909.

Location, schedule No. and occupa- tion, 1900-10.	Membership Dec. 31, 1909		Increase or decrease during year 1909.	Cause of Increase or decrease, 1909.	Per cent of trade organ- ized locally, 1909.	No. of hours constituting day's work in 1909.	Standard wages es- tablished by local during 1909.		
	Males	Females					Cents per hour.	Dollars per day.	Dollars per week.
Kansas City—									
1—Bakers	197		32	Protection	70	8			\$16.00
2—Barbers	125		25	Organization	20	10			18.00
3—Bartenders	400				75	10			18.00
4—Bill posters	31				90	8		\$2.50	
5—Blacksmiths	35		45			9	\$ .35		
6—Boiler makers	90					9	.37		
7— " helpers	52				75	9			15.00
8—Bookbinders	42				75	9			18.00
9—Bottle workers	20				100	9			12.50
10—Brewers & mlstrs.	80				100	8			20.00
11—Brewery workers	412	58	120	Organization	100	8		2.25	
12—Beer drivers	162		33	Automobiles	100	10	per	mo.	70.00
13—Bricklayers	350		72	Organization	99	8	.70		
14— " & stn masons	250		50	"	90	8	.60		
15—Building laborers	50		8	"	40	8	.25		
16—Carpenters	576		96		50	8	.45		
17— " "	216		110	Activity of business agnt	38	8	.45		
18— " "	85		15		28	8	.45		18.00
19—Carriage & wagon makers	85		3		75	9	.25		
20—Cement workers	51		19	Organization	100	8	.50		
21—Cigarmakers	88	4		"	95	8		2.25	
22—Cooks	85		10		25	10			12.00
23—Egg Inspectors	29		5		90	10	.25		
24—Engineers	166		8		50	10	.35		
25— " "	28				95	8	.50		
26—Electrical wkrs.	158		40	Conditions.	85	8	.50		
27— " "	35		35	Organization	30	9		3.00	
28—Elevator constr.	35				90	8	.45		
29—Firemen, sta.	80		20	Oil burners	33	10	.50	2.50	
30—Fixture hangers	30				90	8	.50		
31—Garment wkrs.	2	75			15	8	.20		
32—Glass workers	70				100	9	.37		
33—Bottle blowers	36				100	9		8.50	
34—Glaziers	20				10	8	.40		
35—Hod carriers	450		121		60	8	.35		
36—Horse shoers	55		5		75	9		3.50	
37—Iron workers	80				99	8		3.70	
38— " "	100		53	Transfer	95	8		4.50	
39—Lathers	50		5	Left city	75	8		4.50	
40—Leather workers	200				99	10	.25		
41—Machinists	75		6		60	9	.37		
42— " "	91		15		100	9	.37		
43—Marble workers	16				100	8	.62		
44— " "	13				99	8	.50		
45— " " hlps.	16				50	8		2.40	
46—Mattress mkrs.	25				50	9		2.50	
47—Metal workers	200		100	Organization	90	8	.45		
48— " "	50				95	9		3.25	
49—Moulders	110				65	9	.33		
50—Musicians	320	27	38	Greater demand	95		1.00		
51—Newspaper mailrs	34				20	8	.30		
52—Painters	320		45	Organization	50	8	.45		
53— " "	70				100	8	.50		
54—Paper hangers	48				25	8		4.00	
55—Pattern makers	12				33	9	.35		
56—Photo Engravers	40				100	8			20.00
57—Plumbers	200		35	Organization	90	8	.50		
58— " aprntcs	35		10		80	8		2.50	
59—Plasterers	147		57		80	8		6.00	
60—Printers	60				100	8		3.00	
61— " "	118		10		90	8			19.00
62— " "	103	12	5		85	8			12.50
63— " "	461	9	34	Organization	85	8	.56		

TABLE NO. 2, KANSAS CITY—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; membership on December 31, 1909; increase or decrease, 1909 over 1908; per cent of trade organized locally, 1909; number of hours constituting a day's work in 1909; standard wages established by local during 1909.

Location, schedule No. and occupa- tion, 1909-10.	Membership Dec. 31, 1909		Increase or decrease during year 1909.....	Cause of increase or decrease, 1909.	Per cent of trade organ- ized locally, 1909.....	No of hours constituting day's work in 1909....	Standard wages es- tablished by local during 1909.		
	Males....	Females...					Cents per hour..	Dollars per day..	Dollars per week.
64—Ry. carmen.....	70	...	58	Lack of work.	75	9	...	...	\$16.00
65—clerks.....	17	...	...		50	10	...	...	12.00
66—"conductors...	233	...	2		50	10	...	...	...
67—"engineers....	109	...	...	Organization.	99	8	37½	...	...
68—"firemen.....	158	...	...		100	10	...	\$3.30	...
69—"switchmen....	128	...	62		90	10	35	...	...
70—"trainmen....	65	...	4	Leaving town.	100	10	...	3.20	...
71—".....	165	...	...		95	10	34	...	...
72—".....	125	...	...		90	10	35	...	...
73—Stereotypers and electrotypers....	54	...	3	.....	95	2	...	4.00	...
74—Steam fitters....	56	...	...		98	2	...	5.00	...
75—".....	40	...	13		95	2	31½	...	...
76—Stone cutters....	114	...	1	.....	99	2	50	...	...
77—Tailors.....	200	25	...		75	10	40	...	...
78—Teamsters.....	100	...	...		30	10	20	...	...
79—".....	105	...	...	.....	80	8	...	...	12.00
80—".....	30	...	...		30	12	...	...	12.00
81—Theatrical emp.	99	...	...		99	8	40	...	...
82—Tile layers.....	54	...	14	Organization.	98	8	...	5.00	...
83—Trunk makers....	25	...	5		75	9	...	...	15.00
84—Sprinkler fitters..	29	...	...		100	8	...	3.50	...
85—Waiters and wal- tresses.....	120	...	...	.....	65	11	...	...	10.00
86—Wood workers....	35	...	...		15	9	30	...	...

## KANSAS CITY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing location, schedule number, trade or occupation in 1910; wages of 1909 compared with wages of 1908; showing increase or decrease per hour, day, week, month, or ton, or mile, and for piece work, if any.

*Location and schedule No., 1909-10. **	*During the year 1909, as compared with 1908, did wages increase.			*Location and schedule No., 1909-10. **	*During the year 1909, as compared with 1908, did wages increase.		
	Amount per hour in cents.....	Amount per day— dollars.....	Amount per week —dollars.....		Amount per hour in cents.....	Amount per day —dollars.....	Amount per week —dollars.....
Kansas City—				Kansas City—			
1—Bakers.....			\$1.00	39—Lathers.....	\$ .50		
9—Bottlers.....	\$ .01			43—Marble workers..		\$ .50	
26—Electrical workers.	.15			47—Metal workers....	.02½		
30—Fixture hangers....	.07½			62—Pressfeeders.....			\$1.00
34—Glaziers.....	.07½			63—Compositors.....	.06		

\*No decrease reported for 1909.

\*\*For the tables in which the cities, towns and schedule numbers are missing, the unions reporting either had no information along that line to report, or the secretaries did not answer all questions put to them by the Bureau of Labor Statistics schedule. In most cases there was nothing new, nor no changes, to report. In table 1 all labor organizations which reported are given in the alphabetical order of the city or town in which they are located.



## KANSAS CITY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; average number of days employed in 1909; organization reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908; the regular hours per day, except Saturdays in 1909; hours work Saturdays, 1909; per cent of members unemployed, and cause of non-employment in 1909.

Location and schedule No., 1909-10.	Average No. of days em- ployed during 1909.	Organizations reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908.	Regular No. of hours per day except Saturday, 1909	No. of hours worked Sat- urday.	Per cent of members unem- ployed in 1909 for quar- ter ending				Specific cause of non- employment, 1909.
					March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	
Kansas City—									
1—Bakers.....		Same	8	8	30	20	10	20	
2—Barbers.....	365	"	10	16					
3—Bartenders.....	312	"	11	16					
4—Bill posters.....	260	"	8	8					
5—Blacksmiths.....	312	"	9	9					
6—Boiler makers.....			9	9					
7— " hlprs.....	312	Same	9	9					
8—Bookbinders.....	306	"	8	4					
9—Bottle workers.....			9	9					
10—Brewers & mlstrs.....	250	Same	8	8					
11—Brewery workers.....					30			30	
12—Beer drivers.....			10	10					
13—Bricklayers.....	200	Same	8	4	100				Cold weather.
14— " stn msns.....	219	"	8	8	10				
15—Building laborers.....	200	"	8	8					
16—Carpenters.....	250	"	8	8	25	5	- 5	5	" "
17— ".....		More.	8	8					
18— ".....	250	Same	8	8	10	4	1	5	
19—Carriage and wa- gon makers.....	300	"	9	9					
20—Cement workers.....	200	More.	8	8					
21—Cigarmakers.....		Same	8	6					
22—Cooks.....	300	More.	10	10					
23—Egg inspectors.....	200	Same	10	10	40	10		20	
24—Engineers.....		More.	10	10	4	3	2	2	
25— ".....	200	Same	8	8	5	15		40	
26—Electrical wkrs.....	250	More.	8	8					
27— ".....	306	Same	9	9					
28—Elevator constrect.	250	"	8	8	35	5	15	20	
29—Firemen.....	365	Less.	10	10					
30—Fixture hangers.....	250	Same	8	8					
31—Garment wkrs.....	306	"	8	8					
32—Glass workers.....	300	"	8	4					
33— " blowers.....	200	"	9	8		100	100		Off season.
34—Glaziers.....	306	"	8	8					
35—Hod carriers.....	285	"	8	8					
36—Horse shoers.....	306	"	9	9					
37—Iron workers.....	265	"	8	8					
38— ".....	200	More.	8	8	80				Weather conditions.
39—Lathers.....	260	Same	8	8	80				" "
40—Leather workers.....	300	More.	8	8		7	5	2	
41—Machinists.....	306	Same	9	9					
42— ".....	273	More.	9	9	86	43			
43—Marble workers.....	275	"	8	4	4	1		6	
44— ".....	100	Same	8	8					
45— " helpers.....	250	"	8	4	95				Weather conditions.
46—Mattress makers.....	300	"	9	9					
47—Metal workers.....		"	8	8					
48— ".....	300	"	9	9	10	10	40	20	
49—Moulders.....	300	"	9	9	40	28	19	13	Lack of work.
50—Musicians.....	300	More.							
51—Newspaper mailrs.....		"	8	8					
52—Painters.....	260	"	8	8					
53— ".....		Less.	8	4					
54—Paper hangers.....	240	"	8	4					
55—Pattern makers.....	306	Same	9	9					
56—Photo Engravers.....	306	"	8	8					
57—Plumbers.....	230	"	8	8					
58— " appr.....	312	"	8	8					
59—Plasterers.....	306	"	8	4	30	10	2	5	
60—Printers.....	312	"	8	8					
61— ".....	300	"	8	4					
62— ".....	312	"	8	4					
63— ".....	275	More.	8	8					

TABLE NO. 4—KANSAS CITY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; average number of days employed in 1909; organization reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908; the regular hours per day, except Saturdays in 1909; hours work Saturdays, 1909; per cent of members unemployed, and cause of non-employment in 1909.

Location and schedule No., 1909-10.	Average No. of days employed during 1909.....	Organizations reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908..	Regular No. of hours per day except Saturday, 1909	No. of hours worked Saturday.....	Per cent of members unemployed in 1909 for quarter ending				Specific cause of non-employment, 1909.
					March 31.....	June 30.....	September 30...	December 31....	
Kansas City—									
64—Ry. carmen.....	300	Less..	9	9					
65—" clerks.....	365	Same	10	10					
66—" conductors...	365	"	10	10					
67—" engineers.....	350	More.	8	8					
68—" firemen.....	300	"	10	10					
69—" switchmen.....	365	Same	10	10					
70—" trainmen.....	300	"	10	10					
71—" .....	365	"							
72—" .....	350	More.	10	10					
73—Stereotype and electrotype.....	250	Same	8	8					
74—Steam fitters.....	200	Less..	8	8	15	30	30	10	
75—" .....	200	"	8	8	30				
76—Stone cutters.....	290	Same	8	4					
77—Tailors.....	260	Less..	10	10					
78—Teamsters.....	325	Same	10	10	10	5			Lack of work.
79—" .....	313	"	9	12					
80—" .....	365	"	12	12					
81—Theatrical emp..	304	"	8	8					
82—Tile layers.....	310	"	8	8					
83—Trunk makers.....	306	"	9	9					
84—Sprinkler fitters..	90	"	8	8					
85—Waiters and waitresses.....	306	"	11	11					
86—Woodworkers....	306	"	9	8	20			25	Lack of work.

## KANSAS CITY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; giving amount per week out-of-work benefit, strike benefit, sick and accident benefit, death and funeral benefit, paid in 1909; total amount paid from each fund in 1909, total amount paid from all benefit funds in 1909; number of strikes and lockouts in 1909; number of strikes settled satisfactorily in 1909.

Location and schedule No., 1909-10.	Amount per week "out-of-work benefit," 1909.....	Total amount of "out-of-work benefit" paid during 1909.....	Amount per week "strike benefit," 1909.....	Total amount of "strike benefit" paid during 1909.....	Amount per week "sick and accident benefit," 1909....	Total amount of "sick and accident benefit" paid during 1909.....	Amount of "death and funeral benefit" per member, 1909.....	Total amount of "death and funeral benefit" paid during 1909.....	Total amount paid from all funds during 1909.....	No. strikes during 1909.....	No. lockouts during 1909.....	No. strikes settled satisfactorily during 1909.....
Kansas City—												
1—Bakers.....			\$6.00		\$6.00	\$63	\$50-\$350		\$63			
2—Barbers.....							75					
3—Bartenders.....					7.00	686	75	\$150	836			
4—Bill posters.....			5.00		5.00		50	100	100			



TABLE NO. 5—KANSAS CITY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; giving amount per week out-of-work benefit, strike benefit, sick and accident benefit, death and funeral benefit, paid in 1909; total amount paid from each fund in 1909; total amount paid from all benefit funds in 1909; number of strikes and lockouts in 1909; number of strikes settled satisfactorily in 1909.

Location and schedule No., 1909-10.	Amount per week "out-of-work benefit," 1909.	Total amount of "out-of-work benefit" paid during 1909.	Amount per week "strike benefit," 1909.	Total amount of "strike benefit" paid during 1909.	Amount per week "sick and accident benefit," 1909.	Total amount of "sick and accident benefit" paid during 1909.	Amount of "death and funeral benefit" per member, 1909.	Total amount of "death and funeral benefit" paid during 1909.	Total amount paid from all funds during 1909.	No. strikes during 1909.	No. lockouts during 1909.	No. strikes settled satisfactorily during 1909.
Kansas City—												
68—firemen	\$7.00			\$729				\$1,200	\$4,800	\$5,529		
69—"switchmen	7.00											
70—"trainmen	10.00											
71—" "	14.00						500-1350	4,400	4,400			
72—" "	7.00											
73—Stereotypers & electrytp	6.00						100					
74—Steam fitters	7.00						50-150					
75—"helpers							50	50	50			
76—Stone cutters							100					
77—Tailors	6.00		\$5.00		\$100		25-100	65	165			
78—Teamsters	6.00											
79—"bakery	6.00											
80—"carriage	5.00											
81—Theatrical employes			5.00		25		75	75	100			
82—Tile layers												
83—Trunk makers												
84—Sprinkler fitters	5.00						100					
85—Waiter & waitresses	7.00											
86—Woodworkers	5.00		4.00		24		50	200	224			

KANSAS CITY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 6.

Giving location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; number of strikes compromised, 1909; number of strikes lost, 1909; number of days duration of each strike, 1909; total number of persons involved of each local in strikes, 1909; cost of strikes or lockouts in 1909 to each local; number of persons directly benefited by strikes in 1909 for each local; number of persons worsted by strikes in each local in 1909; total amount expended by each local in support of strike in 1909.

Location and schedule No., 1909-10. **	No. strikes compromised, 1909.	No. strikes lost, 1909.	No. days duration of strikes, 1909.	Total No. persons involved in strikes, 1909.	Cause of strikes or lockouts, 1909.	No. persons directly benefited by strikes in 1909.	No. persons worsted by strikes in 1909.	Total amount expended by organization in support of strikes in 1909.
Kansas City—								
21—Engineers			133	2	Recognition of union			\$336
61—Pressmen			365	7	Decrease in hours			200
62—"feeders			365	10	" "			250
63—Typographia			365	9	Scale and hours			200
Totals				28				\$986

\*\*For the tables in which the cities, towns and schedule numbers are missing, the unions reporting either had no information along that line to report, or the secretaries did not answer all questions put to them by the Bureau of Labor Statistics schedule. In most cases there was nothing new, nor no changes, to report. In table 1 all labor organizations which reported are given in the alphabetical order of the city or town in which they are located.



## KANSAS CITY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 7.

Giving location, schedule number and trade or occupation in 1910; amount of wages lost by each local through strikes in 1909; gains in wages per day for each local through strikes in 1909; gains in reduction of hours per day through strikes for each local in 1909; number of times each organization appealed for arbitration in 1909; number of disputes settled by State or voluntary boards of arbitration in 1909; result of arbitration.

Location and schedule No. 1909-10. **	Amount of wages lost to members through strikes in 1909..	Gains in wages per day, 1909..	Gain in reduction of hours per day, 1909.....	Number of times organization appealed for arbitration, 1909	Number disputes settled by arbitration during 1909.....	Disputes arbitrated by State Board of Arbitration, 1909....	Disputes arbitrated by Voluntary Board of Arbitration, 1909	Results of arbitration, 1909.
Kansas City— No. 24.....	\$800.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Still pending.
" 61.....	1,500.....	.....	.....	3.....	3.....	.....	.....	" " } Men found
" 62.....	210.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" " } work
" 63.....	300.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" " } elsewhere.
Totals.....	\$2,810.....	.....	.....	3.....	3.....	.....	.....	

\*\*For the tables in which the cities, towns and schedule numbers are missing, the unions report either had no information along that line to report, or the secretaries did not answer; all questions put to them by the Bureau of Labor Statistics schedule. In most cases there was nothing new, nor no changes, to report. In table 1 all labor organizations which reported are given in the alphabetical order of the city or town in which they are located.

## KANSAS CITY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 8.

Giving location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1909-10; number of accidents fatal and non-fatal, total, 1909; if organizations had agreements with employers in 1909; per cent of members of each local working under agreements, or contracts, in 1909; specific points covered by agreements or contract in 1909; number of years agreement or contract covers.

Location and schedule number. 1909-10.	Accidents, 1909.		Organizations having agreement with employers, 1909	Per cent of members working under agreements, 1909	Specific points covered by agreements.	Number of years for which agreements are made.....
	Number of fatal accidents during 1909..	Total number of accidents during 1909... Number of non-fatal accidents during 1909				
Kansas City—						
1—Bakers.....	6	6	Yes..	99	Wages and hours.....	1
2—Barbers.....	.....	.....	"	100	" ".....	1
3—Bartenders.....	.....	.....	"	99	" ".....	.....
4—Bill posters.....	.....	.....	"	100	" ".....	1
5—Blacksmiths.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6—Boiler makers.....	.....	.....	Yes..	100	Wages and hours.....	1
7—" hlprs.....	.....	.....	.....	100	" ".....	1
8—Bookbinders.....	.....	.....	"	100	" ".....	1
9—Bottle workers.....	1	1	"	100	" ".....	1
10—Brewers & mlsts.....	.....	.....	"	100	" ".....	2
11—Brewery wkrs.....	.....	1	"	100	" ".....	2
12—Beer drivers.....	.....	.....	"	100	" ".....	2
13—Bricklayers.....	.....	.....	"	100	" ".....	1
14—" stn. msn.....	.....	.....	"	100	" ".....	1

TABLE NO. 8—KANSAS CITY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Giving location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1909-10; number of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, total, 1909; if organizations had agreements with employers in 1909; per cent of members working under agreements or contracts in 1909; specific points covered by agreements or contract in 1909; number of years agreement or contract covers.

Location and schedule number. 1909-10.	Accidents, 1909.			Organizations having agree- ment with employers, 1909	Per cent of members work- ing under agreements, 1909.	Specific points covered by agreements.	Number of years for which agreements are made....
	Number of fatal acci- dents during 1909...	Number of non-fatal accidents during 1909	Total number of acci- dents during 1909...				
Kansas City—							
16—Carpenters.....				"	100	"	
18—.....	3		3	"	100	"	1
19—Carriage & wgn makers.....				"	50	"	1
[ 20—Cement wkrs.....				"	100	"	1
21—Cigarmakers.....				Yes..	100	Wages and hours	1
22—Cooks.....				"	90	"	1
23—Egg inspectors.....				"	20	"	2
24—Engineers.....	3		3	"	100	"	1
25—.....				"	100	"	3
26—Electrical wkrs.....				"	100	"	1
27—.....				"	100	"	1
28—Elevator constr.				"	100	"	1
29—Firemen.....				"	100	"	
30—Fixture hngers.....				"	100	"	1
32—Glass workers.....	1		1	"	100	"	1
33—.....				"	100	"	1
34—Glaziers.....				Yes..	100	Wages and hours	1
35—Hod carriers.....				Yes..	100	Wages and hours	1
36—Horse shoers.....				Yes..	100	Wages and hours	1
37—Iron workers.....				"	100	"	
38—.....				"	100	"	
40—Leather wkrs.....				Yes..	90	Wages and hours	2
41—Machinists.....				"	100	"	2
42—.....				"	100	"	
44—Marble wkrs.....				"	25	"	1
47—Metal workers.....	2		2	"	100	Wages and hours	1
48—.....				Yes..	100	Wages and hours	1
49—Moulders.....				"	20	"	1
50—Musicians.....				"	20	"	3
51—Newspaper mlrs				Yes..	100	Wages and hours	1
52—Painters.....				"	100	"	1
53— " sign.....				"	100	Wages and hours	1
54—Paper hangers.....				"	100	"	
55—Pattern mkr.....				"	100	Wages and hours	1
56—Photo-Engrvrs.....				"	100	"	1
57—Plumbers.....				"	100	"	3
59—Plasterers.....				"	100	"	3
60—Printing prsmn.....	1		1	"	100	"	3
61—.....	6		6	"	100	"	1
62— " feeders.....				"	100	"	3
63—.....				"	100	"	1
64—Ry. carmen.....				"	100	"	
67— " engineers.....				Yes..	100	Wages and hours	
68— " firemen.....	1	4	5	Yes..	100	Wages and hours	
69— " switchmen.....				Yes..	100	Wages and hours	
70— " trainmen.....	2	2		"	100	"	
71—.....	4	4		"	100	"	
72—.....				"	100	"	
73—Stereotypers & electrotypers.....	2		2				
74—Steam fitters.....				Yes..	100	Wages and hours	
75— " hlps.....				Yes..	90	Wages and hours	1
76—Stone cutters.....				"	90	"	1
77—Tailors.....				"	100	"	1
78—Teainsters.....				"	100	"	1
79—.....				Yes..	100	"	2
80— " crg. drvs.....				"	100	"	1
81—Theatrical emp.....				"	100	"	1
82—Tile layers.....				"	100	"	1
83—Trunk inakers.....				"	100	"	
84—Sprinkler fitters.....				Yes..	100	Wages and hours	1
85—Waiters & wait- tresses.....				"	80	"	1
86—Woodworkers.....							

## ORGANIZED LABOR OF ST. JOSEPH, 1909-10.

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### FORTY UNIONS REPORT PROGRESS.

Returns from forty unions in St. Joseph, for the year 1909, indicate that organized labor held its own there. While there was **Higher Wages,** a slight loss in membership in the twelve months under consideration, yet a more complete organization of the trades, which are **Shorter Hours.** unionized, was reported, the per cent, of concentration advancing to 76.6 as compared with 75.8 for 1908, and 75.1 for 1907. This speaks well for the forty unions which reported, clearly indicating that each craft managed to gather in new members during 1909, spread the principles of unionism over a wider field and extend protection, higher wages and shorter hours to working men and women, who had probably never before known what strength there was in organization and in having a common cause to strive for.

But there is still some work to be done in St. Joseph in the way of organization, which will not be complete until a further gain of 13.4 per cent. in membership is made and each local reports 100% of unionism in the craft it covers. The falling off in organized working women, is as readily explained for this city, as it is for many other places in Missouri, the magic word "marriage" applying as quickly here as elsewhere. Of course other women stepped in to take the places of those who were led into another path by cupid, but it takes hard work to convince the new comers that labor organizations are necessary for their protection in the way of adequate wages and reasonable working hours. About the time they have made the discovery that to be a unionist shields them against some employers and have joined some local, a member of organized labor steps in and carries the convert away as his help mate.

### Enthusiastic Unionists.

The slight loss in membership among the male portion of St. Joseph's organized labor forces was more due to members of the railway unions moving to other places, than anything else, but a little is reported as being caused by "lack of interest." Among the garment workers there was a decrease in membership of fifty, with the latter reason as the cause.

Among the bricklayers unionism and enthusiasm prevailed to such an extent in 1909 that thirty new members were added. This union, on December 31 of that year, had a membership of 127, with a prevailing wage scale of 75 cents an hour, which easily gave the followers of that calling the proud position, for St. Joseph, of drawing the highest daily pay enjoyed by any union workers. Eight hours constituted a day's work, with a scale of \$6 per diem, if full time was put in. But just like other out-door trades, there is little, if any work, in winter and early spring.

Plasterers had a scale of 70 cents an hour, with eight hours constituting a day of work, but when a full year is considered, it will be found that those of this calling who average half time in a period of twelve months are very fortunate.

Other building trades which reported an increase in membership, and the increase for the year were: Carpenters, who had on December 31st last, a union of 204, with 12 new members on the roll; hod carriers, 146 members, of whom 22 were recent converts; lathers, membership 17, new, 3; painters and paper hangers, membership 48, new, 25; and plumbers, 46, new, 18.

### **Many Toiling Women.**

Local No. 104, Garment Workers, reported a membership of 515 at the commencement of 1910, made up of 45 males and 470 females. But even with this large roll the report was made that "only 40 per cent. of the craft is organized" for St. Joseph. The scale of wages was 20 cents an hour, with eight hours making a day of work. Another local with female members is Musicians, No. 50. On January 1st last, there were 110 members in this union, made up of 90 males and 20 females, with an increase for the year of ten members.

The Bartenders of St. Joseph are better organized than is the case in St. Louis or Kansas City. The per cent. is 80, which speaks well for the members of that calling there. Nine hours is a day of work and the union pay is \$16 a week, without, of course, Sunday work.

### **Street Railway Employees are Organized.**

All wage earning street car employes of St. Joseph are members of Local No. 326, as an organization of 100 per cent. is reported by the secretary. Ten hours is a day of work, and the scale runs from 19 to 23 cents an hour.

Brewery Workers report an organization of 100 per cent., which record looks well for the members of that calling. The day is nine hours in length with \$18 a week as the compensation.

All cigar makers in St. Joseph belong to Local No. 95, as an organization of 100 per cent. is reported. The scale is 40 cents an hour, with eight hours constituting a day.

Other crafts reporting an organization of 100 per cent are: Stereotypers, 8 members; Moulders, 48 members.

### **WAGES INCREASED IN 1909.**

The largest increase in wages for 1909 is reported by the bookbinders, who gained six cents an hour. Typesetters were granted an advance of \$3 a week. Bakers and brewery workers report an increase of \$1 a week for each worker. Bricklayers gained five cents an hour. Others reporting increases are: Boiler makers, three cents an hour; garment workers two cents an hour, and pressmen five cents an hour.

Street railway employes have an agreement with their employers which extends over a period of four years. It chiefly covers hours and wages. The typesetters have an agreement which covers three years, with wages and hours as the essential points. The locals of the bakers, brewery workers, bricklayers and pressmen's assistants have two year agreements.

### **ST. JOSEPH'S CENTRAL BODY.**

St. Joseph has a Central Labor Council with which all of its locals are affiliated. It meets the first and third Friday of every month at the Knights of Pythias Hall at Seventh and Edmond Streets. For the year 1910, W. J. Jones was President. He lives at 2815 Charles street in that city. C. L. Kennedy of 2219 Angelique street was the Secretary.

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## **PROSPERITY INCREASES THE AMOUNT OF WORK.**

### **ONLY ONE STRIKE REPORTED.**

**More Work.**—The return of prosperity gave more work in St. Joseph in 1909 to members of organized labor, eleven unions reporting to that effect, as compared with only one union which in 1908 had more work over 1907. Not a local reported "less work" than in 1908, as compared with eleven which in 1908 reported there







was "less work" than in 1907. Twenty-eight other unions reported the "same work" as in 1908.

**Strikes and Lockouts.**—Only one strike was reported for 1909. Twenty carpenters “walked out” because of a disagreement over the “wage schedule” with two or three contractors. In seven days an agreement was reached which directly benefited 75 carpenters, but not until \$448 had been lost in wages. The gain was 5 cents an hour, or 40 cents a day, for each carpenter.

**Sick and Death Benefits.**—Fifteen of the forty unions reporting for St. Joseph for 1909, make returns that they allowed sick and accident benefits. The average amount to a member was \$6.93 a week. Last year \$2,469 was paid out for that purpose by these fifteen unions. Thirty-three paid death benefits, averaging \$387.42 per member. In 1909 \$11,543 was expended by these thirty-three locals in that way. These are some of the benefits of organized labor. No union reported any "out-of-work" benefit, and therefore no moneys were paid out for the purpose. Twenty-four of the forty locals allow "strike benefits", the average being \$6.98 a week, but no money left the different treasuries for that purpose in 1909. In all, for sick, accident and death benefits, \$14,036 was paid out last year.

**Accidents.**—Only two fatal accidents are reported as occurring among union men in St. Joseph in 1909, but there were 39 others in which there was either a partial or complete recovery.

Of the 3,214 union men and women in St. Joseph, 94.2 per cent. are working under agreements and contracts with their employers, running from one to five years.

The following tables give complete statistical information on organized labor in St. Joseph. It was prepared on returns made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the secretaries of the forty unions which reported. Its accuracy, therefore, depends entirely on the correctness and completeness of the report of the secretary of each local.

SUMMARY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ST. JOSEPH, 1909-C8-07.

Subject.	1909.	1908.	1907.
Total number of organizations reporting January 1, 1910	40	42	43
“ “ male members January 1, 1910.....	2,720	2,869	2,900
“ “ female “ “ .....	494	542	585
“ “ of members “ “ .....	3,214	3,411	3,485
“ “ “ 1909.....		3,214	
Decrease in membership, 1909 over 1908.....		197	
Average per cent. of trade organized.....	76.6%	75.8%	75.1%
“ number of hours constituting a day's work....	9.1	9.02	9.14
Established wage rate in cents per hour.....	\$ .344	\$ .3714	\$ .3556
Average number of days employed.....	2.95	292	291.75
Number of organizations reporting “more” work.....	11	1	15
“ “ “ “less” work.....		11	4
“ “ “ “same” work.....	28		
“ “ “ “paying “out-of-work” benefit.....	1	1	1
Average amount of “out-of-work” benefit paid weekly ..	\$3	\$3	\$3
Total amount of “out-of-work” benefit fund paid.....		\$51.50	\$18.00
Number of organizations paying “strike” benefit.....	24	27	28
Average amount per week “strike” benefit.....	\$6.98	\$7.09	\$6.43
Total amount paid out in “strike” benefit.....	\$24		
Number of organizations paying “sick and accident” benefit.....	15	13	18
Average amount per week “sick and accident” benefit..	\$6.93	\$6.54	\$5.94
Total amount of “sick and accident” benefit paid.....	\$2,469	\$1,227.50	\$1,948
Number of organizations paying “death” benefit.....	33	33	32
Average amount of “death” benefit paid per member...	\$387.42	\$164.84	\$233.28
Total amount of “death” benefit paid.....	\$11,543	3,640	3,840
“ “ paid from all benefit funds.....	\$14,036	5,450	6,187
“ number of locals involved in strikes in 1909.....	2		3
“ “ “ “lockouts “ “ .....			
Settling strikes and lockouts satisfactorily.....	2		
“ “ “ “by compromising.....	0		

## SUMMARY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ST. JOSEPH, 1909-08-07—Continued.

Subject.	1909.	1908.	1907.
Strikes and lockouts lost.....	0		
"    "    still pending.....	0		
Number of persons involved in strikes and lockouts.....	21		47
"    "    benefited by strikes and lockouts.....	76		53
"    "    worsted by strikes and lockouts.....			
Total amount expended in support of strikes and lock-outs.....	\$424		\$20.00
"    "    wages lost to members through strikes and lockouts.....	\$500		\$60.00
Number of organizations reporting increase in wages.....	9		2
"    "    "    "    reduction in hours.....			
"    "    "    "    per day.....	2		1
"    "    appeals for arbitration.....	0		
"    "    disputes settled by arbitration.....			
"    "    fatal accidents.....	2	11	1
"    "    non-fatal accidents.....	39	105	29
Total number of accidents.....	41	116	30
Number of organizations reporting agreements with employers.....	25	27	28
Average per cent. of members of a trade working under agreement.....	94.20		

## ST. JOSEPH LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10.

TABLE NO. 1.

Giving trade or occupation, location and schedule number, 1910; name and local number of organization in 1910; with what national of international organization local was affiliated in 1909-10; when local organized and when local incorporated, if incorporated.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Name and number of local organization, 1909-10.	With what national or international organization affiliated.	Yr. local org. m'z'd.
1—Bakers.....	Local No. 83.....	B. & C. W. I. U.....	1900
2—Barbers.....	" " 128.....	J. B. I. U. of A.....	1889
3—Bartenders.....	" " 422.....	H. & R. E. & B. I. L. of A.....	1907
4—Brewery workers.....	" " 93.....	I. B. W. of A.....	1893
5—Bricklayers.....	" " 5.....	B. H. I. U.....	1892
6—Boiler makers.....	" " 31.....	I. B. B. M. & I. S. B.....	1908
7—Bookbinders.....	" " 179.....	I. B. of B. B.....	1907
8—Boot & shoe makers.....	" " 61.....	B. & S. W. I. U.....	1908
9—Butchers.....	" " 23.....	A. M. C. of A.....	1892
10—Carpenters.....	" " 110.....	U. B. of C. & J. of A.....	1897
11—Cigar makers.....	" " 95.....	C. M. I. U. of A.....	1879
12—Coopers.....	" " 120.....	C. I. U. of N. A.....	1898
13—Engineers.....	" " 40.....	I. B. of L. E.....	1900
14—Electrical workers.....	" " 109.....	I. B. of E. W. of A.....	1899
15—Firemen.....	" " 104.....	F. I. U. of A.....	1902
16—Garment workers.....	" " 4.....	I. U. G. W. of A.....	1900
17—Hod carriers.....	" " 21.....	B. H. J. P. U. of A.....	1901
18—Lathers.....	" " 3.....	W. W. & M. L. U.....	1900
19—Leather workers.....	" " 539.....	U. B. of L. W. of H. G.....	1896
20—Machinists.....	" " 45.....	I. A. of M.....	1902
21—Metal workers.....	" " 138.....	A. S. M. U. I. A.....	1903
22—Moulders.....	" " 50.....	I. M. U. of A.....	1900
23—Musicians.....	" " 98.....	A. F. of M.....	1890
24—Painters & paper hngs.....	" " 54.....	P. D. & P. H. of A.....	1899
25—Plasterers.....	" " 45.....	O. P. I. U.....	1899
26—Plumbers.....	" " 40.....	J. P. G. & S. F. of U. S.....	1898
27—Printing, typographical.....	" " 15.....	I. T. U.....	1859
28—    "    pressmen.....	" " 10.....	I. P. P. & A. U. of A.....	1895
29—    "    assts.....	" " 67.....	I. P. P. U. of A.....	1903
30—Ry. carmen.....	" " 141.....	B. R. C. of A.....	1898
31—    "    conductors.....	" " 107.....	O. R. C.....	1883
32—    "    engineers.....	" " 597.....	I. B. of L. E.....	1869
33—    "    ".....	" " 565.....	I. B. of L. E.....	1902
34—    "    firemen.....	" " 9.....	B. of L. F.....	1900
35—    "    switchmen.....	" " 92.....	S. U. of N. A.....	1898
36—    "    trainmen.....	" " 369.....	B. of R. T.....	1890
37—Retail clerks.....	" " 61.....	R. C. I. P. A.....	1901
38—Stereotypers.....	" " 326.....	I. S. & E. U.....	1903
39—St. Ry. employes.....	" " 43.....	A. A. of St. C. E. of A.....	1903
40—Stage employes.....	" " 43.....	I. A. T. S. E.....	1886





## KANSAS CITY MO. LABOR TEMPLE.

*Planned, Erected and Owned by Organized Labor of Kansas City, Mo.*

*Southwest corner of 14th and Woodland ave.*



## ST. JOSEPH LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; membership in December 31, 1909; increase or decrease, 1909 over 1908; per cent of trade organized locally, 1909; number of hours constituting a day's work in 1909; standard wages established by local during 1909.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Membership Dec 31, 1909		Increase or decrease during year 1909	Cause of increase or decrease, 1909.	Per cent of trade organ- ized locally, 1909	No. of hours constituting day's work in 1909	Standard wages es- tablished by local during 1909.		
	Males	Females					Cents per hour	Dollars per day	Dollars per week
St. Joseph—									
1—Bakers	15		2	Machines installed	50	10			\$15.00
2—Barbers	80	10		Agitation	99	14			14.00
3—Bartenders	104	28			80	9			16.00
4—Brewery wks.	80				100	9			18.00
5—Bricklayers	127	30			97	8	\$ .75		
6—Boiler makers	20				75	10	.36		
7—Bookbinders	15				100	8			17.50
8—Boot & shoe mkrs	7		3	Suspended	20	10			12.00
9—Butchers	70				50	8	.22		
10—Carpenters	204	12		Agitation	50	8	.45		
11—Cigarmakers	65				100	8	.40		
12—Coopers	16	3			60	10			18.00
13—Engineers	21				90	10	.25		
14—Electrical wks.	59				80	8			16.50
15—Firemen	14		6	Lack of interest	60	10	.25		
16—Garment wks.	45	470	50		40	8	.20		
17—Hod carriers	146	22		More work	90	8	.35		
18—Lathers	17	3			90	8			24.00
19—Leather workers	168				95	10	.32½		
20—Machinists	68				83	9	.37		
21—Metal workers	13				20	8	.45		
22—Moulders	48				100	9	.33½		
23—Musicians	90	20		Natural growth	90				
24—Painters & p. hng	48	15		Lack of interest	40	8	.45		
25—Plasterers	20				50	8	.70		
26—Plumbers	46	18		Better organization	80	8		\$5.00	
27—Printing, typ	98	4	5	Newspaper suspended	98	8			21.00
28—“ prsmn.	23	4		Better conditions	95	8			18.00
29—“ assts.	17				80	8			11.00
30—Ry. carmen	45		55	Indifferent members	50	10	.24		
31—“ conductors	140	10			100	10	per mile		.0375
32—“ engineers	167	10		Natural causes	90	10		5.00	
33—“ “	24				95	10		4.50	
34—“ firemen	32				90	10		3.00	
35—“ switchmen	75	5			90	10	.35		
36—“ trainmen	170	25		Organization	85	10	.35		
37—Retail Clerks	60				12	10			15.00
38—Stereotypers	8				100	8		3.50	
39—St. Ry. empys.	225				100	10	19-23		
40—Stage employes	30				90				22.50

## ST. JOSEPH LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing location, schedule number, trade or occupation in 1910; wages of 1909 compared with wages of 1908; showing increase or decrease per hour, day, week, month or ton, or mile, and for piece work, if any.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10. **	During the year 1909, as compared with 1908, did wages increase?			Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	During the year 1909, as compared with 1908, did wages increase?		
	Amount per hour in cents.....	Amount per day—dollars.....	Amount per week—dollars.....		Amount per hour in cents.....	Amount per day—dollars.....	Amount per week—dollars.....
St. Joseph—				St. Joseph—			
1—Bakeries.....			\$1.00	10—Carpenters.....	\$.05		
4—Brewery workers.....			1.00	16—Garment workers.....	.02		
5—Bricklayers.....	\$.05			27—Printers, typo.....			\$3.00
6—Boiler makers.....	.03			28—Printing pressmen.....	.05		
7—Bookbinders.....	.06						

\*\*For the tables in which the cities, towns and schedule numbers are missing, the unions reporting either had no information along that line to report, or the secretaries did not answer all questions put to them by the Bureau of Labor Statistics schedule. In most cases there was nothing new, nor no changes, to report. In table 1 all labor organizations which reported are given in the alphabetical order of the city or town in which they are located.

## ST. JOSEPH LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; average number of days employed in 1909; organization reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908; the regular hours per day, except Saturdays in 1909; hours work Saturdays, 1909; per cent of members unemployed, and cause of non-employment in 1909.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Average No. of days employed during 1909.....	Organizations reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908.	Regular No. of hours per day except Saturday, 1909	No. of hours worked Saturday.....	Per cent of members unemployed in 1909 for quarter ending				Specific cause of non-employment, 1909.
					March 31.....	June 30.....	September 30.....	December 31.....	
St. Joseph—									
1—Bakers.....	313	Same	10	10	1		1	1	Lack of work.
2—Barbers.....	313	"	12	16					
3—Bartenders.....	300	"	9	9					
4—Brewery wksr.....	313	More.	9	9					
5—Bricklayers.....	250	"	8	8					
6—Boiler makers.....	290	Same	10	10					
7—Bookbinders.....	300	"	8	4					
8—Boot & shoe wksr.....	300	"	10	10					
9—Butchers.....	250	"	8	8					
10—Carpenters.....	200	More.	8	8	30	10		15	"
11—Cigar makers.....	275	Same	8	8					
12—Coopers.....	300	"	10	9	3	3	3	3	"
13—Engineers.....	260	More.	10	8					
14—Electrical wksr.....	300	Same	8	8					



TABLE NO. 4—ST. JOSEPH LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; average number of days employed in 1909; organizations reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908; regular hours per day, except Saturday; hours worked Saturday; per cent of members unemployed; and cause of non-employment in 1909.

Location, schedule No. and occupation 1909-10.	Average No. of days em- ployed during 1909....	Organizations reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908.	Regular No. of hours per day except Saturday, 1909	No. of hours worked Sat- urday.....	Per cent of members unem- ployed in 1909 for quar- ter ending				Specific cause of non- employment, 1909.
					March 31.....	June 30.....	September 30...	December 31....	
St. Joseph—									
15—Firemen.....	300	"	10	10					
16—Garment wkrs.....	290		10	4					
17—Hod carriers.....	325		10	2	50			50	Lack of work.
18—Lathers.....	234	More.	10	2	90	5		80	
19—Leather workers.....	305		10	2	2	2	6	6	Work shortage.
20—Machinists.....	310	Same	9	2					
21—Metal workers.....	200		9	2					
22—Moulders.....	310		8	2					
24—Painters & p hngs.....	275		8	2					
25—Plasterers.....	150	More.	8	2					
26—Plumbing.....	300		8	1					
27—Printing, typs.....	300	Same	8	5	3	5	3	3	Lack of work.
28—" prsmn.....	305		8	5					
29—" assts.....	301		8	8					
30—Ry. carmen.....	290	More.	9	9					
31—conductors.....	300		10	10	10	10	10	10	" "
32—" engineers.....	365		10	10					
33—" ".....	365	Same	10	10					
34—" firemen.....	345		10	10					
35—" switchmen.....	350		10	10	20	15	15		" "
36—" trainmen.....	360		10	10					
37—Retail clerks.....	312		10	14					
38—Stereotypers.....	311		8	8					
39—St. Ry. employes.....	325		10	10					
40—Stage employes.....	295				1	1	1	1	

## ST. JOSEPH LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; giving amount per week out-of-work benefit, strike benefit, sick and accident benefit, death and funeral benefit paid in 1909; total amount paid from each fund in 1909; total amount paid from all benefit funds in 1909; number of strikes and lockouts in 1909; number of strikes settled satisfactorily in 1909.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Amount per week "out-of- work benefit," 1909.....	Total amount of "out-of- work benefit" paid during 1909.....	Amount per week "strike benefit," 1909.....	Total amount of "strike benefit" paid during 1909.	Amount per week "sick and accident benefit," 1909...	Total amount of "sick and accident benefit" paid dur- ing 1909.....	Amount of "death and fune- ral benefit" per member, 1909.....	Total amount of "death and funeral benefit" paid dur- ing 1909.....	Total amount paid from all funds during 1909.....	No. strikes and lockouts set- tled satisfactorily during 1909..	No. strikes during 1909....	No. lockouts during 1909....
St. Joseph—												
1—Bakers.....		\$6.00		\$6.00		\$60						
2—Barbers.....		7.50	\$24.00	4.50	\$187				\$211	1		1
3—Bartenders.....				5.00	365	75		\$150	515			

TABLE NO. 5—ST. JOSEPH LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; giving amount per week "out-of-work benefit;" "strike benefit;" "sick and accident benefit;" "death and funeral benefit" paid in 1909; total amount paid from each fund in 1909; total amount paid from all benefit funds during 1909; number of strikes and lockouts during 1909; number of strikes settled satisfactorily during 1909.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Amount per week "out-of- work benefit" paid during 1909.	Amount per week "strike benefit," 1909.	Total amount of "strike benefit" paid during 1909.	Amount per week "sick and accident benefit," 1909...	Total amount of "sick and accident benefit" paid dur- ing 1909.	Amount of "death and fune- ral benefit" per member, 1909.	Total amount of "death and funeral benefit" paid dur- ing 1909.	Total amount paid from all funds during 1909.	No. strikes during 1909.	No. lockouts during 1909.	No. strikes and lockouts set d. satisfactorily during 1909.
St. Joseph—											
4—Brewery workers . . . . .	\$7.00					\$10	\$20	\$20			
5—Bricklayers . . . . .						100	500	500			
6—Boiler makers. . . . .	5.00					100					
7—Bookbinders. . . . .	7.00					50	50	50			
8—Boot and shoe makers. . . . .				\$5.00	\$12	100		12			
9—Butchers. . . . .						90					
10—Carpenters. . . . .						302	468	468	1		1
11—Cigarmakers. . . . .	5.00					50	50	50			
12—Coopers. . . . .						50					
13—Engineers. . . . .	5.00										
14—Electrical workers. . . . .	7.00					100	100	100			
15—Firemen. . . . .						50	50	50			
16—Garment workers. . . . .	5.00										
17—Hod carriers. . . . .	5.00		5.00		175	100	200	375			
18—Lathers. . . . .						100					
19—Leather workers. . . . .	5.00		5.00		315	100		315			
20—Machinists. . . . .	7.00					200	200	200			
21—Metal workers. . . . .	5.00					150					
22—Moulders. . . . .	7.00		5.00		135	100	100	235			
23—Musicians. . . . .						75	75	75			
24—Painters & paper hngrs. . . . .	5.00		4.00		100	150		100			
25—Plasterers. . . . .			5.00			50					
26—Plumbers. . . . .	5.00		5.00		25	100	100	125			
27—Printing, typographical . . . . .	8.00		5.00		315	90	180	495			
28—Printing pressmen. . . . .	7.00					100					
29—Ry. carmen. . . . .	7.00										
30—" conductors. . . . .	15.00					75	150	150			
31—" engineers. . . . .	10.00		20.00		300	4,500	4,500	4,800			
32—" " . . . . .	10.00		20.00		450	1,500					
						4,400	3,000	3,450			
33—" firemen. . . . .	7.00					1,500	1,500	1,500			
34—" trainmen. . . . .	10.00		5.00								
35—Retail clerks. . . . .			5.00		90	100	100	190			
36—Stereotypers. . . . .						60					
37—St. Ry. employes. . . . .						50	50	50			
38—Stage employes. . . . .						50					

## ST. JOSEPH LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 6.

Giving location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; number of strikes compromised, 1909; number of strikes lost, 1909; number of days duration of each strike, 1909; total number of persons involved of each local in strikes, 1909; cost of strikes or lockouts in 1909 to each local; number of persons directly benefited by strikes in 1909 for each local; number of persons worsted by strikes in each local in 1909; total amount expended by each local in support of strikes in 1909.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10. **	No. strikes compromised, 1909.....	Number strikes lost, 1909.....	Number days duration of strikes, 1909.....	Total number persons involved in strikes, 1909.....	Cause of strikes or lockouts, 1909.	Number persons directly benefited by strikes in 1909.....	Number persons worsted by strikes in 1909.....	Total amount expended by organization in support of strikes in 1909.
St. Joseph—								
2—Barbers.....	1		27	1	Scale and hours.....	1	....	\$24
10—Carpenters....			7	20	Wage schedule.....	75	....	400

## ST. JOSEPH LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 7.

Giving location, schedule number and trade or occupation in 1910; amount of wages lost by each local through strike in 1909; gains in wages per day for each local through strikes in 1909; gains in reduction of hours per day through strikes for each local in 1909; number of times each organization appealed for arbitration in 1909; number of disputes settled by State or voluntary boards of arbitration in 1909; result of arbitration.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10. **	Amount of wages lost to members through strikes in 1909.	Gain in wages per day, 1909.	Gain in reduction of hours per day, 1909.....	No. of times organization has appealed for arbitration, 1909.	Number disputes settled by arbitration during 1909.....	Disputes arbitrated by Voluntary Board of Arbitration, 1909	Disputes arbitrated by State Board of Arbitration, 1909.	Results of arbitration, 1909.
St. Joseph—								
2—Barbers.....	\$52	....	1	....	....	....	....	Settled satisfactorily.
10—Carpenters....	448	\$.40	1	....	....	....	....	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “

\*\*For the tables in which the cities, towns and schedule numbers are missing, the unions reporting either had no information along that line to report, or the secretaries did not answer all questions put to them by the Bureau of Labor Statistics schedule. In most cases there was nothing new, nor no changes, to report. In table 1 all labor organizations which reported are given in the alphabetical order of the city or town in which they are located.

## ST. JOSEPH LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1909-10—Continued.

TABLE NO. 8.

Giving location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1909-10; number of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, total, 1909; if organization had agreements with employers in 1909; per cent of members of each local working under agreements or contracts in 1909; specific points covered of agreements or contract in 1909; number of years agreement or contract covers.

Location and schedule number, trade or occupation, 1909-10.	Accidents, 1909.		Organizations having agreement with employers....	Per cent of members working under agreements, 1909	Specific points covered by agreements.	Number of years for which agreements are made....
	Number of fatal accidents during 1909...	Total number of accidents during 1909... Number of non-fatal accidents during 1909...				
St. Joseph—						
1—Bakers.....			Yes..	100	Wages and hours.....	2
2—Barbers.....	3	3	"	100	" ".....	1
3—Bartenders.....	1	1	"	100	" ".....	1
4—Brewery wks.....	2	2	"	100	" ".....	2
5—Bricklayers.....			"	100	" ".....	2
6—Boiler makers.....			"	75	Wages and working conditions.....	1
7—Bookbinders.....			"	100	Wages and hours.....	1
8—Boot & shoe wks.....			"	30	" ".....	1
9—Butchers.....			No..			
10—Carpenters.....	3	3	"			
11—Cigarmakers.....			"			
12—Coopers.....			"			
13—Engineers.....			"			
14—Electrical wks.....			"			
15—Firemen.....			"			
16—Garment wks.....			Yes..	100	Wages and hours.....	1
17—Hod carriers.....	3	3	"	100	" ".....	1
18—Lathers.....			"			
19—Leather wks.....			Yes..	100	Wages and hours.....	1
20—Machinists.....	2	2	"	100	" ".....	1
21—Metal workers.....			No..			
22—Moulders.....	6	6	Yes..	100	Wages and hours.....	1
23—Musicians.....			No..			
24—Painter & p. hng.....			"			
25—Plasterers.....			"			
26—Plumbers.....			"			
27—Printing, typo.....			Yes..	100	Wages and hours.....	3
28—" prsmn.....			"	100	" ".....	1
29—" assts.....			"	100	" ".....	2
30—Ry. carmen.....			"	75	" ".....	1
31—" conductors.....	1	2	"	100	" ".....	
32—" engineers.....			"	100	" ".....	
33—" ".....	3	3	"	100	" ".....	
34—" firemen.....	1	1	"	100	" ".....	
35—" switchmen.....			"	75	" ".....	
36—" trianmen.....	10	10	"	100	" ".....	
37—Retail clerks.....	1	1	"	100	" ".....	1
38—Stereotypers.....			No..			
39—St. Ry. emplys.....	3	3	Yes..	100	Wages and time.....	4
40—Stage employees.....						
Totals.....	2	39	41	25		



## STATE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

### OUTSIDE OF ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH.

Missouri is full of prosperous and flourishing cities and towns, somewhat smaller than St. Louis, Kansas City or St. Joseph, with populations ranging from about 55,000 down to 3,000, all of which contain well organized and active labor unions, covering the different trades and callings which have helped to make this great commonwealth what it now is.

This chapter treats, in particular, with organized labor, as it will be found in the following communities.

Ardmore, Aurora, Bevier, Bonne Terre, Brookfield, Brownington, California, Camden, Cape Girardeau, Cartersville, Carthage, Caruthersville, Chaffee, Charleston, Chilhowee, Chillicothe, Columbia, Connellsville, Corder, Danford, Deepwater, Desloge,	DeSoto, Doe Run, Dover, Drexel, Eldon, Elliott, Farber, Farmington, Fegley, Flat River, Fleming, Graniteville, Hannibal, Herculaneum, Higbee, Higginsville, Henry, Huntsville, Jefferson City, Joplin, Keota, Kirksville,	Kirkwood, Laredo, Lead Wood, Lexington, Lingo, Macon, Marceline, Marshall, Martinsburg, Milan, Mine La Motte, Minden Mines, Missouri City, Moberly, Monett, Napoleon, Nevada, New Franklin, Novinger, Orrick, Panama,	Perry, Piedmont, Poplar Bluff, Rich Hill, Richmond, Russell, Salisbury, Sedalia, Slater, Springfield, Stahl, Stanberry, Swanwick, Thayer, Trenton, Vandalia, Vibbard, Waverly, Wellington, Windsor, Yates.
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### UNION SENTIMENT STRONG.

For the state—outside of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph—a total of 298 locals, made reports for 1909, or are accounted for otherwise. For some of these organizations it was found necessary to use the reports of 1908, either partly or entirely. There was a falling off of five locals over 1908 and twelve locals over 1907. The failure to receive reports from them does not mean that they have gone out of existence, as some of the secretaries may have failed to answer the requests for statistical information, which were made repeatedly through mail. The locals are in places hard to reach, and special agents could not be sent to round up the missing reports without great expense and a loss of much valuable time.

### MORE ORGANIZED WOMEN TOILERS.

A total of 20,901 members are reported for 1909 as compared with 21,063 for 1908 and 21,637 for 1907. Most of this shortage is due to the failure of eight or ten locals to report, which neglect interferes with giving organized labor full credit for its entire membership.

There was a gain in membership in the union made up of working women, there being on December 31, 160 members in good standing as compared with 122 for the year before.

A slight increase in wages, due to organization, is reported for 1909 over 1908, the average being \$.3381 per hour for the former year and \$.3377 for the latter. For 1907 the average was \$.3197 per hour. Unionism accomplished this much good even if it did nothing further. There was a gain in the amount of work, the average for the year being 291.04 days for each as compared with 275.01 for 1908. An even 105 unions reported "more work."

Other statistical information for the 298 locals—outside of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph—is given in the following summary:

**SUMMARY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN STATE, OUTSIDE OF ST. LOUIS,  
KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH, 1909-08-07.**

Subject.	1909.	1908.	1907.
Total number of organizations reporting January 1, 1910	298	303	310
"    "    male members January 1, 1910.....	20,741	20,941	21,399
"    "    female members                    .....	160	122	238
"    "    of members                    "    "    —9—8.	20,901	21,063	21,637
"    "    "    1909.....	.....	20,901	.....
Decrease in membership, 1909 over 1908.....	.....	162	.....
Average per cent. of trade organized.....	82.4%	84.6%	87%
"    number of hours constituting a day's work....	9.104	9.01	9.34
Established wage rate—in cents—per hour.....	33.81	33.77	31.97
Average number of days employed.....	291.04	275	294.01
Number of organizations reporting "more" work.....	105	22	96
"    "    "    "    "less" work.....	110	153	30
"    "    "    "    "same" work.....	45	14	.....
"    "    "    "    paying "out-of-work" benefit.	8	.....	6
Total amount of "out-of-work" benefit paid.....	\$255	\$1,512	\$429.50
Number of organizations paying "strike" benefit.....	201	178	206
Average amount per week "strike" benefit.....	\$6.18	\$5.96	\$5.83
Number of organizations paying "sick and accident" benefit.....	72	63	65
Average amount per week "sick and accident" benefit..	\$5.83	\$14.12	\$647
Total amount of "sick and accident" benefits paid.....	\$7,035	\$7,667.60	\$8,061
Number of organizations paying "death" benefits.....	125	131	213
Average amount of "death" benefit paid per member...	\$162.24	\$319.49	\$270.48
Total amount of "death" benefits paid.....	\$8,640	\$48,710.00	\$47,465.00
"    "    paid from all benefit funds.....	\$15,930	\$81,458.05	\$111,254.60
"    number of locals reporting strikes.....	1	56	11
"    "    "    "    lockouts.....	.....	1	8
"    "    "    "    disagreements settled	.....	52	5
"    "    "    "    satisfactorily	.....	.....	.....
"    "    "    "    compro-	1	3	2
"    "    "    "    mised	.....	2	6
"    "    "    "    lost	.....	.....	.....
"    "    "    "    still	.....	.....	.....
"    "    "    "    pending	.....	.....	2
Number of persons involved in strikes and lockouts....	37	7,805	317
"    "    benefited by strikes "    "    .....	37	7,765	103
"    "    worsted by strikes "    "    .....	.....	40	23
Total amount expended in support of strikes and lock-	\$1,158	\$23,648.75	\$1,177.25
"    "    wages lost to members through strikes	.....	.....	.....
"    "    and lockouts	\$11,200	\$9,616.25	\$3,168
Number of organizations reporting increase in wages...}	18	12	4
"    "    "    "    reduction in hours	.....	.....	.....
"    "    "    "    per day	.....	2	2
"    appeals for arbitrations.....	.....	5	9
"    disputes settled by arbitration.....	.....	5	5
"    fatal accidents.....	26	32	32
"    non-fatal accidents.....	175	165	245
Total number of accidents.....	201	197	277
Number of organizations reporting agreements with	.....	.....	.....
employers.....	298	240	251

## LARGE RURAL UNIONS.

### MEMBERSHIP JANUARY 1, 1910.

The largest rural local in the State is in Richmond, Ray county. It is made up of 850 male members, all coal miners. An increase in membership of 138 was reported for 1909. Keota has three unions with a combined roll of 872, and an increase of 20 for 1909. Lexington reports two unions with a strength of 1,070. Eight unions in Marceline had 637 members, and an increase of 52 over 1908. The railroad men of Chaffee number 415, divided up into six unions. Bevier has one union, consisting of 526 miners. In Brookfield there are nine unions with a membership of 552 males and 25 females, with one or two partially made up of many of the employes of a shoe factory. DeSoto, a railroad center of Jefferson county, has 620 union men in ten unions. Eldon, another railroad center on the "Rock Island" and the "Bagnell branch" of the Missouri Pacific, has five locals, with 198 members. Milan has five unions, with an enrollment of 145. In Monett, a flourishing city of Barry county, there are six organizations, which gained 25 members in 1909 and had 574 active workers on January 1, 1910. The coal district of Novinger has 950 miners organized into seven locals, which gained 46 new members last year. Nevada reports five unions with 421 men in good standing. In Butler county there are four unions with a strength of 77, all concentrated in and around Poplar Bluff. A gain of eleven occurred over 1908. Slater has 305 union workers, divided up between four locals. In Trenton there are 514 organized toilers, belonging to nine unions. The increase for the year was 23 members. Thayer, the fruit shipping center of Oregon county, has 243 railroad men in five unions. At Stanberry there are four locals, which reported 120 workers.

### SPRINGFIELD IN THE LEAD.

Excepting St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, there is more organization among the wage earners of Springfield, that booming and fast growing city of the Ozarks, than there is in any other portion of Missouri. Thirty-nine locals come forward for 1909, with a membership of 2,883 males and 21 females. They also report an increase of 289 members over 1908. One local composed of railway telegraphers reports 800 male operators and five females, and an increase in membership of 190, for the year of 1909. They work 12 hours a day and the scale is \$55 a month. The organization is 97 per cent.

Nearly every skilled worker of Springfield belongs to some union. Among the crafts organized there are the bakers, barbers, bartenders, blacksmiths and iron workers, boiler makers, brewery workers, bricklayers and stone masons, broommakers, carpenters, cigar makers, electrical workers, horseshoers, lathers, leatherworkers, machinists, metal workers, musicians, moulders, painters plasterers, plumbers, printers, pressmen, railway conductors, engineers, firemen, switchmen, trainmen and telegraphers, retail clerks, stage employes, street railwaymen, stone cutters and tailors. Workers following occupations somewhat similar to those enumerated belong to those unions. All are allied with the Missouri State Federation and with the National bodies covering their pursuits.

## JOPLIN UNIONS.

Some of the strongest unions of the State, and several of the most active leaders, are found in Joplin. Reports were received from 24 **Work in** locals for 1909, a gain of one. The membership totaled 920 men and **Harmony.** 41 women. No other city in Missouri shows up as well. The gain in members in one year was 396 men and 8 women, which, in percentage, makes Joplin head the list for work in the way of perfecting its organizations in 1909. The garment workers are well organized and have a strong local composed of men and women. Carpenters, brewery workers, bakers, cigarmakers, bricklayers, machinists, bartenders, printers, painters, plasterers, plumbers and all railway men have large organizations and work together in perfect harmony for their cause. All locals belong to and have representation in the trades assembly, which meets on the second and fourth Sunday of each month. The officers of this body are:

President—H. H. Hall, 1821 Empire.  
Vice-President—J. L. Jennings, 831 Elm.  
Recording Secretary—J. J. Shelby, 608 Finn.  
Financial Secretary—E. E. Ristine, 114 W. 4th.  
Treasurer—Lon. Troxel, 1605 Penn.

Trustees—Charles W. Fear, 821 W. 4th; F. M. Jones, 1110 Indiana; W. C. Bauer, 1417 Virginia.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—W. P. Lisenbee, 407 Main.

The officers of the Building Trades Council and their home addresses are:

## BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

President—H. Monteith.....1602 Connor  
Recording Secretary—Charles Leeson.....1801 Virginia  
Financial Secretary—Charles Wells.....2002 Moffet

The Joplin Allied Printing Trades Council meets the first Monday of each month. The officers are: President, M. H. Gardner, 510 Gray street; Secretary, Will Flippin, 1207 Valley street.

The Joplin Trades Assembly is made up of the following unions; the name of either the 1910 President or Secretary being also given;

## JOPLIN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Bakers, No. 143—President, Cleve Waddell, 112 Main street.  
Boilermakers, No. 230—Secretary, E. E. Vaughan, 1802 Sergeant street.  
Barbers, No. 37—Secretary, A. E. Snelson, 109 West Fourth street.  
Machinists, No. 232—Secretary, R. A. Gillian, 1034 Joplin street.  
Steam Engineers, No. 389, Secretary, J. H. Baker, 916 Virginia street.  
Sheet Metal Workers—Secretary, C. W. Wells, 2004 Moffet street.  
Musicians, No. 112—Secretary, Charles Hutchison, 716 Joplin street.  
Federal Labor Union No. 12844—Secretary, C. B. Gardner, 1417 Perkins avenue.  
Typographical, No. 350—Secretary, M. H. Gardner, 510 Gray street.  
Painters, No. 126—Secretary, Charles Leeson, 1801 Virginia avenue; Recording Secretary, George Keller, 1909 Bird avenue.  
Stonecutters, No. 112—Secretary, J. Hughes, 1023 Ivy avenue.  
Garment Workers, No. 163—Secretary, Pearl Dorsey, Overall Factory.

Theatre Stage Employes, No. 176—Secretary Charles Minor, Box 106, City Postoffice  
Building Laborers, No. 168—Secretary, J. F. Harlow, 721 Grand avenue.  
Iron Molders, No. 204—Secretary, Tom Jones, 1100 Indiana avenue; Recording Secretary, J. J. Shelby, 608 Furnace street.  
Bricklayers, No. 8—A. J. McCaffrey, Post-office Box No. 768.  
Brewery Workers, No. 193—Secretary, W. C. Bauer, 1417 Virginia avenue.  
Bartenders, No. 827—Secretary, John Joyce, 512 Main street.  
Pressmen's Union—Secretary, Will Flippin, 1207 Valley street.  
Carpenters, No. 311—Secretary, L. F. King, 2202 May street.  
Cigar Makers, No. 322—Secretary, Charles A. Patterson, 610 Main street.  
Electrical Workers, No. 95—Secretary, Charles Nelson, Postoffice Box No. 385.  
Plumbers, No. 375—Secretary, J. B. Reynolds, 904 Penn street.  
Tailors, No. 290—Secretary, Jack Kuehn, Hotel Ferney.  
Plasterers' Union—Secretary, O. L. Brown, 404 North Moffet avenue.



### HANNIBAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Eighteen locals in Hannibal report a membership on January 1, 1910, of 953, of which twenty were women. The increase for the year was twenty. Shoe workers, railway men, cigarmakers, stove mounters, carpenters, retail clerks and machinists have substantial organizations. Bakers, barbers, bartenders, electrical workers, molders, paper hangers and painters, printers and tailors, all have locals with a membership averaging 98% complete.

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### CAPE GIRARDEAU LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

**Cape Girardeau.**—Eight unions composed of bakers, bartenders, blacksmiths, boilermakers, cigarmakers, machinists, and railway employes had a membership on January 1, 1910, of 202 members. A gain of 38 members is reported.

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### JEFFERSON CITY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Another city in which unionism is very strong among skilled workers, is Jefferson City, the Capitol City of Missouri. It contains fifteen unions, with a membership of 588 men and 3 women. At one time it had a strong garment worker's union, but the convict labor system in vogue there caused it to suspend its existence and surrender its charter. Regardless of this metropolis being the center of the prison shops of Missouri the feeling that there is strength and protection in organization was so formidable in 1909 that 49 new members joined the locals. Union hall is the chief headquarters of organized labor. The Central Trades Council meets on the second and fourth Fridays of every month. Among the crafts which have unions are the printers, all railway men, pressmen, sheet metal workers, bartenders, barbers, brewery workers, painters, decorators and paper hangers, hod carriers, retail clerks, cigar makers, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, musicians and bookbinders.

The 1910 officers of the Central body are: President, F. H. Luetkewitte; Vice President, Russell Cook; Secretary, Martin Loesch of 801 Jackson street.

### OFFICERS OF SOME LOCALS.

- Bartenders' Union, No. 531—President, Nick Kielman, Jr.; Vice-President, Edward Bohnenberger; Secretary, Tony Blume; Treasurer, George Peasner.
- Bookbinders' Union, No. 111—President, Geo. Hanselman; Vice-President, J. H. Wallace; Secretary, A. Knernschield; Treasurer, Hy. Walz.
- Cigarmakers' Union, No. 193—President, Chas. Strauss; Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph Kuehn.
- Musicians' Union, No. 274—President, W. J. Edwards; Vice-President, Geo. Bartholomaeus; Secretary-Treasurer, Tony Blume.
- Pressmen's Union, No. 184—President, Adam Koecher; Vice-President, Gibson Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, F. H. Borgmeyer; Business Agent, Martin Loesch.
- Typographical Union, No. 119—President, Martin Pohlmann; Vice-President, Henry Wengert; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. Root; Recording Secretary, Ed. Hestand.
- Barbers' Union, No. 325—President, J. W. Reppeto; Vice-President, N. R. McCammett; Secretary, Geo. McFarland.

### **MOBERLY'S LABOR UNIONS.**

Organized railway men making Moberly their home give that city high rank for unionism. For 1909 eighteen locals reported, stating that on January, 1st 1910, their total strength was 1,189 men, and that 49 new members had been added to the rolls during the year. The railway organizations are made up of carmen, conductors, engineers, firemen, and trainmen. There is a local of teamsters there, one, each, of barbers, bartenders, blacksmiths, boilermakers, bricklayers, carpenters, cigar makers, coal miners, machinists, painters, plasterers and printers.

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### **ORGANIZED LABOR IN SEDALIA.**

The busy and progressive city of Sedalia has twenty-one labor unions, with a membership of 1,016 men and 11 women. In 1909, 41 new names were added to the rolls. As this is a railroad center there are locals here made up of carmen, engineers, firemen and trainmen. Two car shops furnish the membership for locals of boilermakers, machinists and blacksmiths. Other unions are composed of bakers, tailors, stage employes, retail clerks, bartenders, carpenters, cigarmakers, electrical workers, metal workers, musicians, printers. There is a Central body composed of representatives from each local.

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### **COAL MINERS AT KIRKSVILLE STRIKE.**

The only labor troubles reported for the State in 1909, outside of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, consisted of disagreements Locals Nos. 2,686 and 2855, located at Kirksville, had with two coal mine operators.

These two locals are made up of coal miners. The miners walked out. There were thirty-seven in this strike.

Local No. 2855 asked for the reinstatement of a blacksmith who had been discharged in violation of their agreement with the operator. They were out 68 days and then came the settlement of the trouble, which consisted of the reinstatement of "blacksmith with payment of 14 days' compensation, as per contract." This walk-out cost \$2,200 in wages and an expenditure of \$549. The strike of seven members of local No. 2686 was caused by the refusal of the company they were working for to comply with contract. The walk-out occurred in January, 1909, and lasted until October 31, 1909, when the strikers were transferred, by the State organization, to other coal sections and put to work. On October 31, 1910, this mine changed ownership and a settlement was agreed upon with the new company, which signed a contract providing for union wages, hours and other conditions. In wages this strike cost \$9,000; in addition \$609 was expended otherwise.

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### **OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.**

Facts and figures in detail, for other union centers of Missouri—outside of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph will be found in the tables which follow:

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF STATE.

OUTSIDE OF ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; name and number of local organization; with what national or international organization affiliated; year in which local was organized; year in which local was incorporated.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Name and number of local organization. 1909-10.	With what national or international organization affiliated.	Yr. local organized
Ardmore—			
1—Coal mining.....	Local No. 956.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
Aurora—			
2—Carpenters.....	“ “ 1421.....	U. B. of C. & J. of A.....	1906
Bevier—			
3—Coal mining.....	“ “ 919.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
Bonne Terre—			
4—Machinists.....	“ “ 643.....	A. F. of L.....	1903
5—Railway engineers...	“ “ 686.....	B. of L. E.....	1905
6—Railway trainmen...	“ “ 696.....	B. of R. T.....	1904
Bowen—			
7—Coal mining.....	“ “ 2669.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1907
Brookfield—			
8—Boiler makers.....	“ “ 354.....	J. B. B. M. & I. S. B.....	1903
9—Bricklayers.....	“ “ 12.....	A. F. of L.....	1902
10—Coal mining.....	“ “ 1875.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1901
11—Machinists.....	“ “ 538.....	I. A. M.....	1898
12—Railway conductors...	“ “ 194.....	O. R. C.....	1898
13—Railway engineers...	“ “ 616.....	B. of L. E.....	1903
14—Railway firemen...	“ “ 634.....	B. of L. F.....	1901
15—Railway trainmen...	“ “ 19.....	B. of R. F.....	1900
16—Retail clerks.....	“ “ 658.....	R. C. I. P. A.....	1900
California—			
17—Carpenters.....	“ “ 1303.....	U. B. of C. & J. of A.....	1902
Camden—			
18—Coal mining.....	“ “ 104.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
19—Coal mining.....	“ “ 1928.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1901
Cape Girardeau—			
20—Barbers.....	“ “ 232.....	J. B. I. U. of A.....	1905
21—Bartenders.....	“ “ 625.....	H. & R. E. & B. I. L. of A.....	1900
22—Blacksmiths.....	“ “ 272.....	A. F. of L.....	1905
23—Boiler makers.....	“ “ 430.....	B. of B. M. & I. S. B.....	1904
24—Boiler makers hlprs.	“ “ 245.....	I. B. of B. M. & I. S. B. & H.....	1908
25—Cigar makers.....	“ “ 442.....	C. M. I. U. of A.....	1903
26—Machinists.....	“ “ 272.....	I. A. of M.....	1903
27—Railway carmen...	“ “ 293.....	B. R. C.....	1903
Carthage—			
28—Stone cutters.....	Carthage local.....	J. S. C. A. of N. A.....	1887
29—Printers.....	Local No. 589.....	I. T. U. of A.....	1909
Chaffee—			
30—Carpenters.....	“ “ 875.....	U. B. of C. & J. of A.....	1906
31—Railway carmen...	“ “ 478.....	B. of R. C.....	1907
32— “ engineers.....	“ “ 595.....	B. of L. E.....	1902
33— “ conductors.....	“ “ 422.....	O. of R. C.....	1902
34— “ trainmen.....	“ “ 569.....	B. of R. T.....	1900
35— “ .....	“ “ 656.....	B. of R. T.....	1903
Charleston—			
36—Carpenters.....	“ “ 566.....	U. B. of C. & J. of A.....	1892
Chilhowee—			
37—Coal mining.....	“ “ 2039.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1906
Chillicothe—			
38—Carpenters.....	“ “ 1262.....	U. B. of C. & J.....	1902
Columbia—			
39—Bricklayers.....	“ “ 17.....	I. B. of B. & M.....	1905
40—Hod carriers.....	“ “ 7.....	B. & L. I. P. U. of A.....	1906
41—Printers.....	“ “ 160.....	I. T. U.....	1899
Corder—			
42—Coal mining.....	“ “ 1400.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
Deepwater—			
43—Coal mining.....	“ “ 1073.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1903
DeSoto—			
44—Bartenders.....	“ “ 343.....	H. & R. E. & B. I. L. of A.....	1902
45—Blacksmiths.....	“ “ 45.....	I. B. of B. & H.....	1891
46—Boiler makers.....	“ “ 117.....	I. B. of B. M. & I. S. B.....	1891
47—Boiler makers hlprs.	“ “ 146.....	I. B. of B. M. & I. S. B.....	1903
48—Machinists.....	“ “ 135.....	I. S. of M. & A. F. of L.....	1890
49—Metal workers.....	“ “ 290.....	I. A. A. S. M. W.....	1899

TABLE NO. 1—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; name and number of local organization; with what national or international organization affiliated; year in which local was organized; year in which local was incorporated.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Name and number of local organization, 1909-10.	With what national or international organization affiliated.	Yr. local organized
DeSoto—			
50—Railway carmen....	Local No. 38.....	B. of R. C.....	1900
51—Railway conductors....	" " 241.....	O. R. C.....	1886
52—Railway firemen....	" " 6.....	B. of L. F.....	1888
53—Railway trainmen....	" " 205.....	B. of R. T.....	1887
Dover—			
54—Coal mining.....	" " 1067.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
Eldon—			
55—Railway carmen....	Div. No. 344.....	B. of R. C.....	1903
56— " conductors....	" " 438.....	O. R. C.....	1903
57— " engineers....	" " 611.....	B. of L. E.....	1902
58— " firemen....	" " 641.....	B. of L. F.....	1903
59— " trainmen....	" " 690.....	B. of R. T.....	1903
Elliott—			
60—Coal mining.....	Local No. 1041.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
Farmington—			
61—Tailors.....	" " .....	.....	.....
Flat River—			
62—Barbers.....	" " 527.....	J. B. I. U. of A.....	1903
Fleming—			
63—Coal mining.....	" " 947.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
Graniteville—			
64—Granite cutters.....	Graniteville Branch.....	G. C. I. A. of A.....	1877
65—Paving cutters.....	Local No. 77.....	G. C. I. A. of A.....	1907
Hannibal—			
66—Bakers.....	" " 365.....	B. & C. W. I. U. of A.....	1903
67—Barbers.....	" " 271.....	J. B. I. U. of A.....	1901
68—Bartenders.....	" " 386.....	H. & R. E. & B. I. L.....	1902
69—Carpenters.....	" " 607.....	B. of C. & J. of A.....	1900
70—Cigar makers.....	" " 76.....	C. M. I. A.....	1880
71—Electrical workers.....	" " 350.....	I. B. of E. W.....	1902
72—Machinists.....	" " 537.....	I. A. of M.....	1902
73—Molders.....	" " 142.....	I. M. U. of N. A.....	1886
74—Painting, paperhng..	" " 298.....	B. P. P. & D. of A.....	1900
75—Printing.....	" " 88.....	I. T. U.....	1865
76—Railway carmen....	Div. No. 389.....	B. of R. C.....	1889
77— " conductors....	" " 39.....	O. R. C.....	1879
78— " engineers....	" " 629.....	B. of L. E.....	1904
79— " firemen....	" " 290.....	B. of L. F.....	1885
80— " trainmen....	" " 46.....	B. of R. T.....	1888
81—Retail clerks.....	Local No. 271.....	R. C. I. P. A.....	1899
82—Stone mounters.....	" " 15.....	S. M. & S. R. W. I. T.....	1902
83—Tailors.....	" " 283.....	J. T. I. U.....	1901
Higbee—			
84—Coal mining.....	" " 954.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
Higginsville—			
85—Coal mining.....	" " 377.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
86—Laborers.....	" " 6998.....	A. F. of L.....	1897
Hume—			
87—Ry. Telegraphers....	" " 5.....	O. R. T.....	1898
Huntsville—			
88—Coal mining.....	" " 1135.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
Jefferson City—			
89—Barbers.....	" " 325.....	J. B. I. U. of A.....	1901
90—Bartenders.....	" " 531.....	H. & R. E. & B. I. L.....	1901
91—Bookbinders.....	" " 111.....	I. B. & B. U. of A.....	1902
92—Bricklayers.....	" " 7.....	B. M. I. U.....	1900
93—Carpenters.....	" " 945.....	U. B. of C. & J. of A.....	1901
94—Cigar makers.....	" " 193.....	C. M. I. U. of A.....	1882
95—Hod carriers.....	" " 2.....	B. L. I. P. U. of A.....	1903
96—Painters.....	" " 944.....	B. of P. & D. of P. H. A.....	1901
97—Printers.....	" " 119.....	I. T. U.....	1880
98—Pressmen.....	" " 184.....	I. P. P. & A. U.....	1905
99—Railway carmen....	Div. No. 248.....	B. of R. C.....	1903
100— " conductors....	" " 279.....	O. R. C.....	1903
101— " trainmen....	" " 637.....	B. of R. T.....	1902
102— " firemen....	" " 622.....	B. of R. F.....	1903
103—Retail clerks.....	Local No. 878.....	R. C. I. P. A.....	1903
Joplin—			
104—Bakers.....	" " 143.....	B. & C. W. of A.....	1905
105—Barbers.....	" " 37.....	J. B. I. U. of A.....	1900
106—Bartenders.....	" " 827.....	B. I. L. of A.....	1905
107—Boiler makers.....	" " 230.....	I. B. of B. M. & I. S. B. of A.....	1900
108—Brewery workers....	" " 193.....	I. U. of U. B. W. of A.....	1900
109—Bricklayers.....	" " 8.....	B. & S. M. I. U.....	1890
110—Carpenters.....	" " 311.....	U. B. of C. & J. of A.....	1899
111—Cigar makers.....	" " 322.....	C. M. I. U. of A.....	1899



TABLE NO. 1—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; name and number of local organization; with what national or international organization affiliated; year in which local was organized; year in which local was incorporated.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Name and number of local organization, 1909-10.	With what national or in- ternational organization affiliated.	Yr. local organizd
Joplin—			
112—Engineers, Sta.	Local No. 389.	I. S. U. of A.	1910
113—Electrical workers.	" " 95.	I. B. of E. W.	1899
114—Garment workers.	" " 168.	U. G. W. of A.	1906
115—Hod carriers.	" " 165.	I. H. U. of A.	1909
116—Machinists.	" " 232.	I. A. of M.	1897
117—Metal workers.	" " 63.	A. S. M. W. I. A.	1898
118—Molders.	" " 204.	I. I. M. of A.	1898
119—Musicians.	" " 112.	A. F. of M.	1900
120—Painters.	" " 126.	B. P. D. & P. H. of A.	1899
121—Plasterers.	" " 156.	D. P. I. A.	1906
122—Printers.	" " 350.	I. T. U.	1899
123—Pressmen.	" " 172.	I. P. P. & A. U.	1904
124—Railway carmen.	" " 187.	B. of R. C.	1902
125—Smelter men.	" " 12844.	A. F. of L.	1909
126—Stone cutters.	Joplin Branch.	A. F. of L.	1904
127—Tailors.	Local No. 290.	J. T. U. of A.	1907
Keota—			
128—Coal mining.	" " 65.	U. M. W. of A.	1902
129— " "	" " 1918.	U. M. W. of A.	1903
130— " "	" " 2744.	U. M. W. of A.	1904
Kirksville—			
131—Coal mining.	" " 2686.	U. M. W. of A.	1908
132— " "	" " 2855.	U. M. W. of A.	1908
Lexington—			
133— " "	" " 171.	U. M. W. of A.	1903
134— " "	" " 1827.	U. M. W. of A.	1901
Macon—			
135—Bartenders.	" " 662.	H. & R. E. & B. I. L.	1903
Marceline—			
136—Carpenters.	" " 1177.	U. B. of C. & J. of A.	1902
137—Coal mining.	" " 177.	U. M. W. of A.	1899
138—	" " 2143.	U. M. W. of A.	1902
139—Painters.	" " 727.	B. P. D. of P. H. of A.	1902
140—Railway conductors.	Div. No. 283.	O. R. C.	1890
141—Railway firemen.	" " 486.	B. of L. F.	1895
142—Railway trainmen.	" " 272.	B. of R. T.	1890
143—Teamsters.	Local No. 811.	A. F. of L.	1900
Marshall—			
144—Carpenters.	" " 934.	U. B. of C & J. of A.	1902
Milan—			
145—Coal mining.	" " 386.	U. M. W. of A.	1907
146—Railway engineers.	Div. No. 567.	B. of L. E.	1900
147—Railway conductors.	" " 479.	O. R. C.	1904
148—Railway firemen.	" " 595.	B. of L. F.	1902
149—Railway trainmen.	" " 661.	B. of R. T.	1903
Minden—			
150—Coal mining.	Local No. 1870.	U. M. W. of A.	1900
151— " "	" " 2681.	U. M. W. of A.	1908
Missouri City—			
152—Coal mining.	" " 380.	U. M. W. of A.	1899
Moberly—			
153—Barbers.	" " 342.	J. B. I. U. of A.	1901
154—Bartenders.	" " 652.	H. & R. E. & B. I. L. of A.	1903
155—Blacksmiths.	" " 26.	I. B. of B. & H.	1898
156—Boiler makers.	" " 267.	B. M. & H. I. S. B. of A.	1900
157—Bricklayers.	" " 11.	B. & M. I. U.	1898
158—Carpenters.	" " 1434.	U. B. of C. & J. of A.	1903
159—Cigarmakers.	" " 30.	C. M. I. U. of A.	1888
160—Coal mining.	" " 149.	U. M. W. of A.	1899
161—Machinists.	" " 57.	I. A. of M.	1908
162—Painters.	" " 656.	B. P. D. & P. H. of A.	1903
163—Plasterers.	" " 313.	I. O. P. I. A.	1904
164—Painters.	" " 473.	I. T. U.	1889
165—Railway carmen.	Div. No. 64.	B. of R. C. of A.	1900
166—Railway conductors.	" " 49.	O. R. C.	1885
167—Railway engineers.	" " 86.	B. of R. E.	1867
168—Railway firemen.	" " 54.	B. of R. F.	1876
169—Railway trainmen.	" " 57.	B. of R. T.	1891
170—Teamsters.	Local No. 261.	T. D. I. U.	1903
Monett—			
171—Machinists.	" " 529.	I. A. of M.	1902
172—Railway conductors.	" " 151.	O. R. C.	1890
173—Railway carmen.	" " 130.	B. of R. C.	1900
174—Railway carmen.	" " 442.	B. of R. C.	1908
175—Railway engineers.	" " 507.	B. of L. E.	1893
176—Railway trainmen.	" " 513.	B. of R. T.	1899

TABLE NO. 1—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; name and number of local organization; with what national or international organization affiliated; year in which local was organized; year in which local was incorporated.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Name and number of local organization, 1909-10.	With what national or international organization affiliated.	Yr. local organization incorporated.
Napoleon—			
177—Coal mining.....	Local No. 1472.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
Nevada—			
178—Railway carmen.....	Div. No. 197.....	B. of R. C.....	1907
179—“conductors.....	“ “ 362.....	O. R. C.....	1891
180—“engineers.....	“ “ 359.....	B. of L. E.....	1889
181—“firemen.....	“ “ 371.....	B. of L. F.....	1888
182—“trainmen.....	“ “ 365.....	B. of R. T.....	1885
New Franklin—			
183—Railway conductors.....	“ “ 230.....	O. R. C.....	1870
184—“engineers.....	“ “ 556.....	B. of R. E.....	1894
185—“firemen.....	“ “ 164.....	B. of R. F.....	1894
186—“trainmen.....	“ “ 542.....	B. of R. T.....	1897
Ninevah—			
187—Coal mining.....	Local No. 1847.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1901
Novinger—			
188—Bricklayers.....	“ “ 15.....	B. & M. I. U. of A.....	1904
189—Carpenters.....	“ “ 740.....	U. B. of C. & J. of A.....	1898
190—Coal mining.....	“ “ 1226.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
191—“ “ “.....	“ “ 1442.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
192—“ “ “.....	“ “ 1942.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1904
193—“ “ “.....	“ “ 2205.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1902
194—Teamsters.....	“ “ 360.....	I. T. U. of A.....	1904
Panama—			
195—Coal mining.....	“ “ 902.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
Perry—			
196—Coal mining.....	“ “ 724.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1909
Poplar Bluff—			
197—Barbers.....	“ “ 444.....	J. B. I. U. of A.....	1896
198—Machinists.....	“ “ 691.....	I. A. of M.....	1904
199—Maintenance of way.....	“ “ 543.....	I. B. of M of W. E.....	1907
200—Printers.....	“ “ 635.....	I. T. U.....	1903
Renick—			
201—Coal mining.....	“ “ 1143.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1902
Rich Hill—			
202—Carpenters.....	“ “ 445.....	U. B. of C. & J. of A.....	1903
203—Coal mining.....	“ “ 1000.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1891
204—“ “ “.....	“ “ 1224.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1898
205—Laborers.....	“ “ 11722.....	A. F. of L.....	1905
Richmond—			
206—Coal mining.....	“ “ 298.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
Russell—			
207—Coal mining.....	“ “ 2649.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1903
Sedalia—			
208—Barbers.....	“ “ 259.....	J. B. I. U. of A.....	1901
209—Bartenders.....	“ “ 832.....	H. & R. E. & B. I. L. of A.....	1906
210—Blacksmiths.....	“ “ 54.....	J. B. I. U.....	1901
211—Boiler makers.....	“ “ 113.....	I. B. of B. M. & I. S. B. & H.....	1898
212—Carpenters.....	“ “ 1792.....	U. B. of C. & J. of A.....	1904
213—Cigar makers.....	“ “ 233.....	C. M. I. U. of A.....	1885
214—Electrical workers.....	“ “ 266.....	I. B. of E. W.....	1901
215—Laundry workers.....	“ “ 63.....	A. F. of L.....	1909
216—Machinists.....	“ “ 71.....	I. A. of M.....	1889
217—Metal workers.....	“ “ 333.....	I. A. of A. S. M. W.....	1903
218—Musicians.....	“ “ 22.....	A. F. of M.....	1897
219—Printers.....	“ “ 206.....	I. T. U.....	1882
220—Railway carmen.....	Div. No. 43.....	B. of R. C. of A.....	1900
221—“conductors.....	“ “ 60.....	O. R. C.....	1879
222—“engineers.....	“ “ 178.....	B. of L. E.....	1868
223—“ “ “.....	“ “ 517.....	B. of L. E.....	1893
224—“firemen.....	“ “ 78.....	B. of L. F.....	1869
225—“trainmen.....	“ “ 18.....	B. of R. T.....	1882
226—Retail clerks.....	Local No. 90.....	R. C. I. P. A.....	1900
227—Stage employes.....	“ “ 135.....	I. A. T. S. E.....	1907
228—Tailors.....	“ “ 6.....	I. T. U. of A.....	1907
Slater—			
229—Railway conductors.....	Div. No. 212.....	O. R. C.....	1868
230—“engineers.....	“ “ 8.....	B. of L. E.....	1879
231—“firemen.....	“ “ 18.....	B. of L. F.....	1873
232—“trainmen.....	“ “ 5.....	B. of R. T.....	1876
Springfield—			
233—Bakers.....	Local No. 235.....	B. & C. W. I. U. of A.....	1905
234—Barbers.....	“ “ 191.....	J. B. I. U. of A.....	1900
235—Bartenders.....	“ “ 461.....	H. & R. E. & B. I. L. of A.....	1902
236—Blacksmiths.....	“ “ 241.....	I. B. of B. & H.....	1902
237—Boilermakers.....	“ “ 70.....	B. M. & H. & I. S. B.....	1891
238—Brewery workers.....	“ “ 292.....	U. B. W. of A.....	1903

TABLE NO. 1—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; name and number of local organization; with what national or international organization affiliated; year in which local was organized; year in which local was incorporated.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Name and number of local organization, 1909-10.	With what national or international organization affiliated.	Yr. local org. made
Springfield—			
239—Bricklayers.....	Local No. 10.....	B. & M. I. U.....	1902
240—Broommakers.....	" " 86.....	B. I. U.....	1901
241—Carpenters.....	" " 978.....	U. B. of C. & J. of A.....	1907
242—Cigar makers.....	" " 23.....	C. M. I. U. of A.....	1879
243—Electrical workers.....	" " 335.....	I. B. of E. W.....	1902
244—Horseshoers.....	" " 193.....	I. J. H. I. U. of A.....	1906
245—Lathers.....	" " 203.....	W. W. & M. L. U.....	1906
246—Leather workers.....	" " 70.....	U. B. of L. W. on H. G.....	1901
247—Machinists.....	" " 17.....	I. A. of M.....	1888
248—Machinists.....	" " 233.....	I. A. of M.....	1909
249—Machinists.....	" " 363.....	I. A. of M.....	1891
250—Metal workers.....	" " 201.....	I. A. of S. M. W.....	1907
251—Moulders.....	" " 296.....	I. M. U. of N. A.....	1891
252—Musicians.....	" " 150.....	A. F. of M.....	1898
253—Painters.....	" " 375.....	A. F. of L.....	1901
254—Plasterers.....	" " 369.....	O. P. J. A.....	1907
255—Plumbers.....	" " 178.....	U. A. J. P. G. & S. F. of A.....	1906
256—Printers.....	" " 158.....	I. T. U.....	1886
257—Printing pressmen.....	" " 203.....	I. P. P. & A. U. of A.....	1905
258—Railway carmen.....	Div. No. 213.....	B. of R. C. of A.....	1909
259— " conductors.....	" " 30.....	O. R. C.....	1882
260— " conductors.....	" " 321.....	O. R. C.....	1878
261— " engineers.....	" " 83.....	B. of R. E.....	1878
262— " ".....	" " 378.....	B. of R. E.....	1887
263— " firemen.....	" " 51.....	B. of R. F.....	1884
264— " telegraphers.....	" " 32.....	O. R. T.....	1900
265— " trainmen.....	" " 167.....	B. of R. T.....	1891
266— " switchmen.....	" " 105.....	B. of R. T.....	1891
267—Retail clerks.....	Local No. 485.....	R. C. I. P. A.....	1897
268—Stage employes.....	" " 137.....	I. A. T. S. E.....	1907
269—Street Ry. employes.....	" " 36.....	A. A. of S. & E. R. E.....	1906
270—Stone cutters.....	Springfield Branch.....	J. S. C. A. of A.....	1898
271—Tailors.....	Local No. 76.....	J. T. U. of A.....	1902
Stahl—			
272—Coal mining.....	" " 262.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1908
273— " ".....	" " 1444.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
Stanberry—			
274—Railway conductors.....	" " 188.....	O. R. C.....	1889
275— " engineers.....	" " 17.....	B. of L. E.....	1881
276— " firemen.....	" " 526.....	B. of L. F.....	1885
277— " trainmen.....	" " 562.....	B. of R. T.....	1900
Swanwick—			
278—Coal mining.....	" " 1874.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1901
Thayer—			
279—Railway carmen.....	Div. No. 207.....	B. of R. C.....	1902
280— " conductors.....	" " 358.....	O. R. C.....	1885
281— " engineers.....	" " 285.....	B. of L. E.....	1884
282— " firemen.....	" " 280.....	B. of R. F.....	1885
283— " trainmen.....	" " 203.....	B. of R. T.....	1892
Trenton—			
284—Boiler makers.....	Local No. 346.....	I. B. of B. M. & I. F. B. of H. of A.....	1903
285—Coal miners.....	" " 2695.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1908
286—Machinists.....	" " 490.....	I. A. of M.....	1890
287—Railway carmen.....	" " 11.....	B. of R. C.....	1901
288— " conductors.....	" " 42.....	O. R. C.....	1876
289— " engineers.....	" " 471.....	B. of L. E.....	1876
290— " firemen.....	" " 33.....	B. of R. F.....	1893
291— " laborers.....	" " 12922.....	A. F. of L.....	1910
292— " trainmen.....	" " 20.....	B. of R. T.....	1885
Vandalia—			
293—Coal mining.....	" " 80.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
Waterloo—			
294—Coal mining.....	" " 2862.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1908
Waverly—			
295—Coal mining.....	" " 1089.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
Webb City—			
296—Garment workers.....	" " 52.....	U. G. W. of A.....	1907
Wellington—			
297—Coal miners.....	" " 1231.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1899
Windsor—			
298—Coal mining.....	" " 2614.....	U. M. W. of A.....	1904

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STATE—Continued.

OUTSIDE OF ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH.

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; membership December 31, 1909; increase and decrease; per cent of trade organized locally; number of hours constituting a day's work in 1909; standard wages established by local during 1909.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Membership Dec. 31, 1909		Increase or decrease during year 1909.....	Cause of increase or decrease, 1909 over 1908.	Per cent of trade organized locally, 1909.....	No. of hours constituting day's work in 1909....	Standard wages established by local during 1909.		
	Males .....	Females ...					Cents per hour..	Dollars per day..	Dollars per week.
Ardmore—									
1—Coal mining...	244		11	Less mining.....	100	8	\$.32		
Aurora—									
2—Carpenters....	10				25	9	.28		
Bevier—									
3—Coal mining...	526		80	Less mining.....	100	8	.32		
Bonne Terre—									
4—Machinists....	20				33½	8		\$2.50	
5—Ry. engineers...	21				75	10	.40		
6— " trainmen...	68		5	Better business...	90	10	.33-.22		
Bowen—									
7—Coal mining...	140		26	More mining.....	100	8	.32		
Brookfield—									
8—Boiler makers..	7				94	10	.37		
9—Bricklayers....	18				80	9	.55		
10—Coal mining...	58		12	Less mining.....	100	8	.32		
11—Machinists....	12				100	10	.38		
12—Ry. conductors	89				100	10	.47		
13— " engineers...	89		1		98	10	.50		
14— " firemen....	100		3		100	10	.40		
15— " trainmen...	165				100	10	.32		
16—Retail clerks..	14	25			50	9			
California—									
17—Carpenters....	11				50	10	.25		
Camden—									
18—Coal mining...	93		27	More mining.....	100	8	.32		
19— " " " " " "	43		25	Transfers.....	100	8	.32		
Cape Girardeau—									
20—Barbers.....	17				95	12			\$14.00
21—Bartenders....	68		38	More railroading...	95	10			16.00
22—Blacksmiths...	10				100	8	.36		
23—Boiler mksr...	10		5	Transfers.....	100	8	.39		
24— " hlprs.....	13				100	8	.18		
25—Cigar makers...	11				75	8	.25		
26—Machinists....	33				95	9	.36		
27—Ry. carmen...	40		15	Transfers.....	90	10	.22½		
Carthage—									
28—Stone cutters..	23				100	8	.56½		
29—Printers.....	14	2			90	9		2.00	
Chaffee—									
30—Carpenters....	20		3		75	9	.27½		
31—Ry. carmen...	47				95	9	.20		
32— " engineers...	68				95	10	.47		
33— " conductors	74				80	10	.38½		
34— " trainmen...	106				90	10	.26		
35— " " " " " "	100				95	10	.26		
Charleston—									
36—Carpenters....	21		6		90	9		2.50	
Chilhowee—									
37—Coal mining...	12		8		100	8	.32		
Chillicothe—									
38—Carpenters....	13				33½	9		2.50	
Columbia—									
39—Bricklayers...	36				100	8	.65		
40—Hod carriers...	15				100	9		2.00	
41—Printers.....	23	3			80	8			15.00
Corder—									
42—Coal mining...	130		32		100	8	.32		
Deepwater—									
43—Coal mining...	121		10		100	8	.32		



ORGANIZED LABOE LEADERS OF KANSAS CITY.



*BAUER & COFFEY. K.C.MO.*

*Officers and Board of Directors, Kansas City Labor Temple.*

Top row: Wm. McCarthy, Vice-President; W. H. Maxwell, Chairman Board of Directors; J. H. Strode, J. S. Gardner, Treasurer; W. J. McCain.  
Bottom row: H. A. Fratcher, Sec. Board of Directors; H. C. Gerry, Karl F. Schweizer, President; Jno. J. Pfeifer, J. F. Johnson, Sec.



TABLE NO. 2—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; membership December 31, 1909; increase and decrease; per cent of trade organized locally; number of hours constituting a day's work in 1909; standard wages established by local during 1909.

Location, schedule No. and trade or occupation, 1909-10.	Membership Dec. 31, 1909		Increase or decrease during year 1909.....	Cause of increase or decrease, 1909 over 1908.	Per cent of trade organized locally, 1909.....	No. of hours constituting day's work in 1909.....	Standard wages established by local during 1909.		
	Males.....	Females.....					Cents per hour..	Dollars per day..	Dollars per week.
DeSoto—									
44—Bartenders....	15				100	9			\$15.00
45—Blacksmiths....	38				80	8	\$.40		
46—Boiler makers....	27				100	8	.36		
47—“ hlprs.....	11		3		90	8	.20		
48—Machinists....	40				100	9	.36		
49—Metal workers....	10		2		90	9	.36		
50—Ry. carmen....	156				85	10	.25		
51—“ conductors....	60		6		99	10	pr ml.	\$.038	
52—“ firemen....	160				95	10	.30		
53—“ trainmen....	103		10		90	10	pr. ml.	.03½	
Dover—									
54—Coal mining....	15		2		100	8	.32		
Eldon—									
55—Ry. carmen....	23				99	10	.22		
56—“ conductors....	38				100	10	.40		
57—“ engineers....	42				98	10	.40		
58—“ firemen....	44				98	10		3.50	
59—“ trainmen....	51				99	10	pr. ml.	\$2.53	
Elliott—									
60—Coal mining....	27		2		100	8	.32		
Farmington—									
61—Tailors.....	5					10	.25		
Flat River—									
62—Barbers.....	25		3		75	12			12.00
Fleming—									
63—Coal mining....	200				100	8	.32		
Graniteville—									
64—Granite cutters	10				100	8	.45		
65—Paving “.....	36				100	9	.38		
Hannibal—									
66—Bakers.....	8				90	10			13.00
67—Barbers.....	35				100	11			12.00
68—Bartenders....	58				95	10			12.00
69—Carpenters....	88				90	8	.40		
70—Cigarmakers....	51				75	8		2.75	
71—Electrical wkrs	20				70	9		2.50	
72—Machinists....	91	20		Organized efforts	94	9	.38		
73—Molders.....	68				98	8½		2.70	
74—Painting, paper hanging.....	25		7	Lack of work.	75	8	37½		
75—Printing.....	17				80	8		2.50	
76—Ry. carmen....	40				95	10	.22		
77—“ conductors....	49				100	10			25.00
78—“ engineers....	75				95	10		4.75	
79—“ firemen....	105				100	10		3.61	
80—“ trainmen....	153				100	10		3.51	
81—Retail clerks....	35	20			35	10			
82—Stove mounters	12				90	9	.30		
83—Tailors.....	3				20	10			16.00
Higbee—									
84—Coal mining....	189	170		Opening of mine.	100	8	.32		
Higginsville—									
85—Coal mining....	328		42	Less mining.	100	8	.32		
86—Laborers.....	21		2		25	10	.20		
Hume—									
87—Ry. telegraphrs	110	2	40	More work.	90	12	per mo.		55.00
Huntsville—									
88—Coal mining....	213	193		Opening of mine.	100	8	.32		
Jefferson City—									
89—Barbers.....	21				100	12			12.00
90—Bartenders....	28					10			12.00
91—Bookbinders....	20		7		100	8	.33		
92—Bricklayers....	35				90	8	.65		
93—Carpenters....	65		10	Lack of work.	75	8	.40		

TABLE NO. 2—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; membership December 31, 1909 increase and decrease; per cent of trade organized locally; number of hours constituting a day's work in 1909; standard wages established by local during 1909.

Location, schedule No and trade or occupation, 1909-10.	Membership Dec. 31, 1909		Increase or decrease during year 1909.....		Cause of increase or decrease, 1909 over 1908.	Per cent of trade organ- ized locally, 1909.....	No. of hours constituting day's work in 1909....	Standard wages es- tablished by local during 1909.		
	Males.....	Females...	Increase...	Decrease...				Cents per hour..	Dollars per day..	Dollars per week.
Jefferson City—										
94—Cigar makers..	12					100	8	\$ .25		
95—Hod carriers..	10					80	8	.30		
96—Painters.....	15					65	9	.35		
97—Printers.....	30					100	8			\$18.00
98—Pressmen.....	17					100	8	.30		
99—Ry. carmen....	21		1			90	10	.25		
100—" conductors.	28					99	10	.38		
101—" trainmen...	170	10			Transfers.	97	10	.25		
102—" firemen....	110	30				100	10	.27½		
103—Retail clerks..	6	3				10	11			
Joplin—										
104—Bakers.....	8			2		20	10	.25		
105—Barbers.....	32					25	12		\$2.00	
106—Bartenders...	58	30			Better organization.	75	10		3.00	
107—Boiler makers.	20		8		" "	75	10	.30		
108—Brewery wkrs.	60	20				95	8		3.00	
109—Bricklayers...	47	4				90	8	.62		
110—Carpenters....	69		15			70	9	.45		
111—Cigar makers...	36					50	8		2.00	
112—Engineers, Sta.	64					10	12	.20		
113—Electrical wkrs	45					50	8	.45		
114—Garment wkrs.	1	32				100	8		1.50	
115—Hod carriers...	37					70	8	.30		
116—Machinists....	50	10			Better organization.	50	9	.33½		
117—Metal workers.	6		10			75	8	.45		
118—Molders.....	40	10			Better organization.	90	9	.33½		
119—Musicians....	77	7				95	8.50	—\$1		
120—Painters.....	28					45	8	.37½		
121—Plasterers....	7					35	8	.62½		
122—Printers.....	37	1	7		Better organization.	95	8	.37½		
123—Pressmen.....	13	3				100	8	.25		
124—Ry. carmen....	16					95	9	.20		
125—Smelter men...	147	20			Better organization.	20	10	.20		
126—Stone cutters.	7					100	8	.56		
127—Tailors.....	15	1				40	9	.30		
Keota—										
128—Coal mining...	240		72		Less work.	100	8	.32		
129—" "	380		20		More work.	100	8	.32		
130—" "	252		13		Less work.	100	8	.32		
Kirksville—										
131—Coal mining...	7		4		Less work.	100	8	.32		
132—" "	30	3				100	8	.32		
Lexington—										
133—Coal mining...	770		24		Less mining.	100	8	.32		
134—" "	300		40			100	8	.32		
Macon—										
135—Bartenders...	21					100	9			14.00
Marceline—										
136—Carpenters...	46					100	8	.35		
137—Coal mining...	185		2			100	8	.32		
138—Coal mining...	197	52			More mining.	100	8	.32		
139—Painters.....	13					100	8	.35		
140—Ry. conductors	42					100	10	.45		
141—" firemen....	40					66	10	.30		
142—" trainmen...	85					98	10		2.56	
143—Teamsters....	29					95	10		4.00	
Marshall—										
144—Carpenters...	15		5			75	10	.30		
Milan—										
145—Coal mining...	24					100	8	.32		
146—" engineers...	31					95	10		4.40	
147—" conductors.	23					100	10	.45		
148—" firemen....	35					95	10	.36		
149—" trainmen...	31					98	10	.26		



TABLE NO. 2—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; membership December 31, 1909; increase and decrease; per cent of trade organized locally; number of hours constituting a day's work in 1909; standard wages established by local during 1909.

Location, schedule No. and trade or occupation, 1909-10.	Membership Dec. 31, 1909		Increase or decrease during year 1909.	Cause of increase or decrease, 1909 over 1908.	Per cent of trade organized locally, 1909.	No. of hours constituting day's work in 1909.	Standard wages established by local during 1909.		
	Males	Females					Cents per hour.	Dollars per day.	Dollars per week.
Minden—									
150—Coal mining...	78				100	9	.40		
151—" "	80				100	9	.40		
Missouri City—									
152—Coal mining...	125		2		100	8	.32		
Moberly—									
153—Barbers.....	30				100	13			\$12.00
154—Bartenders.....	23				100	10			15.00
155—Blacksmiths.....	32				75	9	.32		
156—Boilermakers.....	75				90	9	.34½		
157—Bricklayers.....	23				95	8	.62½		
158—Carpenters.....	112				100	8	.40		
159—Cigar makers.....	27		3		70	8		\$2.50	
160—Coal mining.....	16		20	Transfers	100	8	.32		
161—Machinists.....	105				98	10	.33		
162—Painters.....	54		10	More railroading.	85	8	.35		
163—Plasterers.....	12		4	"	90	8	.62½		
164—Printers.....	10				100	8		3.00	
165—Ry. carmen.....	18				20	9	.20		
166—"conductors.....	111		13	More railroading.	90	10		3.80	
167—"engineers.....	136		9	"	95	10		5.00	
168—"firemen.....	189		10	"	98	10		3.00	
169—"trainmen.....	202				99	10			
170—Teamsters.....	14				100	10	.50		
Monett—									
171—Machinists.....	31				100	9	.39		
172—Ry. conductors.....	154		4	More railroading.	90	10	per mile	.03½	
173—"carmen.....	88				90	10	.20		
174—" ".....	55		15	More railroading.	100	10	.23½		
175—"engineers.....	86		6	"	100	10	.45		
176—"trainmen.....	160				85	10	.35		
Napoleon—									
177—Coal mining...	24		2		100	8	.32		
Nevada—									
178—Ry. carmen...	38				66	9	.22½		
179—"conductors.....	42				75	10	per mile	.038	
180—"engineers.....	86				100	10	.46		
181—"firemen.....	80				99	10	.30		
182—"trainmen.....	175		10	More railroading.	100	10	.37½		
New Franklin—									
183—Ry. conductors.....	29				100	10	per mile	.038	
184—"engineers.....	35				100	10	"	.045	
185—"firemen.....	60				90	10	.30		
186—"trainmen.....	40				100	10	.37		
Ninevah—									
187—Coal mining...	234		9		100	8	.32		
Novinger—									
188—Bricklayers.....	8				96	9	.55		
189—Carpenters.....	16				100	8	.37½		
190—Coal mining.....	375		126	Less mining.	100	8	.32		
191—" ".....	197		24	"	100	8	.32		
192—" ".....	256		46	More mining.	100	8	.32		
193—" ".....	77		39	Less mining.	100	9	.20		
194—Teamsters.....	21				100	9	.20		
Panama—									
195—Coal mining...	100				100	8	.28		
Perry—									
196—Coal mining...	46				100	8	.32		
Poplar Bluff—									
197—Barbers.....	20				100	13			12.50
198—Machinists.....	38		9	Transfers	85	9	.32		
199—Maintenance of way.....	8		10	Transfers	10	10	.12½		
200—Printers.....	11		2	"	100	9			15.00
Renick—									
201—Coal mining...	27				100	8	.32		

TABLE NO. 2—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; membership December 31, 1909; increase and decrease; per cent of trade organized locally; number of hours constituting a day's work in 1909; standard wages established by local during 1909.

Location, schedule No. and trade or occupation, 1909-10.	Membership Dec. 31, 1909		Increase or decrease during year 1909.....	Cause of increase or decrease, 1909 over 1908.	Per cent of trade organized locally 1909.....	No. of hours constituting day's work in 1909.....	Standard wages established by local during 1909.		
	Males.....	Females.....					Cents per hour..	Dollars per day..	Dollars per week.
Rich Hill—									
202—Carpenters....	15		2		75	9	.30		
203—Coal mining....	100				100	8	.32		
204—	80				100	8	.32		
205—Laborers.....	56				35	9	.25		
Richmond—									
206—Coal mining....	850	138			100	8	.32		
Russell—									
207—Coal mining....	13		19		100	8	.32		
Sedalia—									
208—Barbers.....	37				95	12			\$15.00
209—Bartenders.....	46				100	10	.30		
210—Blacksmiths....	109	35		More railroading.	100	10	.38		
211—Boiler makers....	43				100	10	.36		
212—Carpenters.....	14				10	10	.30		
213—Cigar makers....	21				100	8		\$2.50	
214—Electrical wksr.	7				100	9		2.60	
215—Laundry wksr.	2	9			35	10	.10		
216—Machinists.....	142		90	Transfers	100	9	.36		
217—Metal workers..	20				100	9	.27½		
218—Musicians.....	23	1			75	9		4.00	
219—Printers.....	23				90	8		3.00	
220—Ry. carmen....	98		10	Transfers	40	10	.28		
221—“conductors....	98				98	10	per mon.	150.00	
222—“engineers....	79				99	10	.45		
223—“	52			Transfers	98	10		4.80	
224—“firemen.....	62	4			90	10		4.00	
225—“trainmen....	86	2			98	10	.37		
226—Retail clerks..	22				25	11		2.00	
227—Stage employes	20				100	6			18.00
228—Tailors.....	12	1			100	10			18.00
Slater—									
229—Ry. conductors	44	3			90	10	.38		
230—“engineers....	76				100	10	.40		
231—“firemen.....	88				65	10	.29		
232—“trainmen....	97				97	10	.28		
Springfield—									
233—Bakers.....	26				90	10			13.00
234—Barbers.....	50				70	13			12.00
235—Bartenders.....	60		4		100	10			18.00
236—Blacksmiths....	100	25		Natural increase.	75	8	.27½		
237—Boilermakers....	107	20			100	9	.36		
238—Brewery wksr.	15				100	9		2.30	
239—Bricklayers....	30				95	8	.62½		
240—Broom makers..	12				90	8	.27		
241—Carpenters.....	85				75	9	.33½		
242—Cigar makers....	33	4			100	8	.35		
243—Electrical wksr.	15				100	8	.37½		
244—Horseshoers....	5					10	.25		
245—Lathers.....	10		2		50	8	.44½		
246—Leather wksr.	64	10		Natural increase.	85	10	.25		
247—Machinists.....	110				99	9	.36		
248—Machinists.....	194				100	9	.36		
249—Machinists.....	60	4		Natural increase.	100	9	.36		
250—Metal workers..	50				75	9	.31½		
251—Moulders.....	29				50	9	.33½		
252—Musicians.....	76	4			90				
253—Painters.....	49	13		Natural increase.	95	10	.29		
254—Plasterers....	15	2			75	8	.56½		
255—Plumbers.....	23				98	8	.47½		
256—Printers.....	40	2			90	8	.46		
257—Printing prsmn	12				90	8			16.00
258—Ry. carmen....	95				100	9	.30		
259—“conductors....	78				95	10	.37.9		
260—“	64				99	10	.37.9		
261—“engineers....	92	8		Natural increase.	95	10	.45		

TABLE NO. 2—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; membership December 31, 1909; increase and decrease; per cent of trade organized locally; number of hours constituting a day's work in 1909; standard wages established by local during 1909.

Location, schedule No. and trade or occupation. 1909-10.	Membership Dec. 31, 1909		Increase or decrease during year 1909. ....		Cause of increase or decrease, 1900 over 1908.	Per cent of trade or- ganized locally, 1909. ....	No. of hours constituting day's work in 1909. ....	Standard wages es- tablished by local during 1909.		
	Males. ....	Females ..	Increase. ....	Decrease. ....				Cents per hour.	Dollars per day.	Dollars per week
Springfield—										
262—“	47					100	10	.45		
263—“ firemen ...	96		10		Natural increase. ....	85	10		\$2.50	
264—“ telegraphrs	800		519	0	Better organization. ....	97	12	per	mon.	55
Springfield—										
265—Ry. trainmen..	168		5			96	10		2.75	
266—“ switchmen	18			10		100	10	.36		
267—Retail clerks...	40			10		25	10			
268—State employes	23					100	8	.27½		
269—Street Ry. emp	58					100	10	.18		
270—Stone cutters..	14		2			100	8			
271—Tailors. ....	20	10				90	8		2.00	
Stahl—										
272—Coal mining...	79		41			100	8	.32		
273—“	8		3			100	8	.32		
Stanberry—										
274—Ry. conductors	21					100	10		4.35	
275—“ engineers...	32		2			95	10		4.00	
276—“ firemen...	29					100	10		3.00	
277—“ trainmen...	38			2		100	10		3.00	
Swanwick—										
278—Coal mining...	36		7			100	8	.32		
Thayer—										
279—Ry. carmen...	8					100	10	.20		
280—“ conductors.	38					90	10		5.45	
281—“ engineers...	28					90	10	.47		
282—“ firemen...	67					75	10	.40		
283—“ trainmen...	102					90	10	.31		
Trenton—										
284—Boiler makers..	32		13			100	9	.39		
285—Coal miners...	45					100	8	.32		
286—Machinists...	36		5			100	8	.27½		
287—Ry. carmen...	33					96	9	.21		
288—“ conductors.	79					98	10	per	mon.	\$1.50
289—“ engineers...	96					100	10	“	“	135.00
290—“ firemen...	85		5			85	10	“	“	90.00
291—“ laborers...	25					50	10			
292—“ trainmen...	83			7		90	10	.25		
Vandalia—										
293—Coal mining...	8			12		100	8	.32		
Waterloo—										
294—Coal mining...	26			24		100	8	.32		
Waverly—										
295—Coal mining...	70		37			100	8	.32		
Webb City—										
296—Garment wrkrs	32					90	9			6.00
Wellington—										
297—Coal mining...	124			5		100	8	.32		
Windsor—										
298—Coal mining...	119			11		100	8	.32		

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STATE—Continued.

OUTSIDE OF ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH.

TABLE NO. 3.

\*\*Table No. 3—Wages of 1909 compared with wages of 1908; increase or decrease per hour, day, week, month, ton, mile and for piece work, if any.

Location and schedule No. 1909-10. **	During the year 1909, as compared with 1908, have wages increased. as per table—**				Location and schedule No. 1909-10. **	During the year 1909, as compared with 1908, have wages increased. as per table—**			
	Amount per hour in cents.....	Amount per day— dollars.....	Amount per week— dollars.....	Amount per month— dollars.....		Amount per hour in cents.....	Amount per day— dollars.....	Amount per week— dollars.....	Amount per month— dollars.....
Bonne Terre—					Joplin—				
4—Machinists	.02				106—Bartndrs.	.50			
Cape Girardeau—					107—Boilermks	.02½			
21—Bartndrs.		\$ .20			108—Brew wks.	.50			
22—Blksmiths	.03				115—Hod crs.	.01½			
Chillicothe—					123—Pressmen	.02			
38—Carpntrs.			\$1.50		Monett—				
Columbia—					176—Trainmen	.03			
39—Brklyers	.02½				Poplar Bluff—				
40—Hod crs.	.02				200—Printers..		\$1.50		
DeSoto—					Slater—				
49—Metal wks	.03				231—Ry. firmn.	.02½			
Jefferson City—					Springfield—				
91—Bookbdrs.	.01½				259—Ry. cond.	.03			
96—Painters..	.05								

\*\*For the tables in which the cities, towns and schedule numbers are missing, the unions reporting either had no information along that line to report, or the secretaries did not answer all questions put to them by the Bureau of Labor Statistics schedule. In most cases there was nothing new, nor no changes to report. In table 1 all labor organizations which reported are given in the alphabetical order of the city or town in which they are located.

## MISSOURI'S LABOR COMMISSIONERS,

FROM 1879 TO 1911.

The Department was organized in 1879.—W. H. Hilkene, 1880-1882, service 2 years; H. J. Spaunhorst, 1882-1883, service 1 year; H. A. Newman, 1883-1885, service 2 years; Oscar Kochtitzky, 1885-1889, service 4 years; Lee Meriwether, 1889-1891, service 2 years; Willard C. Hall, 1891-1893, service 2 years; Henry Blackmore, 1893-1895, service 2 years; Lee Meriwether, 1895-1897, service 2 years; Arthur Rozelle, 1897-1899, service 2 years; Thomas P. Rixey, 1899-1901, service 2 years; Wm. Anderson, 1901-1907, service 6 years; J. C. A. Hiller, 1907-1911, service 4 years.



## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STATE—Continued.

OUTSIDE OF ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; average number of days employed in 1909; organizations reporting more or less work in 1909; as compared with 1908; regular hours per day, except Saturday; hours worked Saturday; per cent of members unemployed; and cause of non-employment in 1909.

Location and schedule No. 1909-10.	Average number of days employed during 1909...	Organizations reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908.	Regular No. of hours per day except Saturday, 1909	No. of hours worked Saturday.....	Per cent of members unemployed in 1909 for quarter ending				Specific cause of non-employment, 1909.
					March 31.....	June 30.....	September 30...	December 31.....	
Ardmore—									
1—Coal mining....		Same	8	8					
Aurora—									
2—Carpenters....		Less..	9	9					
Bevier—									
3—Coal mining....		More.	8	8					
Bonne Terre—									
4—Machinists....		Same	8	8	33½	33½	33½	33½	Dullness.
5—Ry. engineers....	300	More.	10	10					
6—trainmen....			10	10					
Bowen—									
7—Coal mining....		"	8	8					
Brookfield—									
8—Boiler makers..	260	Less..	10	9					
9—Bricklayers....	260	"	9	9	90				
10—Coal mining....		More.	8	8					
11—Machinists....		"	10	9					
12—Ry. conductors	365	"	10	10					
13—"engineers....	365	"	10	10					
14—"firemen....	365	Less..	10	10					
15—"trainmen....	365	"	10	10					
16—Retail clerks..	312	Same	9	14					
California—									
17—Carpenters....	120	"	10	10					
Camden—									
18—Coal mining....			8	8					
19—".....			8	8					
Cape Girardeau—									
20—Barbers....	313	Same	12	15					
21—Bartenders....	300	More.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Dullness.
22—Blacksmiths....	225	Less..	8	8	10	15	15	10	"
23—Boiler makers..	50	"	8	8	2	7	3	2	"
24—"hlprs....	250	"	8	8					
25—Cigar makers....	300	"	9	9					
26—Machinists....	300	"	9	9					
27—Ry. carmen....	140	"	10	9	20	40	10	10	"
Carthage—									
28—Stone cutters..			8	8					
29—Printers....	313		9	8					
Chaffee—									
30—Carpenters....	290	More.	9	9	20	10			Dullness.
31—Ry. carmen....	270	Less..	9	9	50	25	25	10	"
32—"engineers....	300	Same	10	10					
33—"conductors..	300	"	10	10					
34—"trainmen....	310	"	10	10	10	10	5	2	"
35—".....	310	"	10	10					
Charleston—									
36—Carpenters....	200	Same.	9	9	75	10	10	50	"
Chilhowee—									
37—Coal mining....			8	8					
Chillicothe—									
38—Carpenters....	210	More.	9	9					
Columbia—									
39—Bricklayers....		Same	8	8					
40—Hod carriers..	210	"	9	9	20	10	10		"
41—Printers....	312	Less..	8	8					
Corder—									
42—Coal mining....			8	8					

TABLE NO. 4—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; average number of days employed in 1909; organizations reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908; regular hours per day, except Saturday; hours worked Saturday; per cent of members unemployed; and cause of non-employment in 1909.

Location and schedule No. 1909-10.	Average No. of days employed during 1909....	Organizations reporting more or less work in 1909 as compared with 1908..	Regular No. hours per day except Saturday, 1909...	No. of hours worked Saturday.....	Per cent of members unemployed in 1909 for quarter ending				Specific cause of non-employment, 1909.
					March 31.....	June 30.....	September 30...	December 31....	
Deepwater—									
43—Coal mining...			8	8					
DeSoto—									
44—Bartenders....	315	Same	9	9	10				
45—Blacksmiths....	200	"	8	8	20	30	30	10	"
46—Boiler makers...	312	"	8	8					
47—" hlprs	300	"	8	8					
48—Machinists....	250	More.	8	8			5	5	"
49—Metal workers...	310	"	8	8					
50—Ry. carmen....	312	"	10	10					
51—" conductors...	365	Same	10	10					
52—" firemen....	365	"	10	10					
53—" trainmen...	365	"	10	10					
Dover—									
54—Coal mining...			8	8					
Eldon—									
55—Ry. carmen....		Same	10	10					
56—" conductors...	270	More.	10	10					
57—" engineers...	270	Same	10	10					
58—" firemen....	200	Less..	10	10					
59—" trainmen...		"	10	10					
Elliott—									
60—Coal mining...		More.	8	8					
Farmington—									
61—Tailors.....									
Flat River—									
62—Barbers.....		Same	12	60					
Fleming—									
63—Coal mining...		More.	8	8					
Graniteville—									
64—Granite cutters...		Less..	8	8					
65—Paving cutters...		"	9	9					
Hannibal—									
66—Bakers.....	312	Same	10	10					
67—Barbers.....			11	14					
68—Bartenders....	312	Same	10	10					
69—Carpenters....			8	8					
70—Cigar makers...			8	8					
71—Electrical wkrs.	300	Same	9	9					
72—Machinists....	306	More.	9	9					
73—Molders.....	204	"	8½	8½					
74—Painting pr hng	200	"	8	8	50			50	Bad weather.
75—Printing.....	290	"	8	8					
76—Ry. carmen....	365	"	10	10					
77—" conductors...	365	Same	10	10					
78—" engineers...	300	"	10	10					
79—" firemen....	365	"	10	10					
80—" trainmen...	365	"	10	10					
81—Retail clerks...	310	"	10	14					
82—Stove mounters			9	9	10	10	10	10	Lack of work.
83—Tailors.....	260		10	10					
Higbee—									
84—Coal mining...		More.	8	8					
Higginsville—									
85—Coal mining...		"	8	8					
86—Laborers.....		"	10	10					
Hume—									
87—Ry. telegraphrs	365	More.	12	12					
Huntsville—									
88—Coal mining...		Same	8	8					
Jefferson City—									
89—Barbers.....	312	"	12	15					
90—Bartenders....	313	"	10	10					
91—Bookbinders...	310	More.	8	8					
92—Bricklayers...	200	Same	8	8	25	50	75	50	
93—Carpenters....		"	8	8					

TABLE NO. 4—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; average number of days employed in 1909; organizations reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908; regular hours per day, except Saturday; hours worked Saturday; per cent of members unemployed; and cause of non-employment in 1909.

Location and schedule No. 1909-10.	Average No. of days employed during 1909.	Organizations reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908.	Regular No. of hours per day except Saturday, 1909	No. of hours worked Saturday	Per cent of members unemployed in 1909 for quarter ending				Specific cause of non-employment, 1909.
					March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	
Jefferson City—									
94—Cigar makers		8	8						
95—Hod carriers	More.	8	8	10				20	
96—Painters	200	9	9					10	
97—Printers	300	8	8						
98—Pressmen	310	8	8						
99—Ry. carmen	310	10	10						
100—conductors		10	10						
101—trainmen	311	10	10	3	3	3	10		Lack of work.
102—firemen	260	More.	10	10					
103—Retail clerks			10	14					
Joplin—									
104—Bakers	313	Less.	10	10					
105—Barbers	300	Same	12	16	10	10	10	10	General dullness.
106—Bartenders	312	More.	10	9					
107—Boiler makers	312	Less.	10	10					
108—Brewery wkrs.	313		8	8	60	40	40	60	" "
109—Bricklayers									
110—Carpenters	220	Same	8	8	20	60	75	40	" "
111—Cigar makers		Less.	8	6	10	10	10	10	" "
112—Engineers, Sta.	313		12	12					
113—Electrical wkrs.	313	Same	8	8					
114—Garment wkrs.	175	Less.	8	4	60	30	60	10	" "
115—Hod carriers	213		8	8	50	30	20	10	" "
116—Machinists	310		9	9					
117—Metal workers	275		8	8	10	5	10	50	" "
118—Molders		More.	9	9					
119—Musicians	150	Same							
120—Painters	168		8	8					
121—Plasterers		Less.	8	8					
122—Printers	300	Same	8	8					
123—Pressmen	313		8	8					
124—Ry. carmen	312		9	9					
125—Smelter men	313		10	10					
126—Stone cutters	113	More.	8	8					
127—Tailors	200		9	9					
Keota—									
128—Coal mining		Same	8	8					
129—"		More.	8	8					
130—"			8	8					
Kirksville—									
131—Coal mining			8	8					
132—"			8	8					
Lexington—									
133—Coal mining			8	8					
134—"			8	8					
Macon—									
135—Bartenders	312	Same	9	9					
Marceline—									
136—Carpenters			8	8					
137—Coal mining		More.	8	8					
138—"			8	8					
139—Painters	160		8	8	10			10	
140—Ry. conductors	365	Same	10	10					
141—firemen	300		10	10					
142—trainmen	365	Less.	10	10					
143—Teamsters	312	Same	10	10					
Marshall—									
144—Carpenters	270		10	10					
Milan—									
145—Coal mining		More.	8	8					
146—Ry. engineers			10	10					
147—conductors	365		10	10					
148—firemen	365	Same	10	10					
149—trainmen	360		10	10					

TABLE NO. 4—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; average number of days employed in 1909; organizations reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908; regular hours per day, except Saturday; hours worked Saturday; per cent of members unemployed; and cause of non-employment in 1909.

Location and schedule No. 1909-10.	Average No. of days employed during 1909....	Organizations reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908..	Regular No. of hours per day except Saturday, 1909	No. of hours worked Saturday.....	Per cent of members unemployed in 1909 for quarter ending				Specific cause of non-employment, 1909.
					March 31.....	June 30.....	September 30...	December 31....	
Minden—									
150—Coal mining...	280	More.	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
151—“.....	300	“	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Missouri City—									
152—Coal mining...	.....	“	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Moberly—									
153—Barbers.....	313	Same	13	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	
154—Bartenders...	.....	“	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
155—Blacksmiths...	.....	“	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
156—Boilermakers...	260	Less..	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
157—Bricklayers...	.....	“	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
158—Carpenters.....	208	Same	8	8	30	25	3	3	
159—Cigarmakers...	.....	“	8	8	3	.....	.....	2	
160—Coal mining...	.....	“	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
161—Machinists.....	200	Less..	10	5	36	25	10	10	
162—Painters.....	260	“	8	8	75	.....	.....	75	
163—Plasterers.....	275	More.	8	8	20	10	.....	10	
164—Painters.....	.....	Same	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
165—Ry. carmen.....	.....	“	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
166—“conductors...	.....	More.	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
167—“engineers...	.....	“	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
168—“firemen.....	.....	“	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
169—“trainmen...	.....	Same	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
170—Teamsters.....	.....	“	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Monett—									
171—Machinists....	200	“	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
172—Ry. conductors	365	“	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
173—“carmen.....	365	“	10	9	10	15	20	10	
174—“.....	310	“	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
175—“engineers...	365	More.	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
176—“trainmen...	312	“	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Napoleon—									
177—Coal mining...	.....	More.	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nevada—									
178—Ry. carmen....	200	Less..	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
179—“conductors...	314	Same	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
180—“engineers...	280	More.	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
181—“firemen.....	360	Less..	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
182—“trainmen...	300	“	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
New Franklin—									
183—Ry. conductors	365	More.	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
184—“engineers...	365	“	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
185—“firemen.....	365	Same	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
186—“trainmen...	365	“	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ninevah—									
187—Coal mining...	.....	More.	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Novinger—									
188—Bricklayers...	245	Same	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
189—Carpenters...	.....	“	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
190—Coal mining...	.....	More.	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
191—“.....	.....	“	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
192—“.....	.....	“	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
193—“.....	.....	“	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
194—Teamsters.....	310	Less..	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Panama—									
195—Coal mining...	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Perry—									
196—Coal mining...	.....	More.	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Poplar Bluff—									
197—Barbers.....	.....	.....	13	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	
198—Machinists...	192	More.	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
199—Maintenance of way.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
200—Printers.....	312	More.	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	



TABLE NO. 4—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation, 1910; average number of days employed in 1909; organizations reporting more or less work in 1909; as compared with 1908; regular hours per day, except Saturday; hours worked Saturday; per cent of members unemployed; and cause of non-employment in 1909.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Average No. of days employed during 1909....	Organizations reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908..	Regular No. of hours per day except Saturday, 1909	No. of hours worked Saturday 1909 .....	Per cent of members unemployed in 1909 for quarter ending				Specific cause of non-employment, 1909.
					March 31.....	June 30.....	September 30...	December 31....	
Renick—									
201—Coal mining...			8	8					
Rich Hill—									
202—Carpenters...			9	8					
203—Coal mining...			8	8					
204—" "			8	8					
205—Laborers...			9	9					
Richmond—									
206—Coal mining...	More.		8	8					
Russell—									
207—Coal mining...	Same		8	8					
Sedalia—									
208—Barbers...	"		12	15					
209—Bartenders...	312	"	10	10					
210—Blacksmiths...	310	"	10	9		2	5	1	
211—Boiler makers...	300	"	10	9					
212—Carpenters...	300	Less..	10	10	75	10	10	60	
213—Cigar makers...	300	More..	8	7	4	5	5	4	
214—Electrical wkrs.	285	Less..	9	9					
215—Laundry wkrs.			10	7					
216—Machinists...	310	More..	9	9					
217—Metal workers...		Same	9	9					
218—Musicians...									
219—Printers...	More..		8	8					
220—Ry. carmen...	300	"	10	9	50	50			
221—" conductors...	312	"	10	10					
222—" engineers...		Same	10	10					
223—" "			10	10					
224—" firemen...		"	10	10					
225—" trainmen...		"	10	10					
226—Retail clerks...		"	11	15					
227—Stage employes		"	6	6					
228—Tailors...	More..		10	10					
Slater—									
229—Ry. conductors	Same		10	10					
230—" engineers...	300	Less..	10	10					
231—" firemen...		Same	10	10					
232—" trainmen...	300	"	10	10					
Springfield—									
233—Bakers...	312	More..	10	10					
234—Barbers...	313	"	13	16					
235—Bartenders...		Same	10	10					
236—Blacksmiths...	200	Less..	8	8					
237—Boiler makers...		More..	9	9					
238—Brewery wkrs.			9	9					
239—Bricklayers...	200	Less..	8	8					
240—Broom makers...	208	"	8	4					
241—Carpenters...		"	9	9					
242—Cigar makers...		More..	8	6					
243—Electrical wkrs.			8	8					
244—Horseshoers...			10	10					
245—Lathers...	160	More..	8	8					
246—Leather wkrs.	285	"	10	8					
247—Machinists...		"	9	8					
248—" "		"	9	9					
249—" "	300	"	9	9					
250—Metal workers...	275	Same	9	9	10			10	
251—Moulders...	242	"	9	9					
252—Musicians...									
253—Painters...		Same	10	9					
254—Plasterers...		More..	8	8	10	10		10	
255—Plumbers...		"	8	8	20	25	15	10	
256—Printers...		"	8	8	10	10	10	10	
257—Printing prsmn.	305	"	8	8					
258—Ry. carmen...	310	Same	9	9					

TABLE NO. 4—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location, schedule number and trade or occupation, 1910; average number of days employed in 1909; organization reporting more or less work in 1909 as compared with 1908; the regular hours per day, except Saturdays in 1909; hours of work Saturdays, 1909; per cent of members unemployed, and cause of non-employment in 1909.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Average No. of days employed during 1909.....	Organizations reporting more or less work in 1909, as compared with 1908..	Regular No. of hours per day except Saturday, 1909.....	No. of hours worked Saturday, 1909.....	Per cent of members unemployed in 1909 for quarter ending				Specific cause of non-employment, 1909.
					March 31.....	June 30.....	September 30....	December 31....	
259—"conductors..	356	More.	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
260—".....	365	"	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
261—"engineers...	365	"	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
262—".....	Same		10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
263—"firemen....	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
264—"telegraphrs	365	Same	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	
265—"trainmen...	360	More.	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
266—"switchmen..	Same		10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
267—Retail clerks...	309		10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	
268—State employes	250	"	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
269—Street Ry. emp.	365	"	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
270—Stone cutters..	160	"	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
271—Tailors.....	260	"	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Stahl—									
272—Coal mining...	More.		8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
273—".....			8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Stanberry—									
274—Ry. conductors.	365	Same	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
275—"engineers...	300	"	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
276—"firemen....	360	"	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
277—"trainmen...	365	"	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Swanwick—									
278—Coal mining...	More.		8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Thayer—									
279—Ry. carmen....	Less..		10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
280—"conductors...	"		10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
281—"engineers....	Same		10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
282—"firemen....	"		10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
283—"trainmen....	"		10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Trenton—									
284—Boiler makers..	306	More.	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
285—Coal mining...	"		8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
286—Machinists....	309	Same	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
287—Ry. carmen....	300	More.	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
288—"conductors.	365	"	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
289—"engineers...	365	"	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
290—"firemen....	335	Same	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
291—"laborers....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
292—"trainmen...	365	Same.	10	10	5	5	6	5	
Vandalia—									
293—Coal mining...	More.		8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Waterloo—									
294—Coal mining...	"		8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Waverly—									
295—Coal mining...	"		8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Webb City—									
296—Garment wkrs.	Less..		9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wellington—									
297—Coal miners...	More.		8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Windsor—									
298—Coal mining...	"		8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STATE—Continued.

OUTSIDE OF ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH.

TABLE NO. 5.

\*Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; amount per week "out-of-work benefit;" "strike benefit;" "sick and accident benefit;" "death and funeral benefit;" amount paid from each fund; total amount paid from all benefit funds during 1909; number of strikes and lock-outs during 1909; number of strikes settled satisfactorily during 1909.

Location and schedule No. 1909-10.	Amount per week "out-of- work benefit", 1909.....	Total amount of "out-of- work benefit" paid during 1909.....	Amount per week "strike benefit", 1909.....	Total amount of "strike benefit" paid during 1909.	Amount per week "sick and accident benefit", 1909.....	Total amount of "sick and accident benefit" paid dur- ing 1909.....	Amount of "death and fune- ral benefit" per member, 1909.....	Total amount of "death and funeral benefit" paid dur- ing 1909.....	Total amount paid from all funds during 1909.....
Ardmore—									
1—Coal mining.....			\$3.00						
Bevier—									
3—Coal mining.....			3.00						
Bowen—									
7—Coal mining.....			3.00						
Brookfield—									
8—Boiler makers.....			7.00				\$200.00		
9—Bricklayers.....			5.00						
10—Coal mining.....			3.00						
11—Machinists.....			8.00		\$6.00		200.00		
12—Ry. conductors.....			15.00		15.00	\$400.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,400.00
13— " engineers.....			10.00						
14— " firemen.....			6.00						
15— " trainmen.....			10.00				500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
16—Retail clerks.....			5.00				50.00		
Camden—									
18—Coal mining.....			3.00						
19— ".....			3.00						
Cape Girardeau—									
22—Blacksmiths.....			6.00						
23—Boiler makers.....			6.00				100.00		
24—Boiler makers hlprs.....			2.00		3.00				
25—Cigarmakers.....	\$3.00	\$18.00	5.00		5.00	500.00	50.00		518.00
26—Machinists.....			6.00				100.00		
27—Railway carmen.....			9.00				50.00		
Chaffee—									
30—Carpenters.....			4.00				100.00	100.00	100.00
31—Ry. carmen.....			6.00						
32— " engineers.....			18.00		20.00	600.00	75.00	150.00	750.00
33— " conductors.....							150.00		
34— " trainmen.....							100.00		
35— ".....			8.00				150.00	150.00	150.00
Charleston—									
36—Carpenters.....							150.00		
Chilhowee—									
37—Coal mining.....			3.00						
Columbia—									
39—Bricklayers.....									
40—Hod carriers.....	2.00		5.00		2.00	50.00	100.00		50.99
41—Printers.....			5.00			75.00			
Corder—									
42—Coal mining.....			3.00						
Deepwater—									
43—Coal mining.....			3.00						
DeSoto—									
44—Bartenders.....			8.00				50.00		
45—Blacksmiths.....			7.00						
46—Boiler makers.....			7.50				100.00		
47—Boilermakers helpers.....			5.00				50.00		
48—Machinists.....			6.00				100.00		
49—Metal workers.....			5.00				100.00	100.00	100.00
50—Ry. carmen.....			5.00						
51— " conductors.....			15.00						
52— " firemen.....			5.00						
53— " trainmen.....			8.00						
Dover—									
54—Coal mining.....			3.00						

TABLE NO. 5—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; amount per week "out-of-work benefit;" "strike benefit;" "sick and accident benefit;" "death and funeral benefit;" amount paid from each fund; total amount paid from all benefit funds during 1909; number of strikes and lock-outs during 1909; number of strikes settled satisfactorily during 1909.

Location and schedule No. 1909-10.	Amount per week "out-of-work benefit," 1909.	Amount per week "strike benefit," 1909.	Amount per week "sick and accident benefit," 1909.	Total amount of "sick and accident benefit" paid during 1909.	Amount of "death and funeral benefit" per member, 1909.	Total amount of "death and funeral benefit" paid during 1909.	Total amount paid from all funds during 1909.
Eldon—							
55—Ry. carmen.		\$7.00			1,000.00		
56—conductors.		12.00			1,500.00		
57—"engineers.		12.00			1,500.00		
58—"firemen.					1,000.00		
59—"trainmen.		8.75			1,350.00	\$1,350.00	\$1,350.00
Elliott—							
60—Coal mining.		3.00					
Farmington—							
61—Tailors.			\$5.00		100.00		
Flat River—							
62—Barbers.			5.00		60.00		
Fleming—							
63—Coal mining.		3.00					
Graniteville—							
64—Granite cutters.		6.00			200.00		
65—Paving cutters.		6.00			100.00		
Hannibal—							
66—Bakers.		6.00					
67—Barbers.		5.00					
68—Bartenders.			7.00	\$250.00	100.00	100.00	350.00
69—Carpenters.		4.00	5.00	25.00	400.00		25.00
70—Cigarmakers.	\$3.00	\$17.00	5.00	312.00	250.00	250.00	579.00
71—Electrical workers.			5.00		100.00		
72—Machinists.		7.00	4.00	108.00	200.00		108.00
73—Molders.		7.00	5.00	300.00	150.00	150.00	450.00
74—Painting, paper hng.			3.00	50.00	200.00		50.00
75—Printing.		6.00			75.00		
76—Ry. conductors.							
77—"engineers.		12.00					
78—" "					750.00		
79—"firemen.		7.00					
80—"trainmen.		8.00					
81—"Retail clerks.			5.00	200.00	150.00	150.00	350.00
82—Stove mounters.		5.00			100.00		
83—Tailors.		5.00	5.00		75.00		
Higbee—							
84—Coal mining.		3.00					
Higginsville—							
85—Coal mining.		3.00					
Hume—							
87—Ry. telegraphers.							
Huntsville—							
88—Coal mining.		3.00					
Jefferson City—							
89—Barbers.			5.00	15.00	60.00		15.00
90—Bartenders.			5.00	105.00	50.00	100.00	205.00
91—Bookbinders.		6.00			75.00		
92—Bricklayers.		6.00			50.00	50.00	50.00
93—Carpenters.			5.00	50.00			50.00
94—Cigarmakers.	3.00	5.00	5.00	145.00	100.00		145.00
95—Hod carriers.		5.00					
96—Painters.					200.00		
97—Printers.		7.00			75.00		
98—Pressmen.		6.00			100.00		
99—Ry. carmen.							
100—"conductors.		12.00					
101—"trainmen.					150.00		
102—"firemen.		7.00					
103—Retail clerks.			5.00		150.00		
Joplin—							
104—Bakers.	7.00	7.00	7.00		100.00		
105—Barbers.			10.00		100.00		
106—Bartenders.		5.00			50.00		
107—Boiler makers.		7.00					
108—Brewery workers.		6.00					



TABLE NO. 5—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; amount per week "out-of-work benefit;" "strike benefit;" "sick and accident benefit;" "death and funeral benefit;" amount paid from each fund; total amount paid from all benefit funds during 1909; number of strikes and lock-outs during 1909; number of strikes settled satisfactorily during 1909.

Location and schedule No. 1909-10.]	Amount per week "out-of- work benefit", 1909.....	Total amount of "out-of- work benefit" paid during 1909.....	Amount per week "strike benefit", 1909.....	Total amount of "strike benefit" paid during 1909.	Amount per week "sick and accident benefit", 1909...	Total amount of "sick and accident benefit" paid dur- ing 1909.....	Amount of "death and fune- ral benefit" per member, 1909 .....	Total amount of "death and funeral benefit" paid dur- ing 1909.....	Total amount paid from all funds during 1909.....
Joplin—									
109—Bricklayers.....			\$7.00				\$75.00		
110—Carpenters.....					\$3.00	\$77.00	200.00	\$200.00	\$277.00
111—Cigarmakers.....	\$3.00	120.00	5.00		5.00	10.00	100.00		130.00
112—Engineers, Sta.....									
113—Electrical workers.....					5.00	350.00			350.00
114—Garment workers.....			5.00						
115—Hod carriers.....									
116—Machinists.....			7.00				100.00		
117—Metal workers.....					5.00		100.00	100.00	100.00
118—Molders.....			7.00		5.00	40.00	150.00		40.00
119—Musicians.....							25.00	25.00	25.00
120—Painters.....					5.00		100.00		
121—Plasterers.....							50.00		
122—Printers.....							75.00	150.00	150.00
123—Pressmen.....			7.00				100.00		
124—Ry. carmen.....			6.00						
125—Smelter men.....									
126—Stone cutters.....			6.00				100.00		
127—Tailors.....			6.00		5.00		100.00		
Keota—									
128—Coal mining.....			3.00						
129— " ".....			3.00						
130— " ".....			3.00						
Kirksville—									
131—Coal mining.....			3.00	\$609.00					
132— " ".....			3.00	549.00					
Lexington—									
133—Coal mining.....			3.00						
134— " ".....			3.00						
Macon—									
135—Bartenders.....							50.00		
Marceline—									
136—Carpenters.....					3.00	101.00	50.00	50.00	151.00
137—Coal mining.....			3.00						
138— " ".....			3.00						
139—Painters.....					2.50	35.00	50.00	50.00	85.00
140—Ry. conductors.....			10.00		15.00	200.00			200.00
141— " firemen.....			3.00						
142— " trainmen.....					5.00				
143—Teamsters.....									
Marshall—									
144—Carpenters.....			7.00				100.00	200.00	200.00
Milan—									
145—Coal mining.....			3.00						
146—Ry. engineers.....			10.00				100.00		
147— " conductors.....			10.00						
148— " firemen.....			5.00						
149— " trainmen.....					7.00	3.50	100.00	100.00	450.00
Minden—									
150—Coal mining.....			3.00						
151— " ".....			3.00						
Missouri City—									
152—Coal mining.....			3.00						
Moberly—									
153—Barbers.....					5.00		100.00		
154—Bartenders.....					5.00	110.00	50.00		110.00
155—Blacksmiths.....			5.00						
156—Boilermakers.....			7.50				50.00	100.00	100.00
157—Bricklayers.....			5.00						
158—Carpenters.....							100.00		
159—Cigar makers.....	3.00	46.00	5.00		5.00	20.00	100.00		66.00
160—Coal mining.....			3.00						
161—Machinists.....			6.00				200.00	400.00	400.00
162—Painters.....							200.00	200.00	200.00

TABLE NO. 5—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; amount per week "out-of-work benefit;" "strike benefit;" "sick and accident benefit;" "death and funeral benefit;" amount paid from each fund; total amount paid from all benefit funds during 1909; number of strikes and lock-outs during 1909; number of strikes settled satisfactorily during 1909.

Location and schedule No. 1909-10.	Amount per week "out-of- work benefit," 1909.....	Total amount of "out-of- work benefit" paid during 1909.....	Amount per week "strike benefit," 1909.....	Total amount of "strike benefit" paid during 1909.	Amount per week "sick and accident benefit," 1909...	Total amount of "sick and accident benefit" paid dur- ing 1909.....	Amount of "death and fune- ral benefit" per member, 1909.....	Total amount of "death and funeral benefit" paid dur- ing 1909.....	Total amount paid from all funds during 1909.....
Moberly—									
163—Plasterers.....			\$6.00				\$50.00		
164—Painters.....			7.00		\$4.00		75.00	\$150.00	\$150.00
165—Ry. carmen.....			5.00						
166—conductors.....			12.00						
167— " engineers.....			15.00						
168— " firemen.....			7.00						
170—Teamsters.....			3.00						
Nett—									
171—Machinists.....			7.50				100.00		
172—Ry. conductors.....			12.00						
173— " carmen.....									
174— " ".....							250.00		
175— " engineers.....			10.00		7.00	\$300.00			300.00
176— " trainmen.....			7.00						
Napoleon—									
177—Coal mining.....			3.00						
Nevada—									
179—Ry. conductors.....									
180— " engineers.....									
181— " firemen.....									
182— " trainmen.....									
New Franklin—									
183—Ry. conductors.....			15.00		7.50				
184— " engineers.....			10.00		10.00		75.00		
185— " firemen.....			7.00						
186— " trainmen.....			8.00						
Ninevah—									
187—Coal mining.....			3.00						
Novinger—									
188—Bricklayers.....			5.00				100.00		
190—Coal mining.....			3.00						
191— " ".....			3.00						
192— " ".....			3.00						
193— " ".....			3.00						
Panama—									
195—Coal mining.....			3.00						
Perry—									
196—Coal mining.....			3.00						
Poplar Bluff—									
197—Barbers.....					5.00		60.00		
198—Machinists.....			6.00		5.00		90.00		
199—Maintenance of way.....									
200—Printers.....			6.00				75.00	75.00	75.00
Renick—									
201—Coal mining.....			3.00						
Rich Hill—									
202—Carpenters.....					4.00				
203—Coal mining.....			3.00						
204— " ".....			3.00						
205—Laborers.....					3.00				
Richmond—									
206—Coal mining.....			3.00						
Russell—									
207—Coal mining.....			3.00						
Sedalia—									
208—Barbers.....					5.00	20.00	200.00		20.00
209—Bartenders.....							50.00	150.00	150.00
210—Blacksmiths.....			7.00						
211—Boiler makers.....			7.50				100.00	100.00	100.00
213—Cigarmakers.....	\$3.00		5.00		5.00	30.00	200.00		30.00
214—Electrical workers.....					5.00				
215—Laundry workers.....									
216—Machinists.....			7.00				200.00	400.00	400.00
217—Metal workers.....			5.00				100.00		

TABLE NO. 5—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; amount per week "out-of-work benefit;" "strike benefit;" "sick and accident benefit;" "death and funeral benefit;" amount paid from each fund; total amount paid from all benefit funds during 1909; number of strikes and lockouts during 1909; number of strikes settled satisfactorily during 1909.

Location and schedule No. 1909-10.	Amount per week "out-of- work benefit", 1909.....	Total amount of "out-of- work benefit" paid during 1909.....	Amount per week "strike benefit", 1909.....	Total amount of "strike benefit" paid during 1909.	Amount per week "sick and accident benefit", 1909....	Total amount of "sick and accident benefit" paid dur- ing 1909.....	Amount of "death and fune- ral benefit" per member, 1909.....	Total amount of "death and funeral benefit" paid dur- ing 1909.....	Total amount paid from all funds during 1909.....
Sedalia—									
219—Printers.....			\$5.00		\$5.00	\$40.00	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$130.00
220—Ry. carmen.....			5.00						
221—conductors.....			12.50						
222—"engineers.....			10.00						
223—".....			15.00		10.00				
224—"firemen.....			7.00						
225—"trainmen.....									
226—Retail clerks.....					5.00	50.00			50.00
228—Tailors.....			1.00		5.00		100.00		
Slater—									
229—Ry. conductors.....			12.50						
230—"engineers.....					10.00	500.00			500.00
231—"firemen.....					7.00				
232—"trainmen.....					10.00		10.00		
Springfield—									
233—Bakers.....			6.00		6.00				
234—Barbers.....					1.00	110.00	50.00		110.00
235—Bartenders.....									
236—Blacksmiths.....							50.00		
237—Boiler makers.....			5.00						
238—Brewery workers.....			7.00						
239—Bricklayers.....			8.00				100.00		
240—Broommakers.....			5.00						
241—Carpenters.....					3.00				
242—Cigarmakers.....	\$3.00	\$54.00	5.00		5.00	235.00	100.00		289.00
243—Electrical workers.....			5.00		5.00		100.00		
244—Horseshoers.....							100.00		
245—Lathers.....			5.00		5.00	165.00	100.00		165.00
246—Leather workers.....			6.00				100.00	200.00	200.00
247—Machinists.....			8.00				200.00		
248—Machinists.....			8.00				200.00		
249—Machinists.....			5.00				100.00		
250—Metal workers.....			7.00		5.00		150.00	150.00	150.00
252—Musicians.....			6.00						
254—Plasterers.....			7.00		5.00		100.00		
255—Plumbers.....							75.00		
256—Printers.....			8.00				100.00		
258—Ry. carmen.....			12.50						
259—"conductors.....			10.00						
260—".....			10.00		15.00	300.00			300.00
261—"engineers.....			5.00		5.00	42.00			42.00
262—".....			7.00		5.00	500.00			500.00
263—"firemen.....			10.00		5.00	100.00			100.00
264—"telegraphers.....									
266—"switchmen.....							50.00		
267—Retail clerks.....									
268—Stage employes.....			5.00						
269—Street Ry. employes.....			6.00				100.00		
270—Stone cutters.....			5.00				50.00		
271—Tailors.....			7.00		5.00	150.00	100.00		150.00
Stahl—									
272—Coal mining.....			3.00						
273—".....			3.00						
Stanberry—									
274—Ry. conductors.....			8.00						
275—"engineers.....			7.50						
276—"firemen.....			7.50						
277—"trainmen.....			8.00						
Swanwick—									
278—Coal mining.....			3.00						
Thayer—									
279—Ry. carmen.....			5.00				50.00		
280—"conductors.....					5.00	100.00			100.00
281—"engineers.....							100.00		



TABLE NO. 5—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; amount per week "out-of-work benefit;" "strike benefit;" "sick and accident benefit;" "death and funeral benefit;" amount paid from each fund; total amount paid from all benefit funds during 1909; number of strikes and lockouts during 1909; number of strikes settled satisfactorily during 1909.

Location and Schedule No. 1909-10.	Amount per week "out-of- work benefit," 1909.....	Total amount of "out-of- work benefit" paid during 1909.....	Amount per week "strike benefit," 1909.....	Total amount of "strike benefit," paid during 1909.	Amount per week "sick and accident benefit," 1909.....	Total amount of "sick and accident benefit" paid dur- ing 1909.....	Amount of "death and fun- eral benefit" per member, 1909.....	Total amount of "death and funeral "benefit" paid dur- ing 1909.....	Total amount paid from all funds during 1909.....
Thayer—									
282—Ry. firemen.....					\$5.00		\$100.00		
283—"trainmen.....			\$7.50						
Trenton—									
284—Boiler makers.....		6.00					100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
285—Coal mining.....		3.00							
286—Machinists.....		7.50					100.00		
287—Ry. carmen.....		5.00					200.00		
288—"conductors.....		12.50							
289—"engineers.....		12.50							
290—"firemen.....		7.00							
291—"laborers.....									
292—"trainmen.....		7.00							
Vandalia—									
293—Coal mining.....		3.00							
Waterloo—									
294—Coal mining.....		3.00							
Waverly—									
295—Coal mining.....		3.00							
Wellington—									
297—Coal mining.....		3.00							
Windsor—									
298—Coal mining.....		3.00							

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STATE—Continued.

OUTSIDE OF ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH.

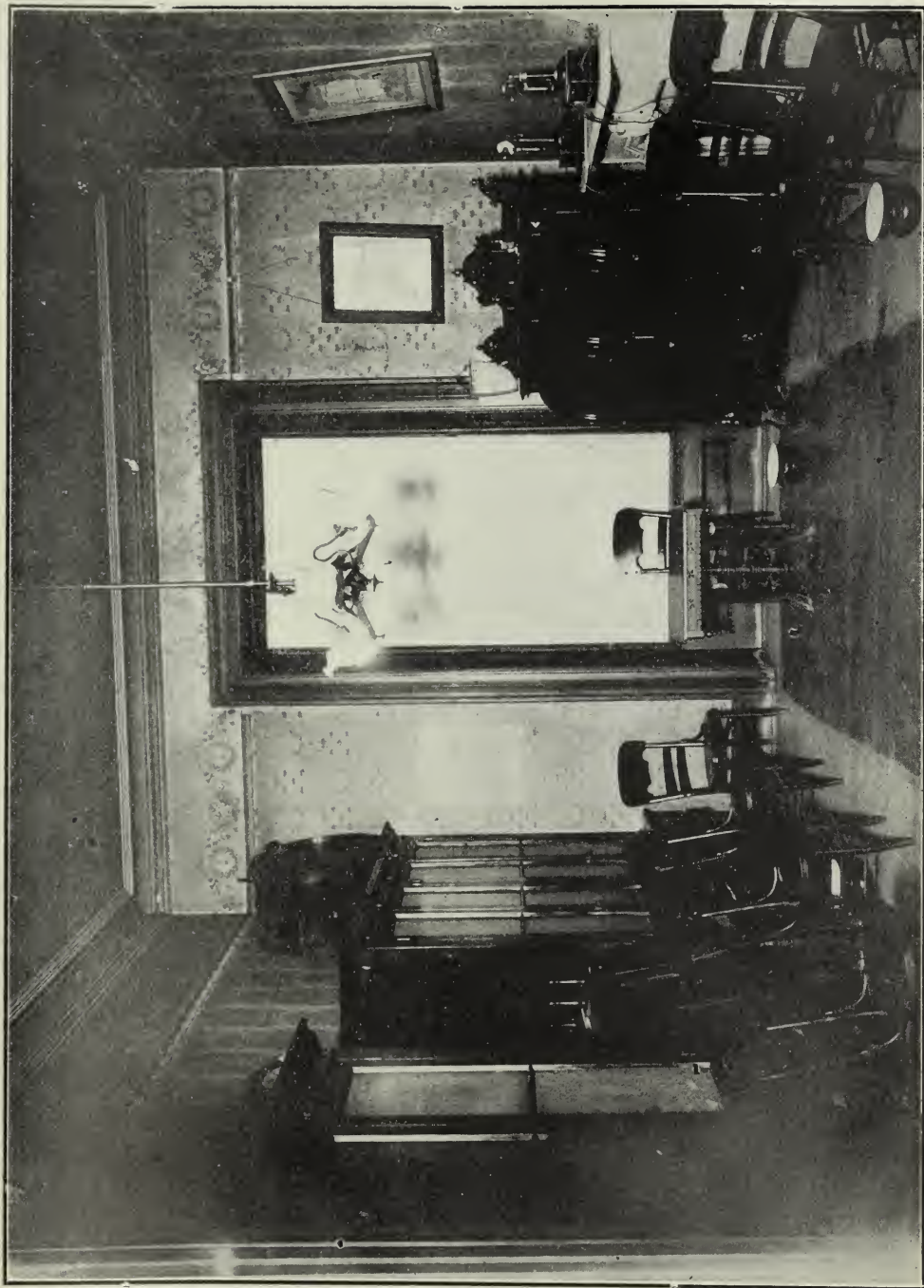
TABLE NO. 6.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; number of strikes compromised; number of strikes lost; number days duration of strikes; total number of persons involved in strikes; cost of strikes or lock-outs; number of persons directly benefited by strikes in 1909; number of persons worsted by strikes in 1909; total amount expended by organizations in support of strikes in 1909.

Location and schedule No. 1909-10.**	No. strikes compromised, 1909.....	Number strikes lost, 1909	Number days duration of strikes, 1909.....	Total number persons involved in strikes, 1909	Cause of strikes or lockouts, 1909.	Number persons directly benefited by strikes in 1909.....	Number persons worsted by strikes in 1909.....	Total amount expended by organization in sup- port of strikes in 1909.
Kirkville—								
131—Coal mngn.....	1....	68	7	7	Violation of contract.....	7....		\$609.00
132—Coal mngn.....	1....	365	30	30	Discharge of blacksmith.....	30....		549.00

\*\*For the tables in which the cities, towns and schedule numbers are missing, the unions reporting either had no information along that line to report, or the secretaries did not answer all questions put to them by the Bureau of Labor Statistics schedule. In most cases there was nothing new, nor no changes to report. In table 1 all labor organizations which reported are given in the alphabetical order of the city or town in which they are located.





*Office of Secretary, Musicians' Mutual Benevolent Association, 3535 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.*



## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STATE—Continued.

OUTSIDE OF ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH.

TABLE NO. 7.

Giving location and schedule number, and showing amount of wages lost to members through strikes in 1909; gains in wages per day, gain in reduction of hours per day, number of times organization has appealed for arbitration, number of disputes settled by State and Voluntary Boards of Arbitration, and results of arbitration.

Location and schedule No. 1909-10.**	Amount of wages lost to members through strikes in 1909..	Gains in wages per day, 1909..	Gain in reduction of hours per day, 1909.....	No. of times organization has appealed for arbitration, 1909.	Number disputes settled by arbitration during 1909.....	Disputes arbitrated by State Board of Arbitration, 1909...	Disputes arbitrated by Voluntary Board of Arbitration, 1909	Results of arbitration, 1909.
Kirksville—								
131—Coal mng..	\$2,200							Settled.
132—Coal mng..	9,000							"

\*\*For the tables in which cities, towns and schedule numbers are missing, the unions reporting either had no information along that line to report, or the secretaries did not answer all questions put to them by the Bureau of Labor Statistics schedule. In most cases there was nothing new, nor no changes to report. In table 1 all labor organizations which reported are given in the alphabetical order of the city or town in which they are located.

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STATE—Continued.

OUTSIDE OF ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH.

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; number of fatal accidents; number of non-fatal accidents; total number of accidents during 1909; number of organizations having agreements with employers; per cent of members working under agreements; specific points covered by agreements; number of years for which agreement is made.

Location and schedule number; trade or occupation, 1909-10.	Accidents, 1909.		Organizations having agreement with employers....	Per cent of members working under agreements, 1909	Specific points covered by agreements:	Number of years for which agreements are made.....
	Total number of accidents during 1909	Number of non-fatal accidents during 1909				
Ardmore—						
1—Coal mining..			Yes..	100	Tonnage, rate and conditions.....	2
Bevier—						
3—Coal mining..			"	100	" " " ".....	2
Bowen—						
7—Coal mining..			"	100	" " " ".....	2
Brookfield—						
8—Boiler mkr..			"	100	Wages and hours.....	1
9—Bricklayers..			"	100	" " " ".....	1
10—Coal mining..			"	100	Tonnage, rate and conditions.....	2

TABLE NO. 8—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; number of fatal accidents; number of non-fatal accidents; total number of accidents during 1909; number of organizations having agreements with employers; per cent of members working under agreements; specific points covered by agreements; number of years for which agreement is made.

Location and schedule number; trade or occupation, 1909-10.	Accidents, 1909.		Organizations having agreement with employers....	Per cent of members working under agreements 1909	Specific points covered by agreements.	Number of years for which agreements are made....
	Number of fatal accidents during 1909	Total number of accidents during 1909				
Brookfield—						
11—Machinists...			Yes..	100	Wages and hours.....	1
12—Ry. conductors.....			"	100	" " ".....	
13—"engineers.....			"	100	" " ".....	
14—"firemen.....	1	1	"	100	" " ".....	
15—"trainmen.....	4	4	"	100	" " ".....	
16—Retail clerks.....			"	100	Hours.....	1
Camden—						
18—Coal mining.....			"	100	Tonnage, rate and conditions.....	2
19—".....			"	100	" " ".....	2
Cape Girardeau—						
22—Blacksmiths.....			"	100	Wages and hours.....	1
23—Boiler mkr. ....			"	100	" " ".....	1
24—Boiler mk. hls. ....			"	100	" " ".....	
25—Cigar mkr. ....			"	100	" " ".....	3
26—Machinists.....			"	100	" " ".....	1
27—Ry. carmen.....	1	1	"	100	" " ".....	1
Chaffee—						
30—Carpenters.....			Yes..	100	Wages and hours.....	
31—Ry. carmen.....			"	100	" " ".....	
32—"engineers.....	1	1	"	100	" " ".....	
33—"conductors.....			"	100	" " ".....	
34—"trainmen.....	2	2	"	100	" " ".....	
35—".....	9	9	"	100	" " ".....	
Charleston—						
36—Carpenters.....			"	100	" " ".....	
Chilhowee—						
37—Coal mining.....			"	100	Tonnage, rate and conditions.....	2
Columbia—						
39—Bricklayers.....			"	100	Wages and hours.....	1
40—Hod carriers.....			"	100	" " ".....	1
41—Printers.....			"	100	" " ".....	5
Corder—						
42—Coal mining.....			"	100	Tonnage, rate and conditions.....	2
Deepwater—						
43—Coal mining.....			"	100	" " ".....	2
DeSoto—						
44—Bartenders.....			"	100	Wages and hours.....	1
45—Blacksmiths.....			"	100	" " ".....	1
46—Boiler mkr. ....			"	100	" " ".....	1
47—Boiler mk hls.....			"	100	" " ".....	
48—Machinists.....			"	100	" " ".....	
49—Metal wkr. ....			"	100	" " ".....	
50—Ry. carmen.....			"	100	" " ".....	
51—"conductors.....			"	100	" " ".....	
52—"firemen.....			"	100	" " ".....	
53—"trainmen.....			"	100	" " ".....	
Dover—						
54—Coal mining.....			"	100	" " ".....	2
Eldon—						
55—"carmen.....			"	100	" " ".....	
56—"conductors.....	1	1	"	100	" " ".....	
57—"engineers.....			"	100	" " ".....	
58—"firemen.....	2	2	"	100	" " ".....	
59—"trainmen.....	1	10	"	100	" " ".....	
Elliott—						
60—Coal mining.....			"	100	Tonnage, rate and wages.....	2
Farmington—						
61—Tailors.....			"	100	Wages and hours.....	
Flat River—						
62—Barbers.....			"	100	" " ".....	
Fleming—						
63—Coal mining.....			"	100	" " ".....	2



TABLE NO. 8—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; number of fatal accidents; number of non-fatal accidents; total number of accidents during 1909; number of organizations having agreements with employers; per cent of members working under agreements; specific points covered by agreements; number of years for which agreement is made.

Location and schedule number; trade or occupation, 1909-10.	Accidents, 1909.		Organizations having agreement with employers....	Per cent of members working under agreements, 1909	Specific points covered by agreements.	Number of years for which agreements are made.....
	Number of fatal accidents during 1909...	Total number of accidents during 1909... Number of non-fatal accidents during 1909				
Graniteville—						
64—Granite cuttrs.			Yes	100	Wages and hours.	3
65—Paving cuttrs.				100	" " "	3
Hannibal—						
69—Carpenters...			"	100	" " "	1
72—Machinists...	4	4	"	100	" " "	1
73—Molders...	12	12	"	100	" " "	1
74—Pntg, ppr hng.			"	100	" " "	1
75—Printing...			"	100	Wages...	
77—Ry. conductrs			"	100	and hours.	4
78—"engineers.			"	100	" " "	
79—"firemen...			"	100	" " "	
80—"trainmen...			"	100	" " "	
81—Retail clerks.			"	100	" " "	1
82—Stove mountrs.			"	100	Hours.	1
83—Tailors...			"	100	Wages and hours.	
Higbee—						
84—Coal mining...			Yes..	100	" " "	2
Higginsville—						
85—Coal mining...			"	100	" " "	2
Hume—						
87—Ry. telegraphs	1	1	"	100	" " conditions.	
Huntsville—						
88—Coal mining...			"	100	Tonnage, rate and wages.	2
Jefferson City—						
91—Bookbinders...			"	100	Wages and hours.	3
92—Bricklayers...			"	100	" " "	1
95—Hod carriers...			"	100	" " "	
96—Painters...	2	2	"	100	" " "	
97—Printers...			"	100	" " "	2
98—Pressmen...			"	100	" " "	3
99—Ry. carmen...	1	1	"	100	" " "	
100—"conductrs.	3	3	"	100	" " "	2
101—"trainmen...			"	100	" " "	2
102—"firemen...	1	1	"	100	" " "	
103—Retail clerks...			"	100	" " "	1
Joplin—						
104—Bakers...			"	100	" " "	2
105—Barbers...			"	100	" " "	
106—Bartenders...			"	100	" " "	
107—Boiler mkr.	1	1	"	100	" " "	
108—Brewery wkrs.	1	1	"	100	" " "	3
109—Bricklayers...						
110—Carpenters...						
111—Cigar makers.			Yes	100	Wages and hours.	3
112—Engineers, sta						
113—Electrical wkrs				100	Wages and hours.	1
114—Garment wkrs			Yes	100	" " "	
115—Hod carriers...			"	100	" " "	
116—Machinists...						
117—Metal wkrs.			Yes	100	Wages and hours.	1
118—Molders...			"	100	" " "	1
119—Musicians...			"	100	" " "	1
120—Painters...						
121—Plasterers...						
122—Printers...			Yes	100	Wages and hours.	1
123—Pressmen...			"	100	" " "	2
124—Ry. carmen...			"	100	" " "	1
Keota—						
128—Coal mining...			"	100	Tonnage, rate and wages.	2
129—" "			"	100	" " "	2
130—" "			"	100	" " "	2
Kirksville—						
131—Coal mining...			"	100	" " "	
132—" "			"	100	" " "	



TABLE NO. 8—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; number of fatal accidents; number of non-fatal accidents; total number of accidents during 1909; number of organizations having agreements with employers; per cent of members working under agreements; specific points covered by agreements; number of years for which agreement is made.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Accidents, 1909.		Organizations having agreement with employers, 1909	Per cent of members working under agreements, 1909	Specific points covered by agreements.	Number of years for which agreements are made....
	Number of fatal accidents during 1909...	Total number of accidents during 1909...				
Novinger—						
188—Bricklayers...			Yes..	100	Wages and hours.....	1
190—Coal mining...			"	100	Tonnage, rate and conditions.....	2
191—" "			"	100	" " " "	2
192—" "			"	100	" " " "	2
193—" "			"	100	" " " "	2
Panama—						
195—Coal mining...			"	100	" " " "	2
Perry—						
196—Coal mining...			"	100	Wages and conditions.....	2
Poplar Bluff—						
197—Barbers.....			"	100	Wages and hours.....	1
198—Machinists.....			"	100	" " " "	1
199—Maintenance of way.....			"	100	" " " "	1
200—Printers.....			"	100	Wages and hours.....	1
Renick—						
201—Coal mining...			"	100	Tonnage, rate and conditions.....	2
Rich Hill—						
202—Carpenters.....			"	100	Wages and hours.....	1
203—Coal mining...			"	100	Tonnage, rate and conditions.....	2
204—" "			"	100	" " " "	2
205—Laborers.....			"	100	" " " "	2
Richmond—						
206—Coal mining...			Yes..	100	Wages and conditions.....	2
Russell—						
207—Coal mining...			"	100	" " " "	2
Sedalia—						
208—Barbers.....			Yes..	100	Wages and hours.....	1
209—Bartenders.....			"	100	" " " "	1
210—Blacksmiths.....	3	3	"	100	" " " "	1
211—Boiler mkr.s.			"	100	" " " "	1
213—Cigar makers.....			Yes..	100	Wages and hours.....	1
214—Electrical wks.			"	100	" " " "	1
215—Laundry wkr.s.			"	100	" " " "	1
216—Machinists.....	5	5	"	100	" " " "	1
217—Metal wkr.s.			"	100	" " " "	2
219—Printers.....			"	100	" " " "	1
220—Ry. carmen.....			"	100	" " " "	2
221—" conductrs.			"	100	" " " "	2
222—" engineers.	9	9	"	100	" " " "	1
223—" "			"	100	" " " "	1
224—" firemen.....			"	100	" " " "	1
225—" trainmen.....	5	5	"	100	" " " "	2
226—Retail clerks..			"	100	" " " "	1
228—Tailors.....			"	100	" " " "	1
Slater—						
229—Ry. conductrs.			"	90	" " " "	1
230—" engineers.....	12	12	"	100	" " " "	1
231—" firemen.....			"	100	" " " "	1
232—" trainmen.....			"	100	" " " "	1
Springfield—						
233—Bakers.....	1	1	"	100	" " " "	1
234—Barbers.....			"	100	" " " "	1
235—Bartenders.....			"	100	" " " "	1
236—Blacksmiths.....			"	100	" " " "	1
237—Boiler makers.....			"	100	" " " "	1
238—Brewery wkr.s.	3	3	"	100	" " " "	1
239—Bricklayers.....			"	100	" " " "	1
240—Broom mkr.s.			"	100	" " " "	1
241—Carpenters.....	2	4	"	100	" " " "	1
242—Cigar makers.....			Yes..	100	Wages and hours.....	1
243—Electrical wks.			"	100	" " " "	1
244—Horse shoers.....			"	100	" " " "	1
245—Lathers.....			"	100	" " " "	1

TABLE NO. 8—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Showing location and schedule number; trade or occupation; number of fatal accidents; number of non-fatal accidents; total number of accidents during 1909; number of organizations having agreements with employers; per cent of members working under agreements; specific points covered by agreements; number of years for which agreement is made.

Location, schedule No. and occupation, 1909-10.	Accidents, 1909.		Organizations having agreement with employers, 1909	Per cent of members working under agreements, 1909	Specific points covered by agreements.	Number of years for which agreements are made....
	Number of fatal accidents during 1909...	Total number of accidents during 1909... Number of non-fatal accidents during 1909...				
Springfield—						
246—Leather wks.	1	1	Yes..	100	Wages and hours	1
247—Machinists	2	2	"	100	" " "	2
248—			"	100	" " "	1
249—			"			
250—Metal wks.	4	4	Yes..	100	Wages and hours	
252—Musicians			"	100	" " "	1
254—Plasterers			"	100	" " "	1
255—Plumbers			"	100	" " "	1
256—Printers			"	100	" " "	1
258—Ry. carmen			"	100	" " "	1
259—" conductrs.	1	1	"	100	" " "	
260—" "		3	3	100	" " "	
261—" engineers		1	1	100	" " "	2
262—" "	2		2	100	" " "	
263—" firemen			"	100	" " "	
264—" telegraphs	1	1	"	100	" " "	
266—" switchm'n			"	100	" " "	1
267—Retail clerks			"	100	" " "	1
268—Stage emplys.			"	100	" " "	1
269—Street Ry. em.	1	1	"	100	" " "	1
270—Stone cutters			"	100	" " "	
271—Tailors			"	100	" " "	1
Stahl—						
272—Coal mining			"	100	Wages and conditions	2
273—" "			"	100	" " "	2
Stanberry—						
274—Ry. conductrs	2	2	"	100	" " hours	
275—" engineers			"	100	" " "	
276—" firemen	4	4	"	100	" " "	
277—" trainmen	5	5	"	100	" " "	
Swanwick—						
278—Coal mining			"	100	" " conditions	2
Thayer—						
279—Ry. carmen	1	1	"	100	" " hours	
280—" conductrs.			"	100	" " "	
281—" engineers			"	100	" " "	
282—" firemen	1	1	"	100	" " "	
283—" trainmen	1	1	2	100	" " "	
Trenton—						
284—Boiler mkrs.	1	1	"	100	" " "	
285—Coal mining			"	100	" " conditions	2
286—Machinists	3	3	"	100	" " hours	
287—Ry. carmen	3	3	"	100	" " "	
288—" conductrs.	1	2	3	100	" " "	
289—" engineers	1	1	1	100	" " "	
290—" firemen			"	100	" " "	1
291—" laborers						
292—" trainmen	4	4	Yes..	100	Wages and hours	2
Vandalia—						
293—Coal mining			"	100	" " working conditions	2
Waterloo—						
294—Coal mining			"	100	" " " "	2
Waverly—						
295—Coal mining			"	100	" " " "	2
Wellington—						
297—Coal mining			"	100	" " " "	2
Windsor—						
298—Coal mining			"	100	" " " "	2



## EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY COMMISSION.

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### LETTER FROM MR. HARRY S. SHARPE, ONE OF THE BOARD.

For some time it has been generally known that Missouri's laws, protecting its toilers in case of injury; or the dependents of a toiler in case of his accidental death while at work, were inadequate, insufficient, too technical and offered too many openings for the shifting of responsibility. In addition too much time is consumed at present before an action at law reaches the point where a final decision is rendered, which condition makes such a controversy expensive to all who are involved; the economic waste being about equally divided between the employer and the employe, and the cost of litigation absorbing a large per cent of the sums paid for damages sustained through injuries. What is absolutely necessary is a law which will give speedy, full, impartial, and, if possible, automatic justice to all interested in any action at tort, resulting from injuries (or death) sustained in due course of employment.

Governor Herbert S. Hadley took official notice of this question and will call the attention of the Forty-sixth General Assembly to the matter. He has appointed a Commission to look carefully and closely into the subject and prepare legislation which will be satisfactory to all. This Commission consists of:

### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY COMMISSION.

From St. Louis—F. W. Lehman, J. Lionberger Davis, E. M. Grossman, Saunders Norvell, Thomas E. Kinney, Charles F. Krone, W. W. Williams, Harry S. Sharpe, D. C. Tevis, Mrs. Sadie Spraggon.

From Kansas City—Charles A. Sumner, John S. Smith, Pierre R. Porter, Henry D. Faxon.

From Joplin—Charles W. Fear, Mercer Arnold, Thomas J. Sheridan.

From St. Joseph—A. L. Henderson and W. K. Amick.

From Jefferson City—Elliott W. Major, Attorney-General; Frank Blake, State Superintendent of Insurance and J. C. A. Hiller, State Labor Commissioner.

From other cities—Holmes Hall, Sedalia; Frank W. McAllister, Paris; John T. Barker, LaPlata; Roy H. Monier, Carrollton; George Manuel, Moberly, and McLain Jones, Springfield.

### A MATTER OF PREFERRED LEGISLATION.

In the preceding pages, in the chapter devoted to "Legislation which is preferred by organized labor," will be found a copy of an act covering the employers' liability question, as prepared by the Labor Legislative Committee of the Missouri Federation of Labor, which that body will recommend for passage by the 1911 General Assembly.

One of the members of the employers' liability commission, appointed by Governor Hadley, is Mr. Harry S. Sharpe, who for several years has been Secretary of Missouri's largest and one of its most progressive Labor organizations, Typographical Union No. 8 of St. Louis. In the following letter he gives, in terse form, his opinion of the subject under consideration.

St. Louis, Mo., November 7, 1910.

J. C. A. Hiller,

Commissioner Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
Jefferson City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Hiller:

Complying with the request of your department to supply an expression upon some subject of particular interest to organized labor and employes in general I herewith respectfully submit the following:

The necessity of an employers' liability act providing immediate compensation to the injured workman or to dependents of the workman who is killed commands attention and is, in fact, receiving the thoughtful consideration of many people. What is wanted is a law that will be automatic in its operation and will permit the employer to deal directly with the employe in a manner that is equitable to both. Heretofore in an effort to effect a settlement the waste of time and loss of money has been felt by both, and in the final analysis neither has been satisfied.

Some of our States have adopted laws that seemed at first to offer a solution of the problem, but they have in a majority of instances failed to stand the test in our courts and the question is still an open one. However, the necessity of a solution is generally admitted and it is probable some plan will be devised whereby a fair settlement between the employer and the employe will be made possible.

#### Public Will Share Responsibility.

The public at large is very much interested in this matter and is willing to share its proportionate share of responsibility. This in itself should offer the best means of adjustment because with the co-operation of the public, as consumers, the business in which the employer and employe are engaged may be made to bear the responsibility for loss of health, life or limb sustained by the workman in the discharge of his industrial occupation. Instead of imposing upon the workmen assumption of all risk in his given occupation, or being obliged to establish negligence or fault of the employer as a basis of recovery, there should be adopted a

code of procedure based upon the risk of the industry.

During the past year Governor Herbert S. Hadley, addressing a meeting of the Missouri Council of the National Civic Federation, said:

"There is great need for reform in the employers' liability laws of the State, and I shall use my influence to have reform adopted at the next session of the General Assembly. The plea made by employers in damage suits that fellow-servants of the injured man were responsible, and the plea that the injured man assumed the risk of injury when he accepted employment, must be made insufficient."

#### Industry Must Bear Burden.

It is becoming very evident that impositions of "assumption of risk", contributory negligence, "fellow-servant" responsibility, and recognition by courts of the validity of "waiving rights" in order to effect a settlement or to obtain employment no longer appeals to right-thinking men as being right and just in the proper protection of an injured workman's dependents. The industry itself must be made to bear the burden, without prejudice to the workman.

At the last annual session of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, held in Jefferson City, during the month of September, 1910, Governor Hadley signified his intention of promoting the creation of an Employers' Liability Commission for the State of Missouri, the purpose of which will be to investigate conditions and provide, if possible, for a definite plan of action for the prevention of industrial accidents and enactment of a compensation law possible of enforcement without unnecessary delay when accidents do occur, and the Federation was asked to co-operate in this movement.

This is one of the most important of matters dealing with industrial pursuits and it is pleasing to note the attention it is receiving from all sources. The protection of our workmen and their dependents is a matter of vital concern to society generally.

H. S. SHARPE.

### ORGANIZED LABOR ACTS.

The Employers' Liability and Workmen compensation questions received considerable attention during the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor at Jefferson City in September, 1910. On invitation from Governor Hadley that a list of names be presented to him, from which he could select three or four to serve on the State Employers' Liability Commission, which was to prepare a bill covering this subject, to be presented to, and recommended for passage by the next General Assembly, the following members of organized labor were offered. Harry S. Sharpe, Wm. J. Morgan, H. K. Glunt, John T. Smith, Chas. A. Sumner, J. T. Fitzpatrick, C. A. Patterson, A. L. Henderson, Karl F. Schweizer, C. B. Williams and Mrs. Sadie Spraggon.

Governor Hadley appointed Harry S. Sharpe, Mrs. Sadie Spraggon, John T. Smith, Charles A. Sumner and A. L. Henderson. He further honored organized labor by naming, as other members of the Commission: Charles W.

Fear of Joplin, Thomas J. Sheridan of Joplin, who was the 1907-8 president of the Missouri Federation of Labor, and George Manuel of Moberly, Secretary of Missouri miners' unions.

Labor Commissioner J. C. A. Hiller and Factory Inspector W. W. Williams, two State officials, who are constantly in touch with the Employment Liability question and with organized labor, were also appointed members of the Commission.

The member of the Commission appointed by Governor Hadley received a letter similar to the following, apprising each of the honor which had been bestowed and which briefly explained the task which was ahead, and made clear other points:

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICES.

STATE OF MISSOURI,  
City of Jefferson.

November 14, 1910.

Hon. J. C. A. Hiller, Labor Commissioner,  
City of Jefferson:  
My Dear Sir—

I want to ask you to serve as a member of a Commission I have planned to appoint to investigate the question of employers' liability and workmen's compensation laws, and to prepare bills upon this question which may be submitted to the consideration of the next Legislature.

In response to my request, the State Federation of Labor has recommended a number of names for membership upon this Commission, and, in addition thereto, I have decided to appoint men representing the interests of the employers, the general public and a few public officials

whose work has caused them to be familiar with this subject.

As the United States is the only country that still adheres to our system for the compensation of those injured in industrial accidents, and as a number of the leading states have either adopted changes in our present law, or have Commissions investigating the subject, I trust you will recognize the public importance of this work and that you will be able to serve upon this Commission. While there is no fund out of which the expenses of the Commission can now be paid, the work of the Commission will not require more than two meetings, and I believe the next Legislature will be disposed to favorably consider an appropriation to defray the expenses incident to the work of the Commission.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. S. HADLEY,

Governor.

#### CONFERENCE CALLED.

After the full Commission had been named and all members had accepted, Governor Hadley called a meeting to arrange the preliminaries and to care for other details, selecting December 2, 1910, as the day and the Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis as the scene of this initiative assemblage. The following letter, officially calling the first conference, was issued:

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE

STATE OF MISSOURI  
City of Jefferson.

November 28, 1910.

Hon. J. C. A. Hiller, Jefferson City, Mo  
Dear Sir:

I have appointed the following members of a commission to investigate the question of the advisability of changes in our employers' liability law and the enactment of a workmen's compensation law, all of whom have accepted the appointment.

Elliott W. Major, Jefferson City.

F. W. McAllister, Paris.

Holmes Hall, Sedalia

W. W. Williams, St. Louis.

Roy H. Monier, Carrollton.

Pierre R. Porter, Kansas City.

Charles W. Fear, Joplin.

J. Lionberger Davis, St. Louis.

John T. Barker, LaPlata.

Harry S. Sharpe, St. Louis.

John T. Smith, Kansas City.

A. L. Henderson, St. Joseph.

Mrs. Sadie Spraggon, St. Louis.

W. K. Amick, St. Joseph.

Mercer Arnold, Joplin.

Henry D. Faxon, Kansas City.

Frank Blake, Jefferson City.

F. W. Lehmann, St. Louis.

Thomas E. Kinney, St. Louis.

E. M. Grossman, St. Louis.

McLain Jones, Springfield.

D. C. Tevis, St. Louis.

Charles F. Krone, St. Louis.

Saunders Norvell, St. Louis.

George Manuel, Moberly.

Thomas J. Sheridan, Joplin.

Charles A. Sumner, Kansas City.

J. C. A. Hiller, Jefferson City.

In order that this commission can make such progress in its work as to submit recommendations to the next Legislature, it is necessary that a meeting should be held at the earliest possible date. For this reason, I have designated Friday, December 2, 1910, for a meeting, at the Jefferson Hotel, Saint Louis, at 10 o'clock a. m.

I shall expect to be present at that time and

give to the members of the commission such information as I have upon the subject and such suggestions as I may have to offer for their consideration. I trust you will find it convenient to be present.

Very truly Yours,  
HERBERT S. HADLEY,  
Governor.

### INITIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

The first meeting of the Commission was held on the day selected for that purpose, in the Jefferson Hotel at St. Louis, with Governor Hadley presiding. J. Lionberger Davis was made Secretary. The duties of the body were augmented by adding, for consideration, the questions of child labor, factory inspection and women's labor, and it was decided to consider and propose proper legislation covering these additional important matters. Committees were appointed between whom the work which is ahead was divided. The minutes of this conference, in brief, as prepared by Secretary Davis, are:

### MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 2, 1910.

The first meeting of the Missouri Commission appointed by Governor Hadley to investigate the question of Employer's Liability and Workmen's Compensation was held at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, on the morning of December 2, 1910. The meeting was called to order by Governor Hadley, who made a statement of the purpose for which he had named the Commission and then outlined the work being done in other States and the proposed work of this Commission.

The following members of the Commission were present, Messrs:

John T. Barker, LaPlata.  
John T. Smith, Labor Temple, Kansas City.  
J. Lionberger Davis, Merchants-Laclede Bldg., St. Louis.

E. M. Grossman, Rialto Bldg., St. Louis.  
Henry D. Flaxon, 8th & Broadway, Kansas City

Mercer Arnold, Miners' Bank Bldg., Joplin.  
J. C. A. Hiller, 813½ Chestnut St., St. Louis.  
Pierre R. Porter, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City.  
Harry S. Sharpe, Burlington Bldg., St. Louis.  
Chas. F. Krone, Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.  
Thos. E. Kinney, Pine St., St. Louis.  
Watt W. Williams, Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis.  
Holmes Hall, 3rd & Ohio Sts., Sedalia.  
McLain Jones, Springfield.

Roy H. Monier, Carrollton.  
Mrs. Sadie Spraggon, Fraternal Bldg. St. Louis.

After those present had informally discussed the general features of the question, it was duly moved and carried that Governor Hadley appoint a Committee on Organization. Thereupon the following Committee was named:

John T. Smith, E. M. Grossman and Roy H. Monier.

Before the Committee on Organization began its work, Governor Hadley announced that he had decided to include in the work and within the scope of the commission the consideration of questions relating to Child Labor, Women's Labor Laws and Factory Inspection.

A recess was taken at noon until two o'clock when the Committee on Organization reported as follows:

The Committee on Organization submit the following report:

"For officers of the Workmen's Compensation and Employer's Liability Commission:

Hon. John T. Barker, President.

Hon. John T. Smith, Vice-President.

J. Lionberger Davis, Secretary.

E. M. Grossman, Assistant Secretary.

"That all members leave their address with the Secretary before leaving the meeting.

"That a Committee on Factory Inspection, Child Labor and Woman Labor consist of the members of the Commission living in St. Louis and the Hon. J. C. A. Hiller.

"That a Committee on Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation be composed of Hon. Frank Blake, Mercer Arnold, Elliott W. Major, Chas. A. Sumner, Pierre R. Porter, F. W. McAllister, W. S. Blenchassett and Roy H. Monier.

"That Mr. Davis be a member and the Secretary of the latter Committee and Mr. Grossman of the former.

"Time and place of next meeting to be left in hands of the Chairman."

(Signed) JOHN T. SMITH.  
E. M. GROSSMAN.  
ROY H. MONIER."

Upon motion duly made and seconded the report was adopted.

After a further discussion which was participated in by all present, the Secretary was instructed to correspond with the proper persons in other States for the purpose of securing from all them reports and other data relating to the subjects under discussion for the use of the Commission.

Thereupon the meeting was adjourned subject to the call of the President.

J. LIONBERGER DAVIS,  
Secretary



# MISSOURI STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

1910-11.

## PROCEEDINGS OF NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor was held in Jefferson City September 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1910. It was called to order in the Public Library by the President, Hon. Owen Miller, of St. Louis. The visiting delegates were welcomed by F. H. Luetkewitte, President of the Jefferson City Central Labor Union, Mayor J. F. Heinrichs and Mr. F. H. Binder, President of the Commercial Club.

F. H. Luetkewitte was appointed sergeant-at-arms of the convention, and Anton Blume, assistant. Joseph R. Franklin of Kansas City was named assistant to Secretary John T. Smith. The following committees were named:

### Convention Committees:

**Committee on Credentials:** J. J. Hockett, Kansas City; Geo. Luce, Jefferson City; Herman Steckling, Kansas City; Anton Meyer, St. Louis; F. R. Howard, Kansas City.

**Committee on Rules and Order of Business:** J. W. LaFever, St. Louis; Chas. A. Patterson, Joplin; Chas. W. Snyder, Kansas City; Henry Smith, Moberly; Fred. W. Darr, Springfield.

**Committee on Officers' Reports:** Chas. W. Fear, Joplin; Wm. Schillig, St. Louis; John E. Murphy, St. Joseph; Julius H. Cronin, Hannibal; John D. Lucas, Joplin.

**Committee on Strikes:** R. H. Gardner, Springfield; Wm. White, Joplin; Chas. Chumley, Springfield; C. F. Leedom, Moberly; Jos. Gallagher, Kansas City.

**Committee on Resolutions:** Collis Lovely, St. Louis; Harry Sharpe, St. Louis; E. T. Behrens, Sedalia; Geo. Manuel, Moberly; Ford Allen, Kansas City.

**Committee on Constitution and Laws:** Chas. Hertenstein, St. Louis; Chas. Sumner, Kansas City; Emil Mueller, St. Louis; Robert Brown, Kansas City; Austin W. Biggs, St. Louis.

**Committee on Organization:** James Bucher, Moberly; J. D. Fitzpatrick, Kansas City; James Morrow, St. Louis; Elmer Baker, Kansas City; Percy Pepoon, St. Louis.

**Boycotts and Labels:** Mrs. Sadie Spraggon, St. Louis; D. G. Biggs, St. Louis; Mrs. A. Smith, St. Louis; M. R. Velie, Moberly; Frank Engleking, Springfield.

**Committee on Legislation:** John J. Pfeiffer, Kansas City; George Cook, St. Joseph; J. F. Altheide, St. Louis; Robert Mohr, Jefferson City; Karl F. Schweizer, Kansas City.

Committee on Credentials reported that 115 delegates were entitled to seats in the convention. They were as follows:

### JEFFERSON CITY.

Russell H. Cook, Bartenders.  
Robert Mohr, Bookbinders, No. 111.  
George Luce, Barbers.  
Anton Blume, Musicians, No. 217.  
W. R. Cook, Central Labor Union.  
F. H. Luetkewitte, Central Labor Union.  
Martin C. Loesch, Printing Pressmen, No. 184.

### JOPLIN.

J. A. Harlow, Building Laborers, No. 168.  
J. D. Lucas, Brewery Workers, No. 193.  
Wm. White, Bartenders.  
Jos. A. Dorrizzi, Bartenders.  
Chas. W. Fear, Trades Assembly.  
Chas. A. Patterson, Trades Assembly.  
W. C. Baner, Trades Assembly.  
Chas. Minor, Stage Employes, No. 176.

## KANSAS CITY.

W. W. Stotts, Allied Printing Trades.  
 Herman Steckling, Bakers, No. 218.  
 Louis D. Tolle, Box Makers.  
 F. R. Howard, Bartenders, No. 420.  
 E. L. Hiles, Bartenders, No. 420.  
 James Anderson, Bartenders, No. 420.  
 Herman Friess, Bartenders, No. 420.  
 Jno. C. Voorkees, Bartenders, No. 420.  
 Wm. Brandt, Brewers and Malsters, No. 46.  
 Chas. W. Snyder, Beer Drivers, No. 100.  
 A. Hogan, Beer Bottlers, No. 169.  
 L. Middlestaff, Beer Bottlers, No. 169.  
 Jos. R. Franklin, Cooks, No. 266.  
 John T. Smith, Cigarmakers, No. 102.  
 Joseph Gallagher, Industrial Council.  
 J. T. Fitzpatrick, Industrial Council.  
 Robert Brown, Industrial Council.  
 John J. Pfeiffer, Leather Workers, No. 1.  
 J. L. Bingham, Painters, No. 4.  
 J. J. Huckett, Painters, No. 4.  
 W. J. Morgan, Steam Engineers, No. 6.  
 Chas. A. Sumner, Stereotypers, No. 6.  
 Ford A. Allen, Typographical, No. 80.  
 Henry Fratcher.  
 Frank Millard.  
 Elmer Baker, Tailors, No. 64.  
 Robert McNary, Waiters and Waitresses, No. 19.  
 Karl F. Schweizer, Machinists, No. 92.  
 L. E. Bass, Carpenters, No. 4.

## SEDALIA.

O. C. Palmer, Barbers, No. 259.  
 W. H. Brown, Bartenders, No. 832.  
 E. T. Behrens, Federation of Labor.  
 Samuel S. McEwen, Typographical, No. 206.

## ST. JOSEPH.

G. T. Miles, Bartenders, No. 422.  
 George Cook, Street Railway Employees,  
 No. 326.  
 John E. Murphy, Typographical, No. 40.  
 C. T. Strop, Carpenters, No. 110.  
 A. L. Henderson, Carpenters, No. 110.  
 J. A. Bullock, Carpenters, No. 110.

## ST. LOUIS.

Owen Miller, Musicians.  
 Anton Mayer, Bartenders, No. 51.  
 Mamie C. Bird, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 338  
 Collis Lovely, Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 25.  
 Emile J. Mueller, Beer Drivers, No. 43.  
 John Sweeney, Beer Drivers, No. 43.  
 A. P. Sovey, Bookbinders, No. 18.  
 Wm. Schillig, Central Labor Union.  
 G. W. Kumming, Central Labor Union.  
 Mrs. Sadie Spraggon, Central Labor Union.  
 James Morrow, Cigarmakers, No. 44.  
 J. F. W. Altheide, Cigarmakers, No. 44.

Robert Poenack, Cigarmakers, No. 44.  
 J. C. McCormick, Molders, No. 10.  
 Fred Clifton, Metal Polishers, No. 13.  
 John W. LaFever, Railway Telegraphers, No. 2  
 W. L. Wilmarth, No. 31.  
 Wm. Murphy, Railway Telegraphers, No. 2.  
 Frank Mearra, Steam Fitters, No. 29.  
 D. G. Biggs, Tailors, No. 11.  
 Austin W. Biggs, Typographical, No. 8  
 Percy Pepon, Typographical, No. 8.  
 Mrs. A. May Smith, Typographical, No. 8.  
 C. Ed. Clark, Typographical, No. 8.  
 Richard C. Cowlishaw, Typographical No. 8.  
 Charles Hertenstein, Typographical, No. 8.  
 Harry S. Sharpe, Typographical, No. 8.  
 Thos. M. Smart, Glass Bottle Blowers, No. 5.  
 James Delmore, International Iron Moulders  
 Union, No. 59.  
 Edw. Gelson, International Iron Moulders  
 Union, No. 426.

## HANNIBAL.

M. R. Velie, Carpenters, No. 607.  
 Theo. A. Ross, Metal Polishers.  
 A. H. Richmond, Typographical, No. 88.  
 B. F. Brown, Trades and Labor Assembly.  
 Julius H. Cronin.  
 W. E. Smith.

## MOBERLY.

James Bucher, Bartenders.  
 Henry Smith, Painters, No. 656.  
 C. B. Dysart, Trades and Labor Assembly.  
 C. F. Leedom.  
 Chas. B. Williams.  
 Chas. Batley, Miners District Council No. 25.  
 George Manuel.  
 Harry Beresford.

## SPRINGFIELD.

W. B. Hindman, Bartenders, No. 461.  
 Fred W. Darr, Barbers, No. 191.  
 Frank Engelking, Cigarmakers, No. 23.  
 R. T. Wood, Labor Assembly.  
 Chas. Chumley, Labor Assembly.  
 U. W. Sargent, Labor Assembly.  
 G. A. Bain, Machinists, No. 233.  
 R. H. Gardner, Machinists, No. 233.  
 Henry Hollerman, Molders, No. 296.  
 Harry K. Glunt, Machinists, No. 17.  
 Chas. Daily, Painters, No. 375.  
 A. L. Dawson, Typographical, No. 158.

## FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

Nellie A. Quick, Woman's Trades Union League.  
 Miss Maggie Meara, Woman's Trade Union  
 League.  
 Mrs. C. I. Kneffler, Woman's Trade Union  
 League, St. Louis.  
 B. C. Marling, Arkansas Federation of Labor.  
 W. S. Watson, Kansas Federation of Labor.

## PROGRESS OF A YEAR.

President Miller reported on happenings, progress, accomplishments and developments of organized labor since the convention at Joplin a year ago. Among the important features of his report are the following matters, which are of State-wide interest:

**REPORT OF HON. OWEN MILLER.**

One of the most important matters that occurred during my term of office was attending the National Conference on Uniform State Legislation, called by the National Civic Federation to meet at Washington, January 17th, 18th and 19th. Gov. Hadley appointed me delegate to this convention, and also to the National Conference on Workmen's Compensation for Industrial Accidents, which was held January 20th, also in the city of Washington. The convention on Uniform State Legislation was attended by some of the most prominent men in the country, and the discussions were most instructive and interesting. Great emphasis was given to a movement to secure uniform legislation on Conservation of Natural Resources, Regulation of Interstate Railways and Quasi-Public Utilities, Control of Corporations, Life Insurance, Fire Insurance, Banking Taxation, Automobile Regulations, Road Building, Vital Statistics, Public Health, Safeguarding Dangerous Machinery, Factory and Mine Inspection, Compensation for Accidents, Convict-Made Products, Pure Food Regulations, Discriminations Against Married Women as to the Control of Their Children and the Holding of Property, Uniform Medical Practice Act, Factory Inspection, Uniform Dairy Laws, Uniform Nonsupport Law, Uniform Procedure in the Courts, Uniform Oil Inspection, Uniformity in Laws Governing Commercial Transactions, Uniformity in Regulating Sale of Habit-Forming Drugs and Uniformity in Primary and Election Laws.

**Uniform Legislation Commission.**

A committee, composed of the representatives of each State represented in the convention, was appointed to take up all matters of legislation upon the questions involved in the above program. Judge Seldon P. Spencer of St. Louis was appointed for Missouri. The movement will undoubtedly result in some good in securing uniform legislation so as to prevent the annoyances we are now subject to, on account of the difference of laws in the various States.

The Conference on Workmen's Compensation for Industrial Accidents I consider of more importance than the Uniform State Legislation Conference. This conference was presided over by Labor Commissioner Neil. I found that in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Indiana commissions had been created and had in some instances secured legislation from the State. Since the adjournment of this convention such a commission has been formed in the State of Illinois. But the fact that stood out most prominent after all was that whenever such legislation was secured, it was invariably declared unconstitutional by the courts. Every one of these commissions had on its roster a number of eminent attorneys. But it does not seem that they could draft a law to satisfy the courts; therefore, it strikes me, that before we can hope to get any satisfaction through legislation, not only in the way

of compensating workmen for injuries or death, but for all other improvements we are asking for, we will first have to reform our judicial system. In my mind the matter that is most important is for uniform action all over the United States of America by the people to resist the encroachment of the judiciary.

**Will of the People Set Aside.**

I was taught like all other children that lived in my generation, reverence for the courts, but the action of the courts in the United States, both Federal and State, in the last ten years, has entirely dissipated my mind as to the sacredness of our courts. I realize more and more every day that judges are but human, and very often their judgement is biased by prejudice, and the decisions made, more particularly those affecting wage earners, are unjust. Thomas Jefferson, one hundred years ago, prognosticated the encroachments of the Federal Judiciary, and every word he uttered has come true to the letter. Federal judges presume to set aside the will of the people of a state, and interfere in industrial disputes, and they have gradually assumed to be both lawmakers and judges. The Constitution of the United States never intended that judges should be clothed with the power that they have gradually grasped within the last ten years, and unless the people of this country are aroused to the encroachments of the judiciary in time to put a stop to it, the liberties of the people of the United States will be a thing of the past. I was particularly struck with this absolute fact on hearing the debates in the Conference on Workmen's Compensation for Industrial Accidents in Washington. Every delegate who spoke on the question made the same statement as to the courts setting aside any law passed looking to real justice to the working men. There has been no improvement since that conference was held. These criticisms were not confined to delegates representing labor organizations, but many of them came from the most prominent lawyers of the country.

**Of World Wide Interest.**

The question of such compensation is one of world-wide interest. Even Spain has taken up the subject, and Consul-General Hill, with headquarters at Barcelona, has some very interesting things to say in a recent report, having to do with and dealing on indemnity for workmen injured on the industries summarized in his report to the National Bureau of Manufactures at Washington. In this report Consul-General Hill states that the law is satisfactory to all classes, and there is very little litigation over the payment of indemnities.

The industries covered by the Spanish law includes all kinds of industrial establishments, where other than hand work prevails. This list is made up of mines and quarries, metal-



lurgical works, land and naval construction, building trades, including carpentry, masonry etc., and in fact every known crafts which includes the use of machinery by the workman.

The law gives to the employes a right of indemnification for partial or complete incapacity arising from injuries incurred. In case of temporary incapacity, the employer is compelled to pay an indemnity equal to one-half the daily wage of the employe. If, after one year, the incapacity continues, the employer must pay the workman an amount equal to two years' salary; in case injury is not complete and the workman is able to do light work, pay only eighteen months' salary.

#### **Years' Indemnity for Temporary Incapacity.**

Whenever a case of temporary incapacity occurs, the employer may give a workman employment of a lighter nature, or a years' indemnity. The employer is also liable for all drugs, medicines and hospital bills. In case of death the employer pays burial expenses; also, an indemnity to the widow and orphan children or other relatives, according to a fixed scale.

Consul-General Hill also states that the payment of indemnities has had no effect on wages paid, and that the present law appears to be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

### **PROPOSED UNIFORM LEGISLATION.**

(Report of Hon. Owen Miller—Continued.)

#### **THE PLAN OF A WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMISSION, THE MAIN PURPOSES OF WHICH SHALL BE:**

(1) To provide compensation for losses by reason of industrial accidents, resulting in death or incapacity to employes, regardless of any question of negligence or fault, except in cases of serious or wilful misconduct of the employe.

(2) To make the law compulsory in form, but elective in fact, providing in the first instance that the employer shall pay the compensation, according to the scale set forth in the act, but reserving to both employer and employe their common law remedies, including trial by jury, providing, however, as to the employer that if he refuses to pay the compensation according to the scale provided, and forces the employe to his action at the common law, he shall not escape liability by reason of either (1) the fellow servant rule, (2) the assumption of the risk, or (3) the contributory negligence of the employe, unless his negligence be greater than that of the employer, in which event the damages shall be apportioned according to the relative degree of negligence, and the burden of proof shall be upon the employer; and providing as to the employe that he shall be presumed to have accepted the compensation law, and any acceptance by him of compensation under the proposed law, except necessary medical and surgical attention, shall bar the right of action at common law, and the beginning of any action at law shall bar his right to compensation under the proposed law, except in the case of wilful negligence of the employer or his failure to comply with statutory or municipal safety regulations; these two limitations upon the rights of the respective parties being imposed for the purpose of inducing them both to accept the compensation law, and to refrain from using the present unsatisfactory methods of settling claims for personal injury.

(3) To provide a scale of compensation as follows:

- (a) Death: Where there are dependents, three years' wages, but not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$3,000. Where there are no dependents, a sum not to exceed \$200
- (b) Permanent disability: A pension on the basis of 50% of the earnings of the employe, to be paid as long as the disability lasts, or until the compensation or pension paid, equals the amount of four years' wages, such pension to commence after two weeks' disability. Where the disability is permanent, but only partial, the percentage of compensation or pension to be reduced in proportion to the reduction in earning capacity.
- (c) Temporary disability: When such disability is determined to have existed in a bona fide form for two weeks or more, then compensation to be awarded from the day the employe left work, on the basis of 50% of the earnings, to be paid as long as the disability lasts; all cases of disability to be determined by physician of employer, or, by consultation, if employe desires, of the employer's physician with one to be engaged by the employe, and if these two cannot agree upon the nature and probable duration of the injury, then a third to be called in; the decision of the physicians to be used as a basis for computing the compensation due, such examinations to be made at sub-



sequent times, for the purpose of reconsidering the question, if circumstances seem to require it.

- (d) Minors, in case of permanent disability, to be paid compensation as above, on basis of 50% of the earnings of adults, in the same line of employment; in case of temporary disability, when they have dependents, to be paid compensation as long as it lasts as above, on basis of 50% of the earnings of adults in the same line of employment, provided that the compensation paid shall not exceed the full weekly pay; when they have no dependents, on basis of 50% of their own earnings.

(4) Disputes arising under the compensation law to be settled by agreement of the parties, or arbitration, and confirmed by a court of proper jurisdiction.

(5) Claims of employes, under the law shall be preferred, same as wage claims are now preferred under the law, and shall take precedence of other wage claims of other employes not injured.

(6) Reasonable notice of claims shall be given to employer, but failure to comply strictly with statute, in regard to details, not to be fatal to the right to compensation unless the employer can show that he has been unduly prejudiced by such failure.

(7) Report to be made by employer, of all cases of injury for which compensation has been or is being paid, to the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(8) The compensation to be paid in installments, conforming to the manner of payment of wages while the employe was at work, except the employe or person entitled to benefits may petition county or probate court for leave to have it paid in a lump sum, and if proper showing is made, court may order amount of compensation due paid in lump sum.

(9) The proposed law to apply to all employers of labor, who have more than five persons employed at one time.

### OTHER CONFERENCES.

(Report of Hon. Owen Miller—continued.)

The Child Labor Conference was held at Memphis, Tenn., April, 1910. The executive board sent Mr. J. W. LaFever.

Secretary J. T. Smith attended the Labor Legislative League held in Chicago, June 10th, and 11, 1910.

I attended the National Conference of Charities held in St. Louis, May 19th, 1910. The most of the time of this Conference was taken up by the reading of prepared papers. All of which were good, but it is improbable that any of them will be carried into successful operation. I was somewhat surprised to find that the Treasurer of this organization was the attorney of a number of contractors interested in the manufacture of prison-made goods. With a little endeavor among the delegates to the convention, we succeeded in preventing the re-election of this man to this important position.

There was no session of the Missouri Legislature during the winter, but there will be a session commencing January, 1911. If we desire good results, I would suggest that pro-

visions be made for such change in our present system of taking care of the Legislative Committee as to insure their stay in Jefferson City during all the time of the sessions of the Legislature. On the subject of legislation, I desire to call the attention of the Convention to the importance of the legislative committee, and to point out that much of the legislation that we ask for effects women and children; therefore, I believe it to be a wise policy to select a woman as a member of this committee.

During the year I made an effort to organize the street car men in the city of St. Louis, and have placed a charter in the jurisdiction of St. Louis, and believe when the proper time comes, the street car men will be thoroughly organized. Just as soon as the company discovered that a effort was being made to organize their men, they threw every possible obstacle in the way and resorted to means that are only permitted to be done by powerful corporations. It would not be wise to say anything further upon this subject just now.

### CONVICT LABOR QUESTION.

President Miller's report touches on a protest on the part of a committee composed of himself and David Kreyling, in connection with convict labor at the penitentiary, against the leasing out to contractors of such prison toilers for less than a dollar a day, for each; and demanding that the new contracts be so worded that their limitation would be July 1, 1911. Some correspondence in connection with this question was produced. It is mentioned that the contracts which were made only call for 70 cents a day per convict, and that the period covered is for four years, dating from February 1, 1910.

## REPORT OF STATE SECRETARY.

### 1910.

#### MISSOURI FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, John T. Smith of Kansas City, revealed that the following labor bodies had affiliated themselves with the Missouri State Federation since the Joplin convention: Journeymen Horseshoers No. 18, Kansas City; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 10, Kansas City; Cooks and Pastry Cooks No. 203, St. Louis; Cooks and Waiters' Alliance No. 510, St. Joseph; Machinists No. 92, Kansas City; Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 433, Springfield; Building Laborers No. 168, Joplin; Machinists No. 233, Springfield; Bookbinders No. 111, Jefferson City; Brewery Engineers No. 246, St. Louis; Bartenders No. 652, Moberly; Theatrical Stage Employees No. 176, Joplin; Typographical Union No. 119, Jefferson City; Printing Pressmen No. 184, Jefferson City; Bookbinders No. 60, Kansas City; Bartenders No. 827, Joplin; Journeymen Tailors No. 11, St. Louis; Federal Labor Union No. 12974, Windsor; Bartenders No. 531, Jefferson City; Iron and Steel Workers No. 1, St. Louis; Iron and Steel Workers No. 3; Musicians No. 50, St. Joseph; Musicians No. 217, Jefferson City; Carpenters No. 646, St. Louis; Waiters No. 20, St. Louis; Waiters No. 19, Kansas City—25 locals, with a membership of 1,801 members.

#### CONFERENCE ON UNIFORM LABOR LEGISLATION.

John T. Smith, who was one of the Missouri delegates to the National Conference on Uniform Labor Legislation, held at Chicago, June 10, 11 and 12, 1910, under the auspices of the American Association for Labor Legislation, read a paper on the happenings at that conference. It told of the reports made by the State Commissioners of Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York, Illinois, New Jersey and Ohio on the work done by their state commissions during the past year in dealing with Industrial Accidents, Workmen's Compensations, Industrial Diseases and Labor Legislation. The members of the above commissions were appointed by the Governors of their respective States, and much good has been done along these lines, reported Delegate Smith. It was further stated by him that:

#### SECRETARY JOHN T. SMITH'S REPORT.

John Mitchell, Ex-President of the United Mine Workers and now connected with the Civic Federation, lent his advice and counsel to the conference, and it was plainly seen that he had given the subjects under discussion considerable thought and study.

Edwin Wright, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, also took an important part in the conference and guarded organized labor's interest throughout the proceedings. Missouri was represented by Labor Commissioner Hiller, Chas. A. Sumner and myself. We were much impressed with the gathering and are of the opinion a similar commission should be appointed by Governor Hadley for the State of Missouri to draw up bills to apply to these important subjects.

The Compensation Act recently passed by the New York legislature applies only to the following trades, which are deemed extra hazardous: The erection or demolition of bridges or buildings constructed with iron or

steel frame work; the operation of elevators, elevating machines, derrick or hoisting apparatus used in connection with a bridge or building; work on scaffolds; work on electric wires or apparatus charged with electric currents; work necessitating proximity to gunpowder, dynamite or other explosives; the operation on steam railroads of locomotives, engines, trains, motors or cars propelled by gravity, steam or electricity; and the construction and repair of railroad tracks, the construction of tunnels and subways, and all work carried on under compressed air.

They are in hopes of revising this so that it will take in all trades and occupations. Conference adjourned with good feeling prevailing among all those participating in the conference, and all were of the opinion that laws covering all of the subjects discussed will be placed upon the statute books of every state in the union in the very near future.

## CHILD AND WOMEN'S LABOR CONFERENCE.

J. W. LaFever, who was delegate, representing the Missouri Federation, to the Child and Women's Labor Conference, which was held in Memphis, Tennessee, April 12, 13 and 14, 1910, reported, in brief, as follows, to the Missouri Federation Convention:

The first important business transacted was the adoption of a resolution giving the manufacturers equal representation on all committees and equal voting strength. In my opinion this resulted in doing more good for the children and women of the south than any action taken in their behalf in many years.

The labor delegates were there with a large majority, and it was done so that whatever demands were made by this conference on the legislatures of the southern states may be made in the name of both capital and labor. Not once did the manufacturers abuse our confidence, but showed to us conclusively that they were as much interested as we in getting a uniform law enacted in all southern states which would preserve the child for childhood and the women for the home.

### Joplin Woman Honored.

Miss Catherine Cosgrove of Joplin, Mo., was Missouri's representative on the committee on resolutions. She is a prominent member of women's clubs and a great friend of the child and woman toiler. Her vote and actions on that committee showed the Missouri delegates that we made no mistake in placing her on that committee.

The Governor of each southern state was given power to appoint five delegates at large, two of whom shall be manufacturers.

The resolution committee recommended a vagrancy law in each state, and that states provide scholarships for children of indigent parents, to enact compulsory education laws, provide text-books at state expense and establish trade schools in all cities, to have each state create a department of mine and factory bureau, and that the commissioner of labor in each state be elected by popular vote, that the hours of labor be shortened in all factories and mines until the 54-hour a week rule is reached. The resolutions adopted last year at New Orleans were reaffirmed and are as follows:

### Child Labor Problem.

First. That the minimum age for the employment of children in any gainful occupation, except agriculture and domestic service, be fixed at 14 years.

Second. That no child under the age of 16 years be employed in or about any mine or quarry, or in any occupation dangerous to life or limb or injurious to health or good morals.

Third. That no child under the age of 16 years be employed in any gainful occupation, except agriculture and domestic service, unless such child can read and write simple sentences in the English language.

Fourth. That no boy under the age of 16 years and no girl under the age of 18 years be employed in any gainful occupation, except agricultural or domestic service, between the hours of 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Fifth. That your committee believes that an eight-hour day for children under the age of 16 and women is the only human standard for hours on employment, and we hope this standard will be reached by all southern states, as it has already been adopted for children in such great manufacturing states as New York, Illinois and Ohio, but owing to the environments in the southern states, your committee recommends for adoption legislation which will provide that no child under 16 years of age and no woman be employed more than fifty-four hours in any one week, or an average of nine hours per day, and no such boy or woman shall be employed more than nine hours in any one day unless it be for the purpose of allowing a half holiday on Saturday, and then such employment shall not exceed ten hours in any one day.

### Kentucky Law as a Basis.

Sixth. That legislation on the subject of the issuance of employment certificates be according to provisions of the present Kentucky law, as follows: "For a child required to produce employment certificates, the person or corporation employing him shall procure and keep on file, accessible to the truant officer of the town or city and to the labor inspector, an employment certificate, as hereinafter prescribed, and keep two complete lists of all such children employed therein, one on file and one conspicuously posted near the principal entrance of the building in which such children are employed. On termination of their employment of a child so registered and whose certificate is so filed, such certificate shall forthwith be surrendered by the employer to the child or its parent, guardian or custodian. The labor inspector may make a demand on an employer in whose establishment a child apparently under the age required is employed, permitted or suffered to work, and whose employment certificate is not then filed as required by this act, that such employer shall either furnish him within ten days evidence satisfactory to him that such child is in fact over the required years of age, or shall cease to employ, permit or suffer such child to work therein. The labor inspector may require from such employer the same evidence of age of such child as is required on the issuance of an employment certificate, and the employer furnishing such evidence shall not be required to furnish any further evidence of the age



of the child. In case such employer shall fail to produce and deliver to the inspector within ten days after such demand such evidence of the age herein required of him, and thereafter continue to employ or permit such child to work in such establishment, proof of the giving of such notice and of such failure to produce and file such evidence shall be *prima facie* evidence in any prosecution brought for violation of the provision that such child is under the age required and is unlawfully employed.

#### **As to Employment Certificates.**

Section 3. An employment certificate shall be only approved by the superintendent of schools or by a person authorized by him in writing, or, where there is no superintendent of schools, by a person authorized by the school board; that no member of a school board or other person authorized as aforesaid shall have authority to approve such certificate for any child then in or about to enter his own employment, or the employment of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer or employe.

Section 4. The person authorized to issue employment certificates shall not issue such certificates until he has received, examined, approved and filed the following papers duly executed: First, the school record of such child, properly filled out and signed as provided herein below. Second, a passport or duly attested transcript of the certificate of birth or baptism of such child. A duly attested transcript of the birth certificate filed according to law with any officer charged with the duty of recording births shall be sufficient evidence of the age of such child. Third, the affidavit of the parents, guardian or custodian of the child, which shall be required, however, only in case such last mentioned transcript of certificate of birth be not produced and filed, showing the place and birth of such child, which affidavit must be taken before the officer issuing employment certificates who is hereby authorized and required to administer such oath, and who shall not demand or receive a fee therefor. Such employment certificate shall not be issued until such child has personally appeared before and been examined by the officer issuing the certificates, and until such officer shall, after making examination, file and sign in his office a statement that the child can read and legibly write simple sentences in the English language, and that in his opinion the child is the required years of age, or upward, and has reached the normal development of a child of its age, and is in sound health and physically able to perform the work which it intends to do. In doubtful cases, such physical fitness shall be determined by a medical officer of the board, or department of health, or by the county physician. Every employment certificate shall be signed in the presence of the child in whose name it is issued.

#### **Description of Child to be Given.**

Section 5. Such certificate shall state the date and place of birth of the child, and describe the color of the hair and eyes, the height

and weight and any distinguishing facial marks of such child, and the paper required by the preceding section has been duly examined, approved and filed, and that the child named in such certificate has appeared before the officer signing the certificate and has been examined.

Section 6. The school record above mentioned shall be signed by the principal or chief teacher of the school which such child has last attended, and shall be furnished on demand to a child entitled thereto. It shall contain a statement certifying that the child is able to read and write simple sentences in the English language, and has received instructions in spelling, reading, writing and geography, and is familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic up to and including common fractions. Such school record shall also give the age and residence of the child, as shown on the records of the school, and the name of its parent or guardian; provided that upon the filing with the person authorized to issue employment certificates of the affidavit of the applicant or of his or her parent, guardian or custodian, showing that diligent effort has been made to obtain the school record hereby required, and that it cannot be obtained, then the person authorized to issue the certificate may issue such certificate without having received such school record, but it shall be his duty in such case to examine the applicant as to his of her proficiency in each of the studies mentioned in this section, and in such case the employment certificate shall show that such examination was had in lieu of the filing of the school record.

Section 7. The local board of education or the school board of a city, town or district, as the case may be, shall transmit between the first and tenth of each month to the office of the labor inspector a list of the names of the children to whom certificates have been issued during the previous month.

Seventh. That a law requiring the registration of all births be adopted by the states interested herein, to the end that the future administration of the child labor law may be simplified and made more effective.

#### **Sanitary and Safe Regulations.**

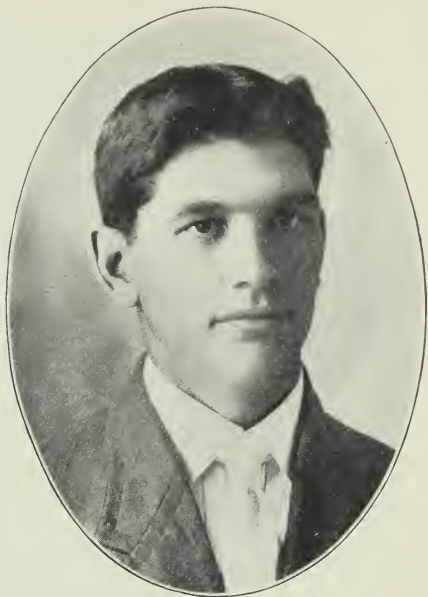
Eighth. That we recommend the following as a proper guide for sanitary and safe regulations: We favor the enactment of laws providing for the proper sanitation, ventilation and lighting of all manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments and workshops; for the erection of adequate fire escapes and other means of egress in case of fire or other disasters; the installation of proper and adequate appliances for the protection against dangerous machinery, beltings, hatchways, elevators and stairways; the screening of all stairways used by female help, and separate toilet, dressing and wash rooms for members of the opposite sexes; the furnishing of blowers or fans to carry off dust or smoke in all cases where such dust or smoke may be injurious to the health of the employes; and the installation



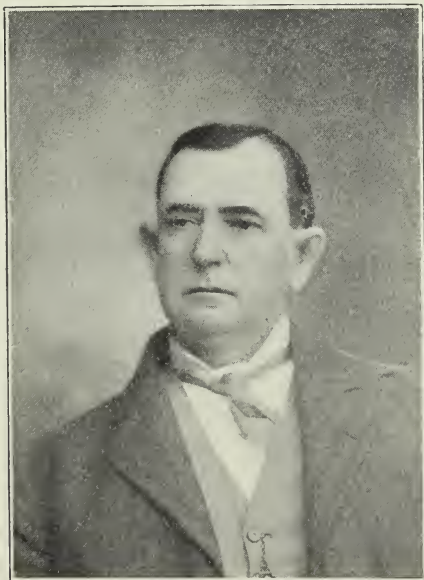
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, MISSOURI FEDERATION OF LABOR, 1911.



*Frank R. Howard, of Kansas City, former member of Executive Board Missouri Federation of Labor, member of Legislative Committee, 1911.*



*John T. Fitzpatrick of Kansas City, Chairman of Committee.*



*Clint F. Leedom, of Moberly, Mo., Secretary of Committee.*



of a sufficient number of seats for women and children to be used when they are not actually engaged in the performance of the work at which they are employed.

Ninth. That we regard a state system of factory inspection as essential to the enforcement of all child labor laws, and we recommend that each state make ample preparations for the employment of proper officials and assistants for the inspection of all mines and factories, and that such inspectors be given the power and be required to see to the enforcing of child labor laws, and that they shall be given authority to prosecute the violation of all such laws.

Tenth. That the laws recommended for the protection of women and children be accompanied by adequate penalties to enforce the observance of the same.

#### Elected 1910-11 Officers.

The officers of the year were elected as follows: President, Governor Patterson of Tennessee; First Vice-President, Miss Kate Barnard of Oklahoma; Second Vice-President Geo. L. Sehorn of Kentucky; Third Vice-President, Garnet Andrews, manufacturer, of Tennessee; Fourth Vice-President, Henry P. Hanson of

Memphis; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Jean Gordon of Louisiana. The Vice-Presidents of different states were elected as follows: Missouri, Mrs. Henrietta C. Cosgrove; Tennessee, J. S. McCracken; Louisiana, S Wolf; Oklahoma, C. Daugherty; Kentucky, Mrs. C. P. Weaver; Arkansas, R. B. Sawyer; Georgia, D. J. McKelway; Alabama, J. B. Drake; Mississippi, T. J. O'Donnell; Texas, J. S. Vance; North Carolina, L. Parker; South Carolina, J. Nicholson; Florida, E. O. Painter; Virginia, J. S. Scott.

Each state is entitled to two members of the executive board, to come from the different cities. Missouri's members of the board are as follows: J. W. LaFever of St. Louis, Mo. and J. T. Smith of Kansas City, Mo. Atlanta, Ga., was selected as the next meeting place.

The name of the permanent organization has been changed. It is to be known as the Southern Conference on Women and Child Labor. The constitution adopted names as members of the body representatives of organized labor, women's clubs, civic and business organizations, commissioners of labor, mine and factory inspectors, and any state official having charge of institutions caring for children and firms or corporations employing children and women.

## REPORT ON TORONTO CONVENTION OF 1909.

A report was read by George Manuel, Secretary-Treasurer of the Miners, who was delegate to the 1909 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held in Toronto in November of that year. The essential points are:

### AMERICAN FEDERATION GATHERING, 1909.

This being the first convention of the American Federation of Labor held away from American soil, made it of more importance than past conventions, as it paved the way for the laboring people of Canada to become a part of the great American labor movement. While bearing allegiance to another government they are only separated from us by an imaginary line, and as workers, they have their difficulties to contend with the same as we do in this country. The cementing of the organizations of both countries cannot help but benefit both.

A careful perusal of the report of President Compers, Secretary Morrison, Treasurer Lenon and the Executive Council will give much information and show the magnificent progress of the American labor movement, and the many intricate questions handled by the National Body that are of vital interest to the workers of both countries.

#### REPRESENTATION IN CONVENTION

There were represented in the Toronto convention 87 international and national unions, 21 state federations, 62 central bodies, 17 local trade and federal unions, and 7 fraternal delegates, from the following organizations: British Trades' Union Congress, Canadian Trades and

Labor Congress, Women's International Union Label League, National Women's Trade Union League of America, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

#### INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.

The Federation enjoyed a splendid increase in membership during the year, as shown by the Secretary's report. Thirty-four international unions reported an increase in membership over the previous year of 83,601. There was issued during the year 176 charters, divided as follows: Three national unions, two departments, two state federations, forty central bodies, and 129 local trade and federal labor unions.

#### INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The Committee on Industrial Education submitted an exhaustive report on this subject, which shows that they made a careful research of every detail that was of any advantage to the trade union movement. A careful perusal of the report, also the bill drafted by the committee with a view of introducing it in Congress, asking for an appropriation for the establishment of a trade school, will be evidence

of their zealous work. The convention voted for the committee to be continued and to make a further report to the next convention.

#### SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Loewe Company against the United Hatters, under which the Sherman anti-trust law was interpreted as placing a ban upon labor organizations, effort has been made to secure an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law, relieving labor organizations from its operations. H. B. 3058, introduced by Congressman Wilson of the miners, was endorsed by the convention as embodying the essential provisions, and the convention directed that the A. F. of L. and its affiliated organizations should put forth every effort in furtherance its passage on this bill.

#### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

The subject of employers' liability in industrial accidents, the present laws and the necessity of their revision, was covered comprehensively in the reports of President Gompers and the Executive Council, and the convention endorsed four bills, which will provide a more just system of employers' liability and workmen's compensation, eliminating the old legal fallacies, "assumption of risks," "contributory negligence," "fellow-servant responsibility," and recognition by the courts of the validity of "waiving rights," in order to obtain employment, by which the employer may evade liability and the victims and their dependents suffer the full burden of industrial accidents. The bills are titled as follows:

No. 1. A bill to amend the law relating to the liability of employers for injuries to their employes within the states.

No. 2. A bill to provide compensation (automatically) for accidents occurring to employes of the United States government.

(Note.—On May 30, 1908, a bill of this nature—though very limited in its provisions—was approved and became a federal law, and this was obtained wholly and solely through the activities and at the expense of the American Federation of Labor.)

No. 3. A bill to provide compensation (automatically) for accidents in dangerous occupations subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and without the necessity of litigation therefor.

No. 4. A bill to regulate all interstate and foreign commerce in relation to accidents, and to provide compensation (automatically) without the necessity of litigation therefor.

#### INJUNCTIONS.

The report of the Committee on President's report on that subject is as follows:

Injunctions in labor disputes are innovations in our modern jurisprudence. The original purpose for which injunctions were issued was to restrain parties to any dispute about the title or damages to property from interfering with the property in question until the courts had determined the property rights involved.

These restraining orders were made returnable<sup>8</sup> at the next term of court, or at the sessions of court where the cases were to be heard and determined, and consequently were never permanent, expiring by their own limitations when the court had convened to determine the questions at issue. That they are clearly intended to protect property rights, and property rights only, is demonstrated by the fact that the courts invariably insist upon a bond being furnished by the parties suing out the writ to indemnify the parties enjoined for any loss that may accrue to them by virtue of the writ having been issued. When such an order of court has been violated it is not a difficult matter for the court to determine the actual damages, if any, that have been sustained through the issuance of the injunction, thereby protecting the restrained parties against any unwarranted invasion of their rights, but when the court issues an injunction in a labor dispute, restraining persons with employers from doing those things that they have a legal and moral right to do, and as a result of that injunction the contest is lost to the workers, there is no court on earth that can determine the damage that has been sustained by the persons enjoined, and consequently they cannot recover from the bond. When the court arrogates to itself the power to issue injunctions never contemplated by the rules of equity and in direct violation of the constitutional and statutory laws and assumes the right to issue injunctions for the purpose of enforcing criminal laws, it departs from the domain of property rights and evades that of personal rights in a manner for which there can be no excuse except that the court thereby becomes the sole judge of the law and the fact, and if the parties enjoined are declared guilty of contempt, the extent of the punishment. All of which is in direct violation of the fundamental laws of the land and the Anglo Saxon concept of human liberty.

#### DECLARATIONS OF MAGNA CHARTER.

The great character of human liberty, that Magna Charter of Great Britain, the basis upon which the British and American freedom rests, in clause 39, declares:

Par. 1. That the pretended power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws by legal authority, without the consent of Parliament, is illegal.

Par. 2. That the pretended power of dispensing with laws, or the execution of laws by legal authority, as it has been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal.

The Declaration of Independence declares: "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and it further assigns risks, to all of which are the interests and welfare of the workers vitally related.

The convention approved the action of the executive council in this matter and directed that the committee be continued.



The convention directed the executive council to appoint representatives of the American Federation of Labor to attend the conference of governors to be held in Washington, D. C., in January, on the matter of uniform legislation among the states, which will include among other matters consideration of laws to protect life.

#### OLD AGE PENSION.

The convention endorsed a bill providing for old age pensions, drafted by Congressman W. B. Wilson at the request of the executive council. Because of the form of the federal government of the United States, the limitations of its authority, and the sovereignty of the states within their boundaries, it is exceedingly difficult to devise a direct method by which old age pensions can be paid by the government. The Federal Constitution, however provides that Congress shall have the power to "raise and support armies," and Congressman Wilson has in his bill invoked the authority of the government in order to meet its obligation of paying an old age pension. The bill provides for what shall be known as an old age home guard of the United States army, to be composed of persons not less than sixty-five years of age, who are not possessed of a supporting income.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following 1910 officers and delegates were elected just before the 1909 convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned. St. Louis was selected for the 1910 convention.

President, Samuel Gompers (cigarmaker).  
 First Vice-President, James Duncan (granite cutter).  
 Second Vice-President, John Mitchell (miner).  
 Third Vice-President, James O'Connell (machinist).  
 Fourth Vice-President, Denis A. Hayes (glass bottle blower).  
 Fifth Vice-President, William D. Huber (carpenter).  
 Sixth Vice-President, Joseph F. Valentine (molder).  
 Seventh Vice-President, John R. Alpine (plumber).  
 Eighth Vice-President, H. B. Perham (railroad telegrapher).  
 Secretary, Frank Morrison (printer).  
 Treasurer, John B. Lennon (tailor).  
 Fraternal Delegates to Great Britain, W. B. Wilson (miner); T. V. O'Connor (longshoreman).  
 Fraternal Delagate to Canada, John J. Manning (laundry worker).

### PARAMOUNT ISSUES.

#### MANY RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE MISSOURI FEDERATION OF LABOR.

In course of the Missouri Federation convention, the following important resolutions were adopted and now form a part of the official proceedings:

Whereas, The amount of convict goods annually made in the United States for private profit is enormous, and is manufactured at a much lower cost than they can possibly be made by free labor, and are also entering the competitive field of the working classes, thus depriving them of a means of livelihood; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, emphatically protest against this invasion as being antagonistic to the organized community of this country in particular; be it further

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention present this matter to their respective unions and central bodies and urge every honorable means to secure the election of men to the different legislative officers who know our wants and will pledge themselves to the enactment of laws prohibiting this unjust competition, and give the free laborer a chance to make an honest living.

Whereas, The eighteenth convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor established a label order of business; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has established a label department to promote a more universal demand for union-made goods; and

Whereas, The use of the union label is one of the strongest and best methods of building up the fabric of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Federation recommend to its delegates that upon their return home they take up the crusade of the label with renewed energy and such unwavering zeal that their use will be greatly extended and all labor benefited, either directly or indirectly.

Resolved, That we favor the creation of a commission by the General Assembly of Missouri to be known as "The Missouri Employees Compensation Commission."

This commission to be appointed by the Governor, and to be nonpartisan, and to consist of representatives of employees, representatives of employers, and at least one who is learned in the law.

It shall be the duty of this commission to investigate the subject of a proper system for providing compensation to injured employees,

to inquire into the operation of the existing laws of this State and other states and foreign countries governing the liability of employers for injuries to employees, whether under the form of insurance or otherwise, and to make report to the following session of the legislature of the results of their investigation and inquiry, together with a draft of bill or bills providing a plan for speedy remedy for employees for injuries received in the course of their employment, which will be fair to employers and employees and just to the State; be it further

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee present this memorial to the Governor of the State and to each House of the General Assembly, and to urge upon the law-making authorities of the State the creation of such a commission, and providing the necessary appropriation of funds to carry out the purpose of said commission.

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"Whereas, The present laws of Missouri (namely, employers' liability law, factory inspection laws, child labor laws and laws bearing upon kindred subjects), are inadequate for the protection of men, women and children; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Missouri State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, through its officers, representatives and legislative committee, lend its efforts to secure the enactment of laws for the protection of the working men, women and children of the State of Missouri, and the strict enforcement thereof:"

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Whereas, The Missouri State Federation of Labor is a representative body of nearly all the organized crafts of the State of Missouri; and,

Whereas, The Women's Trade Union League of the city of St. Louis, affiliated with the Missouri State Federation of Labor, is making every effort to have enacted a law limiting the hours of work for women to nine per day; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Missouri State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, instruct the incoming Legislative Committee to use all honorable means to the end that the women's 9-hour bill be enacted into a law; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates to the 19th Annual Convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor pledge themselves to interview the various candidates for the Legislature from their respective districts, securing from each, if possible, a signed statement of their position on an unamended nine-hour law for women. Any candidate failing to state his position will be regarded as opposed to same and delegates are instructed to do all in their power to defeat such candidate.

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Whereas, The trades union movement is becoming ever more and more effective in its efforts to secure more favorable working con-

ditions, shorter hours and a larger share of the wealth that labor produces; and,

Whereas, Organized capital is likewise marshalling its forces and shaping new weapons with which to resist the demands made upon it by organized labor; and

Whereas, The trades unions of our country are spending annually hundreds of thousands, and even millions of dollars in prosecuting strikes and boycotts and in defending themselves in corporate controlled courts; and,

Whereas, Great industries have been built up by trade unions through advertising the products bearing the union label, only to see such industries finally absorbed by the trusts or become the rankest enemies of those who made their vast accumulations possible; and,

Whereas, The money thus spent, if invested in co-operative industry, based upon a practicable and equitable plan, would ultimately give to the workers the control over their own jobs, thus doing away with the necessity for strikes and boycotts; and,

Whereas, Co-operative industry and exchange is now receiving the most favorable consideration at the hands of many leading trades unionists; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Missouri State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we invite the members of all affiliated unions and organized labor generally, to carefully study the co-partnership plan of co-operation as instituted by the local Federation of Labor at Sedalia, Mo., in establishing a co-partnership shirt factory.

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Whereas, Missouri is undoubtedly going to change its tax laws within the very near future, as all informed persons are agreed the State cannot longer continue to prosper under the present archaic system; and,

Whereas, If organized labor is not alert, the changes will only change the forms and will not transfer the burdens from labor to property or privilege; therefore, be it . .

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee be instructed to pay special attention to this subject during the next session of the General Assembly and see that the appended bill is introduced in the Assembly, and it, or some bill embodying all its features, is passed.

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Introduced by Chas. A. Sumner of Stero. and Electro. Union, No. 6 of Kansas City.

Whereas, The values of lands and franchises are made and maintained by government and by the presence, activities and necessities of population, and are, therefore, the just and natural sources from which municipal and State revenues should be derived.

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor of Missouri favors the submission of a constitutional amendment, through the initiative petition, that shall provide for the abolition of taxes on the products and processes of labor, and for raising municipal and State revenues exclusively by a tax on the values of lands and franchises, independent of all improvements.

Resolved, That the delegates from this body are hereby instructed to use their influence to secure the submission of a proposed amendment that may be voted on at the general election in 1912.

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Whereas, Notwithstanding that Missouri has enacted one of the best laws relative to the use of the Initiative and Referendum for State purposes adopted in this nation, yet Missouri has failed to pass legislation granting the use of the Initiative and Referendum to counties, cities or towns for local purposes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee be instructed to have drafted and introduced in the next General Assembly of this State constitutional amendment to the State Constitution granting the use, for local purposes, of the initiative, referendum and recall to all counties, cities, towns and villages.

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Whereas, It is generally recognized that legislation protecting the workmen in the collection of their wages is just both to the workmen and to the citizens of the State generally; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee be instructed to have introduced into the next General Assembly the following bill providing for the repeal of the law exempting property from execution on judgment obtained for wages in certain cases:

An act to provide that no property shall be exempt from levy or sale under execution issued on judgments obtained for work and labor in certain cases, and providing for the taxation of attorney's fees as costs in suits brought for work and labor.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. No property shall be exempt from levy or sale under an execution issued upon a judgment obtained before any justice of the peace for work, labor or services done or performed by any person, when such amount does not exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars, exclusive of costs.

In entering any such judgment the justice of the peace shall recite on the docket that the same was rendered for the personal services and work of the plaintiff, and the same fact shall also be recited in any execution issued thereon.

Sec. 2. In all suits brought for work and labor or services done or performed by any person where demand of payment is made of the debtor in writing, specifying the amount claimed, at least twenty-four hours before the commencement of the suit, attorney's fees shall be allowed and taxed as costs in favor of the prevailing party as follows: In justice of the peace courts, five dollars; in circuit courts, twenty dollars; in appellate courts, thirty dollars.

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Whereas, Education being the foundation of the emancipation of the working class; and,

Whereas, The present laws governing the education of children are inadequate, and realizing that we can never hope to reach the higher state of mental and moral development necessary to make us useful members of society until such time arrives that every person has free access to the proper means of education; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Legislative Committee be instructed to work for and endeavor to have enacted laws governing compulsory education that will require the State government to provide for all orphan children and children of widowed parents unable to provide the proper food, clothing and shelter for them, with free text-books, food, clothing and shelter in such a way that will not humiliate or cause them to feel under obligation to anyone.

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Whereas, At the Hannibal convention of the State Federation of Labor in 1908 this body adopted a resolution in favor of a law granting scholarships at the expense of the State to children of school age of indigent parents, so that they would not be forced into workshops, but would be given equal opportunity with other children to obtain an education; and

Whereas, A law providing for pensions of from eight to ten dollars a month for each child under 14 years of age is being advocated by Judge Porterfield, judge of the Juvenile Court of Jackson county, which proposition is in entire keeping with the spirit of the resolution adopted by this Federation of Labor at Hannibal; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor reaffirm its approval of such legislation and tender the support of this body to any bill which has for its purpose the realization of this protection to our children.

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Be it resolved, That the incoming Legislative Committee be empowered to draft a suitable bill and have the same presented to the next Legislative Assembly of the State of Missouri providing for the proper inspection of ropes, ladders and scaffolding used in the erection, alteration and repairing of buildings, and that power be given to any inspector who may be appointed under the provisions of this proposed bill to condemn, order destroyed or see that ropes, ladders and scaffolding used in the construction, alteration and repairing of buildings are made safe.

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Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the guards in the service of the State at the Missouri penitentiary should be required to work but eight hours a day instead of twelve hours a day, as at present, and the Board of Prison Inspectors is hereby asked to alter the working schedule of said officers so that it will require but eight hours work per day for each of said guards instead of twelve hours.

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Be it resolved, That the Missouri State Federation of Labor pledges itself to the sup-



port of legislation limiting the hours of employment for working women to nine hours a day, extending the child labor law over the whole State, extending the jurisdiction of the Factory Inspector over the whole State and placing his office on a salary basis, and eliminating the constitutional restrictions on the age limits of those entitled to public education in the larger cities of the State; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the Forty-sixth General Assembly of Missouri to enact laws for the purpose of bringing about these changes; and be it further

Resolved, That we direct our Legislative Committee to work for the passage of laws having these ends in view.

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Resolution to authorize Federation officials to assist in electing union men to the State Legislature.

Whereas, It is the policy of the American Federation of Labor and the Missouri Federation of Labor to assist in the election of union men to legislative positions; be it

Resolved, That the President of the Missouri Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to use every effort possible to bring about the election of trades unionists to the State Legislature in any district or districts where, in his judgment, such an election is possible, also congressmen.

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The Missouri State Federation of Labor, fully conscious of the great work which can be done in the upbuilding and strengthening of the trades union movement by the labor press, and realizing that the labor press does not receive the necessary support to make them independent of other sources of income, and believing that this lack of support is in some

measure due to the wavering, if not to say questionable, policies of many labor papers. Therefore, the Missouri State Federation of Labor not only urges upon all members of affiliated unions to subscribe for the labor press, but also urges upon them a closer scrutiny and supervision over the labor papers in their respective localities through the local and central bodies, to the end that the labor press may be freed from every specie of hostile influences, and that they may truly and unswervingly reflect the interest of the trades union movement and the whole working class.

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Whereas, The State militia has recently been used, apparently for no other purpose than to intimidate members of organized labor about to engage in a struggle to better their condition, thereby proving, beyond a doubt, that our often repeated claim, namely, that the State militia, when employed during labor troubles, is for the purpose of intimidation rather than to maintain order; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Missouri State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, condemns the practice of using the State militia during labor disputes under any pretext whatsoever.

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Whereas, We believe that better results may be obtained by asking for few measures rather than a large number; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Legislative Committee be and they are hereby instructed to submit three of the most important measures to all legislative candidates and request a plain answer, yes or no, as to whether or not they will support the measures if elected, and inform them, that failure to receive any answer will be accepted as a negative answer.

## SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS.

The following communications were read to the convention and the contents and the movements approved of, and the letters were made part of the proceedings of the 1910 convention of the Missouri Federation of Labor:

St. Louis, Mo., September 21, 1910.

Mr. J. T. Smith, Secretary Missouri State Federation of Labor, Jefferson City, Mo.

Dear Sir—In all the large cities in the United States, the State of Missouri unfortunately being no exception, there is every winter a large number of workers, skilled and unskilled, mostly non-union, but in many cases union, who are thrown out of work, and through causes beyond their control are left homeless and destitute.

Many of these helpless men become the objects of private charity, some are thrown on the charitable institutions and others die of hardship or commit suicide.

We have been fighting this evil in St. Louis for many years, but without any success, as far as the awakening of the State and city, to this monstrous evil; but with some success, of

course, in the way of personal charity, which however, is totally inadequate.

We have tried time and again in St. Louis to get passed by our city government a bill providing that the city shall provide an adequate shelter, with relief for such down and out men, but have always been met with the objection that such legislation was unconstitutional.

We, therefore, propose to put before the Legislature a bill which will give cities of seventy-five thousand inhabitants or more the right to pass any ordinances for the relief of the unemployed in times of stress, to the end that municipal institutions may be established and relief given to the suffering, according to the wisdom of the voters and the city government generally.

We enclose you a copy of this measure as it



applies to the city of St. Louis, and we want you to endorse us in applying to the State Legislature for an act empowering the public authorities in cities which now have or may hereafter have seventy-five thousand inhabitants or more for the relief of our unfortunate fellow citizens.

May we ask you to get the State Federation to give its approval to this endeavor, and, if successful, to advise of same.

Faithfully yours,

BROTHERHOOD WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

Per R. W. Irwin, Secretary.

Please reply to Room 224, Benoist Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

#### HOUSE BILL NO. 200, JUNE, 1908. HOUSE OF DELIGATES, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Introduced by Mr. Frank Hussey. First reading, May 29th. Second, June 5. Referred to Committee on Legislation.

AN ORDINANCE to authorize and provide for the creation and maintenance of a municipal institution to furnish all persons in want an opportunity to earn food and shelter, and to minimize the public begging nuisance. Be it ordained by the City of St. Louis Municipal Assembly, as follows:

Section 1. The mayor is authorized and directed to appoint a commission of three citizens, which shall serve without salary, and shall be known as the temporary employment commission. The said commission shall have full supervision over the fore-mentioned institution, shall appoint a superintendent at a salary of \$—— per year, to be in active charge of said institution; an assistant superintendent at a salary of \$—— per year, who at normal times shall be in charge during the night, and any other assistants who may be necessary, with the sanction of said commission. The said superintendent may employ incidental help and take from the shoulders of said commission virtually all the burden of directing the affairs of the said institution. The members of the said commission shall be accountable to the people through the mayor for all actions of themselves and their appointees, and shall be removable by the mayor for just cause.

Section 2. The said commission shall establish and maintain a headquarters, con-

veniently near police headquarters, where at any hour of the day or night any person may obtain tickets for good food and shelter by performing a specified amount of labor. In cases where a person has become so weakened by hunger or lack of sleep, or both, as to be unable to perform the said labor, food or shelter, or both, may be provided in advance. It shall rest with the said commission to determine whether the said labor shall be performed at the said headquarters or elsewhere, but after performing the said labor, the said laborer shall be provided with the said tickets within walking distance of the establishment or establishments, where the said tickets be exchangeable for food and shelter. The said commission shall determine whether the said eating and sleeping establishments shall be operated by the city or whether the city shall purchase such meals and shelter from private parties.

Section 3. The nature of the said labor shall be determined by the said commission, but the said labor shall be such as will not throw out of employment any of the laborers regularly employed by the city, nor enter into harmful competition with any one field of private industry. The said laborers shall be compelled to earn all food and shelter that they receive, in order that the said institution shall not be a magnet for unworthy persons in this and other cities. The basis of compensation shall be determined by the said commission, but shall be such as will allow the said laborers plenty of time to seek more remunerative employment.

Section 4. The police shall take all persons found begging to the said institution, where the said persons shall be given an opportunity to work. Any able-bodied person refusing to work when so taken, or any person again found begging, after having been once taken to the said institution, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not less than three dollars nor more than fifty dollars. All cripples and invalid beggars being unable to work shall be cared for by the city in poorhouse or hospital, as the case may require, except that if any such person shall be not entitled by residence to the city's care, he shall be returned to the place where it shall be decided he should be cared for. Pending disposition or such a case, such a person shall be provided with food and shelter by the said institution.

### RIGHT TO WORK QUESTION.

St. Louis, September 21, 1910.

Mr. J. T. Smith, Secretary Missouri State Federation of Labor, Jefferson City, Mo.:

Dear Sir—Herewith we send you several copies of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as the "Right to work amendment." This measure provides that the State shall at all times provide work for those who are in need of it.

It was at first intended that this amendment should be pushed under the initiative and

referendum act, so that it could be voted upon at the ensuing election, but, owing to unexpected opposition from influential quarters and the lack of funds, it was found necessary to postpone it to the election of 1912.

We believe sincerely that a measure of this description, when properly explained to the voters, will be very popular, and can be carried by a large majority. It has already been endorsed by the Central Trades Unions of St. Louis and Kansas City, and there is no doubt that

other unions throughout the State will be heartily in favor of same.

It is very evident to the humblest student of economics and of the trend of events in these times that such a measure cannot possibly do anything but good to organized labor. The only enemy that the organized laborer has is the down-and-out man, who is ready to take a job at any price to keep himself and his family from starvation.

We, therefore, ask that you present this measure to the State Federation, and if pos-

sible, have it endorsed unanimously, to the end that we may have our hands strengthened in our fight for this, the most drastic and fundamental act of justice that has yet been proposed for the workingman.

We hope to hear from you that organized labor is heartily in accord with this amendment, and remain,

Faithfully yours,

MISSOURI RIGHT TO WORK LEAGUE

Per R. W. Irwin, Secretary

### ANOTHER EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY MEASURE.

Delegates John T. Fitzpatrick, Joseph Gallagher and Robt. Brown, representing the Industrial Council of Kansas City, introduced before the convention the following resolution in connection with the questions of industrial insurance, just compensation to a toiler in case of accident and employers' liability, which was received, approved by the Legislative Committee, and concurred in by the assemblage:

#### INTRODUCED BY DELEGATES REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Whereas, Almost all civilized countries have adopted some form of Industrial Insurance or Compensation Act to protect the workers injured in industrial accidents; and

Whereas, Many states of this United States have either adopted remedial legislation or have appointed commissions to investigate the subject, with the end in view of adopting remedial legislation so that the loss of income through industrial accidents shall not be borne by the injured workmen or his dependents, but will be borne by the industry as breakage of machinery is now borne; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee be instructed to introduce at the next session of the General Assembly the appended bill, or support any other bill of similar nature that is introduced, to the end that the workers of the State of Missouri may be saved from this unjust burden and their dependents provided against becoming subjects of charity and the children driven into the industrial field.

(Signed)

JOHN T. FITZPATRICK,  
JOS. GALLAGHER,  
ROBERT BROWN.

#### A BILL.

To modify the liability of employers in negligence actions, as regards the defenses of assumption of risk, fellow servants and contributory negligence, and to repeal section — of the statutes, and other acts inconsistent with this act.

The people of the State of Missouri, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. In any action by an employee, or his personal representative, to recover damages for personal injury sustained within this state by such employee while engaged in the line of duty as such, or for death resulting from personal injury so sustained, in which action recovery is sought upon the ground of the negligence of his employer, or of any officer, agent, or servant of his employer, it shall not be competent for the employer to plead or prove as a defense:

1. That the employee, either expressly or impliedly, assumed the risk of the hazard complained of.

2. That the injury or death was caused in whole or in part, by the negligence of any other officer, agent or servant of the employer in the discharge of, or by reason of failure to discharge, his duties as such.

3. That the employee was guilty of contributory negligence, unless his want of ordinary care proximately contributed to the injury in degree equal to or greater than the want of ordinary care of the employer, or of such officer, agent, or servant of the employer, proximately contributed to the injury, in which event alone contributory negligence shall constitute a defense.

Sec. 2. No contract, rule or regulation shall exempt the employer from any of the provisions of this act unless expressly so provided by statute.

Sec. 3. The term "employer," as used in this act, shall include the state, any public, quasi-public or municipal corporation therein, and any person, firm or corporation transacting business within the state.

Sec. 4. Section — of the statutes, and

all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are to be deemed replaced by this act, and to that end are hereby repealed.

#### A BILL

To define the liability of employers in personal injury cases, to waive the right to recover damages for personal injuries received in its course of employment except in certain instances, to fix a measured scale of compensation for such injuries, and to provide a system of insurance therefor.

The people of the State of Missouri, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The provisions of this act shall apply to the state and to all counties, cities, towns and villages. They shall, also apply to any person, firm or corporation transacting business in this state that shall have elected to accept and operate under them. When any person, firm or corporation shall have notified the commissioner of labor and industrial statistics to this effect, on blanks furnished for this purpose, such person, firm or corporation shall be deemed to have accepted all the provisions of this act and to have agreed to be bound by them.

Sec. 2. The term "employer," as used in this act, includes the state, every county, city, town and village, and any person, firm or corporation transacting business in this state that has an employe in his or its service, and that has elected to operate under the provisions of this act, and has notified the commissioner of labor and industrial statistics as herein provided.

Sec. 3. The term "employee," as used in this act, includes any person who has engaged to work or render any service for an employer.

Sec. 4. Every employer shall be liable to respond in damages to the extent of the compensation herein provided for injuries or death sustained by an employe in his employment while engaged in the line of his duty as such employe, except for such damages as are caused by the willful misconduct of such employe.

Sec. 5. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in business in this state that has an employe in his or its service shall be presumed to have accepted the provisions of this act. Every employe, as a part of his contract, shall be deemed to have accepted all the provisions of this act, and to have waived his right to recover damages for injuries received other than the compensation herein provided, unless, at the time of such hiring, he contracts in writing to the contrary, in which case the employer shall not be liable under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. Every employer shall provide

a measured scale of compensation for injuries or death sustained by any employe in his employment, which shall not be less than the compensation specified in section 12 of this act, and shall keep the risks thereby created fully covered by insurance in such casualty companies or mutual corporations as have been approved for that purpose by the Insurance Department of this state. Such scale of compensation, when and so long as it is kept fully covered by insurance, shall relieve said employer from liability for injury or death sustained by any employe in his employment while engaged in the line of his duty as such employe.

Sec. 7. The conditions of insurance required in section 6 of this act may be met in any one of the following ways:

(1) Any employer may purchase a policy, which shall fully cover the risks created by the adoption of a scale of compensation in his employment; of any casualty company approved for that purpose by the Insurance Department of this State; or

(2) Any association of employers may organize a mutual insurance company in accordance with the insurance laws of this State for the purpose of providing insurance to cover risks created by the adoption of a scale of compensation; or

(3) Any employer or association of employers employing a sufficient number of men may organize a mutual insurance company in accordance with the insurance laws of this State, of which said employer or employers and his or their employes shall be members, for the purpose of providing insurance to cover risks created by the adoption of a scale of compensation.

Sec. 8. The employer shall pay the premiums for such insurance.

#### (OR SUBSTITUTE THE FOLLOWING SECTION):

Sec. 8. The employer shall pay the premiums for such insurance, but he may be reimbursed by the State to the extent of one-fifth of the reasonable amount paid as such premiums. A claim for such reimbursement, accompanied by the receipts for the full amount of premiums paid, shall be filed with the Secretary of State, and when the same has been audited, it shall be paid out of the general funds of the State.

Sec. 9. Any employer who has elected to provide compensation covered by insurance shall file a statement to that effect, on blanks furnished for that purpose, with the commissioner of labor and industrial statistics, which shall set forth the fact that he desires to provide such compensation, and give the name of the casualty insurance company or mut-



ual corporation that has agreed to assume the risk.

Sec. 10. Any casualty insurance company or mutual corporation that engages to assume risks for compensation shall issue a policy to the employer covering all persons in his employment during the term of such policy, and shall be bound thereby to pay the compensation agreed upon, which shall not be less than that specified in this act for injury or death sustained by any person so employed during the term of the policy or to his legal representative, regardless of the time when such injured person was employed.

Sec. 11. The Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics shall perform the following duties in relation to the administration of this law:

(1) He shall carefully examine all statements made by employers who desire to provide the compensation herein specified, approve all such applications as show that the insurance is to be obtained in duly authorized companies, and notify the employer of his approval in proper form.

(2) He shall cause all blanks necessary for the successful operation of this act to be printed, and shall furnish the same upon request, free of charge to any employer. He shall also publish a list of employers operating under this act in a newspaper of the county, city or town in which said employers are situated as he may deem best, at least once a year.

Sec. 12. The compensation, payable according to this act, shall be as provided in the following schedule:

(1) In case of disability, the compensation shall be rendered as follows from the beginning of the third week after the day of the accident:

(a) Free medical treatment, medicines and other means of treatment; also, the facilities (crutches, supporting apparatus, etc.), to insure the success of the treatment and diminish the effects of the injury.

(b) A pension as long as the disability lasts or until the amount of the indemnity paid equals the amount payable as a death benefit.

(c) The amount of the pension shall be:

First: In the case of total disability and as long as it lasts or until the indemnity paid equals the amount of compensation payable as a death benefit, 65 per cent of the annual earnings (full pension).

Second: In the case of partial disability and as long as it lasts or until the indemnity paid equals the same proportion of the amount of compensation payable as a death benefit, a part of full

pension apportioned to the loss, through the accident, of the earning capacity (partial pension).

(d) If, in consequence of the accident, the injured person is rendered not only entirely incapable of work, but also sufficiently helpless to require attendance and care of a nurse, the compensation shall be increased to 100 per cent of the annual earnings as long as this condition continues.

(e) If the injured person was, at the time of the accident, already suffering from partial and permanent disability, and was at that time receiving compensation for such disability, no compensation shall be made save that prescribed in subdivision "a" of this section. If such an injured person has been rendered so helpless by the accident as to require attendance and care from others, a compensation of not more than one-half of the full compensation shall be granted.

(f) If the period of disability lasts more than two weeks, compensation shall be payable from the day after the accident.

(2) In case the accident results in death, the compensation shall include the benefits provided in subsection 1 of this section for the period before death and an additional amount sufficient to make the whole compensation equal to the following:

(a) If the injured person leaves any person or persons wholly dependent on his earnings at the time of his death, a sum equal to three times his earnings computed according to the provisions of section 14 in the employment of the same employer during the year next preceding the injury, but not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$3,000; this sum shall be paid as wages and at the same intervals until the whole amount has been paid, unless the county judge of the county in which said dependent resides, upon application made to him for that purpose, shall have determined that such compensation should be paid in a lump sum.

(b) If the injured person leaves persons partly dependent upon his earnings, a sum equal to the payments provided for the benefit of persons wholly dependent less three times the average annual earnings of those partly dependent upon such injured person at the time of his death.

(c) If the injured person leaves no dependents, a reasonable amount for his burial, which shall not exceed \$100.00.

Sec. 13. When personal accident or health insurance is carried by an employee in addition to the compensation herein provided, the claims for benefits to cover disability shall be prorated between the company carrying the risks for compensa-



tion and the company or association carrying such personal accident or health insurance, so that the total amount of indemnity payable for disability shall not exceed 80 per cent of the average weekly wages earned by such employe at the time of the accident.

Sec. 14. The basis for computing the compensation specified in section 12 shall be as follows:

(1) The compensation is to be computed on the basis of the annual earnings which the injured person received as salary or wages during the preceding year in that employment, and in such compensation wages or salary in excess of \$1,000 shall not be considered.

(2) The annual earnings, if not obtained from amounts determined at least weekly, are to be regarded as 300 times the average daily earnings. For insured persons in employments in which it is the custom to operate for a part of the whole number of working days, such number shall be used instead of 300 as a basis from which to reckon the daily earnings.

(3) If the injured person has not been employed in the employment for a full year immediately preceding the accident, the compensation shall be reckoned according to the annual earnings which the insured persons of the same class of the same or any neighboring employment of the same kind have earned during this period. If this is impossible, 300 times the amount which the injured person earned on an average on those days when he was working during the year preceding the accident is to be used for the basis for the computation.

(4) In the case of injured persons who earned either no wage or less than 300 times the usual daily wage of adult day laborers of that locality, the yearly wage shall be reckoned as 300 times this average local daily wage.

(5) In computing the compensation in the case considered in subdivision "e" of subsection 1 of section 12 for persons who before the accident were already partially and permanently disabled, a fraction of the average local daily wage apportioned to their working capacity before the accident is to be used as a basis for computation.

Sec. 15. No claim for compensation for injury under this act shall be payable unless notice of such injury shall have been given to the employer within six months after its occurrence. Such notice of such injury shall have been given to the employe within six months after its occurrence. Such notice shall be in writing, and shall contain the name and address of the person injured, and shall give the time, place and nature of the injury, and shall be signed by the person

injured, or by a person in his behalf. Such notice shall be in duplicate and a copy filed with the county judge of the county in which the employe resides. Such notice shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the employer upon whom it is to be served at his last known place of business, and sent to him by registered mail.

Sec. 16. Any dispute arising under this act shall be submitted to a board of arbitration consisting of three members. The Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics shall be ex officio a member of such board. He may, however, authorize the deputy commissioner to act in his place. Within thirty days after the passage of this act the governor shall appoint a member who shall serve one year and another who shall serve two years. Thereafter such members shall be appointed for a term of two years. One of such members shall be an employer and the other an employe. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term. Each member, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take the oath prescribed by the constitution. Each member, other than the Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics, shall be allowed five dollars a day for each day's service so rendered and five cents a mile for each mile necessarily traveled in the discharge of such duties. Such per diem and traveling expenses and any other expenses necessarily incurred by such board of arbitration shall be paid out of the general funds of the State.

Sec. 17. The board shall organize by choosing one member as chairman and another as secretary. It shall adopt its own rules of procedure which shall be summary in character and may change the same from time to time at its own discretion. Such rules and the changes that may be made in the same shall be filed with the Secretary of State, and shall be in force as soon as they have been filed. All requests or communications intended for such board shall be addressed to the Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics, who shall refer them at once to the board for its action.

Sec. 18. The board shall appoint a time and place for hearing, which shall be held within thirty days after the receipt of an application for such action. It may adjourn the same from time to time at its own discretion, either upon motion of a member or upon application from either party to the dispute.

Sec. 19. The board of arbitration shall have full authority to subpoena and examine witnesses, to visit the place or plant where the accident occurred, to inspect the time books and pay roll of the employer, to direct the injured employe

to be examined by any regular practicing physician of the county in which such injured employe resides whom it may designate, and to determine all matters in dispute.' Subpoenas may be issued and oaths administered by any member of the board. All the members of said board shall meet and as a board hear all the testimony and examine all the evidence submitted relative to the question in dis-

pute; but an award by the majority of them shall be valid. They shall make and sign an award in writing, which shall specify the amount of compensation to be paid, and which shall be final. When such an award has been signed, it shall be filed with the judge of the circuit court of the county in which the accident occurred, and a judgment of said court may be rendered on this award.

### STRIKE AT ILASCO IN MAY, 1910.

In May of 1910, machinists in the employ of a cement company at Ilasco, Ralls county, disagreed with the management of the plant over hours and wages. Unable to settle the trouble in any other way, they finally went on strike. In course of the controversy, the State Militia was sent there before, it is said, any acts of violence were threatened or committed.

The responsibility of this call for the militia received attention during the 1910 convention of the Missouri Federation of Labor. Resolutions protesting vigorously against this act were submitted by B. F. Brown, President, and R. B. Leeds, Recording Secretary, of the Hannibal Trades and Labor Assembly.

The following resolution, pertaining to the controversy, was finally adopted by the Convention:

Whereas, The State military has recently been used, apparently for no other purpose than to intimidate members of organized labor about to engage in a struggle to better their condition, thereby proving, beyond a doubt, that our often repeated claim, namely, that the State militia, when employed during labor

troubles, is for the purpose of intimidation rather than to maintain order; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Missouri State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, condemns the practice of using the State militia during labor disputes under any pretext whatsoever.

### LETTER EXPLAINED MATTERS FULLY.

The following explaining letter from Governor Hadley was read, and is given in the proceedings of the 1910 Missouri Federation Convention as document No. 95 of the convention.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 3, 1910.

Mr. R. B. Leeds, Secretary Hannibal Trades and Labor Assembly, Hannibal, Mo.:

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of May 24th protesting against the use of the National Guard for police duty before any act of violence has been attempted and while the situation can be controlled by local authorities.

I beg to advise you that I entirely agree with the position taken by your assembly upon this proposition, viz., that the National Guard of the State should not be used for police duty before any acts of violence have been attempted and while the situation can be controlled by local authorities. Had I not been informed, on information that I felt I had a right to rely, both that acts of violence had been attempted, and that the situation could not be controlled by the local authorities, I would not have sent troops to Ilasco. On the morning of the day that this order was made, the prosecuting attorney, Mr. Briscoe, and the sheriff, Mr. Roland, telephoned to the Adjutant-General and myself that some 1,500 foreigners employed at the cement works were rioting, committing acts of violence, and asking that troops be sent at once. I declined

to accede to this request, and advised the prosecuting attorney to make a further investigation and to wire me later as to the situation. Later in the day he sent me the following telegram:

"New London, Mo., May 16, 1910.

"Governor Hadley, Jefferson City, Mo.:

"Send 300 militia at once to Ilasco, Ralls county, to suppress insurrection and lawlessness. A state of lawlessness, tumult, mob riot and resistance to the laws of the State by a body of men acting together by force with intent to resist laws and offer violence to persons and property, exists at Ilasco. Fifteen hundred men are striking at Atlas Cement Works.

"J. O. ROLAND, Sheriff Ralls Co.

"JACK BRISCOE, Pros. Att'y."

I thereupon requested Col. Buffum and Capt. W. J. Hill, both members of my personal staff, to make an investigation and advise me as to the situation. While neither of them visited the plant, they made inquiries of reputable parties and advised me that there was, in their opinion, a necessity for troops. I thereupon sent something like half the number of troops that had been requested. The day after they arrived at Ilasco, Col. Clay McDonald, who was in command, and who, by the way, is an old Confederate soldier, advised me that the troops that he had were insufficient to preserve order and prevent acts of violence, and requested 150 additional troops. I complied with this request to the extent of sending one additional company.

I kept in constant touch with the situation, and as soon as the feeling that had been aroused at the beginning of this controversy had subsided, I directed the withdrawal of the troops, as I entirely agree with the position taken by your assembly that the National Guard of Missouri should not be used for police duty, where the situation can, and should, be controlled by the local authorities.

I also notified the sheriff that he would be expected to preserve order, and advised the prosecuting attorney to commence proceedings. \* \* \* \* I have since communicated what information I had upon this subject to the prosecuting attorney, and requested that he take action \* \* \*

I wish further to advise you that, acting under my instructions, the members of the National Guard carefully avoided taking any sides in the controversy between the employers and employees, and left with the best of feeling between the members of the guard and the workingmen. It was the opinion of Col. Macdonald that the use of the National Guard in this instance was clearly justified, and from other sources of information upon which I acted, I felt that I would have been derelict in my duty had I not done that which was necessary to preserve order and protect life and property.

It is as much to the benefit of the labor classes as it is to the benefit of the employers of labor that acts of violence, resulting in the destruction of lives and property, be avoided. This, and this only, will I undertake to accomplish, and I wish, in conclusion, to advise you that I shall be glad at all times to receive such respectful communications from prerepresentatives of organized labor as is your communication of May 24th.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT S. HADLEY, Governor.

**ACTION OF CONVENTION ON MATTER.**

Motion by Delegate W. J. Morgan to give Governor Hadley a chance to address the delegates and explain this matter.

Motion received no second, as the delegates considered the letter explained matters fully.

**St. Joseph is Honored.**

St. Joseph was selected as the place for holding the 1911 convention. The following 1910-11 officers of the Missouri State Federation were elected:

**OFFICERS MISSOURI STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,  
1910-11.****Executive Committee, 1910-11.**

OWEN MILLER .....	President
3535 Pine Street, St. Louis.	
C. B. DYSART.....	First Vice-President
425 South Ault Street, Moberly.	
J. W. LAFEVER .....	Second Vice-President
3940A St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis.	
JOS. A. DORIZZI.....	Third Vice-President
1030 West Sixth Street, Joplin.	
JOHN T. SMITH.....	Secretary-Treasurer
1402 Woodland Avenue, Kansas City.	

**Legislative Committee, 1911.**

JOHN T. FITZPATRICK, Chairman,	
1833 Lawn Avenue, Kansas City	
C. F. LEEDOM, Secretary.....	Moberly
FRANK R. HOWARD.....	1413 Charlotte Street, Kansas City

**Statistician, 1911.**

KARL F. SCHWEIZER...	Waterworks Building, Kansas City
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**Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention, 1910.**

CHAS. HERTENSTEIN.....	810 Olive Street, St. Louis
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**Fraternal Delegate to Kansas State F. of L.**

MRS. SADIE SPRAGGON,	
Room 1, Fraternal Building, St. Louis	

**Fraternal Delegate to Arkansas State F. of L.**

JULIUS CRONIN.....	1553 Broadway, Hannibal
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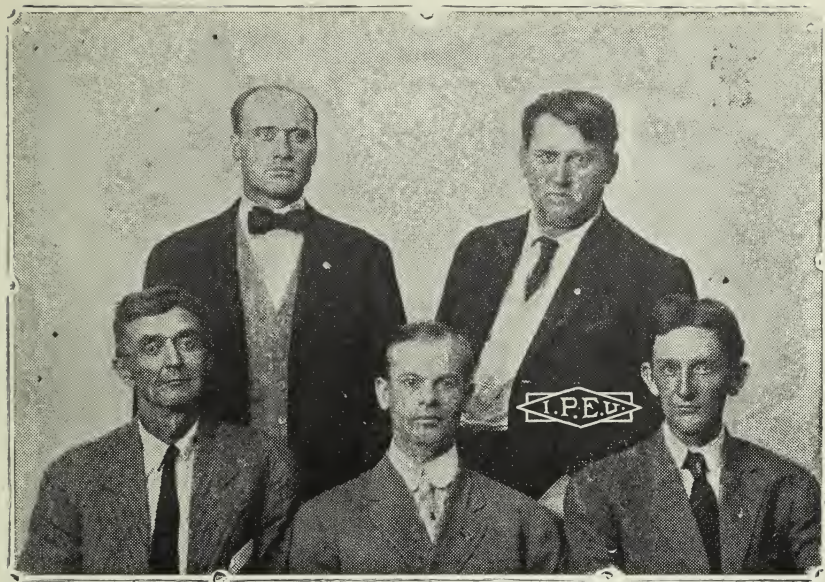
**WILL ADVOCATE LABOR REFORMS.**

Organized labor will have an active, energetic and capable representative in the Legislature during the 1911 session, in person of Editor Charles W. Fear of the Missouri Trades Unionist of Joplin, who has been selected by the voters of Jasper county, as one of their Representatives. He was a member of the Labor Legislative committees of 1907 and 1909, and as such did some splendid work. He is a member of the printing fraternity of his city, and as a member of organized labor he stands committed in favor of all the legislation this powerful body will ask for at the coming session.

The views of Editor Fear on certain needed labor legislation is outlined in the following article he has contributed to this publication.



# LABOR LEADERS OF JOPLIN.

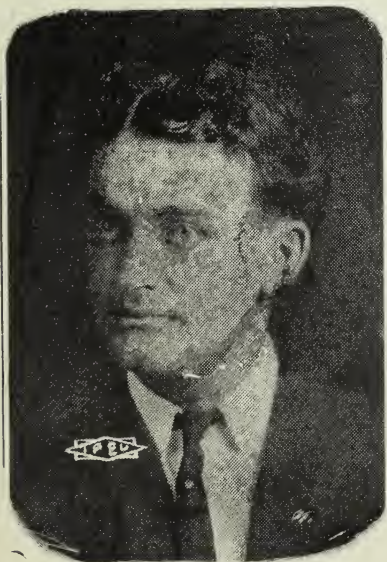


*Joplin's Labor Day Committee.*

*J. J. Shelby,*  
*H. H. Hall, Chairman.*

*Charles W. Fear, Secretary.*  
*John Iahn.*

*H. Monteith.*



*Mr. William White,*  
*President of Joplin Bartenders' Union.*



*Mr. C. B. Dysart of Moberly.*  
*Vice-President, Missouri State Federation of*  
*Labor, 1900-10 and 1910-11.*



# LEGISLATION DESIRED BY ORGANIZED LABOR.

By Charles W. Fear, Editor of the Missouri Trades Unionist.

The forces of labor organized under the banner of the Missouri Federation of Labor desire much technical legislation which will benefit the toilers in the many different crafts, but the State Convention, held at Jefferson City, during September, 1910, declared positively that it would work for three laws during the Forty-sixth General Assembly, which laws are:

First—An act to abolish the present system of leasing convicts.

Second—An act relating to the liability of employers for injuries to their employes.

Third—An act to regulate hours of employment of females in certain establishments; the creation of a 54-hour week.

## Convict Labor.

The first bill is the result of twelve years of agitation in this State, and will prohibit the further leasing by State officials of the State convicts. In place of the present system it is proposed that Missouri shall adopt the successful plan now in operation in the State of New York, which provides that the prisoners shall work for, and the products of their labor may be disposed of to the State, or any political subdivision thereof, or for or to any public institution under or managed and controlled by the State or any political subdivision thereof. State control is the first thing sought by the unions, after which it will be easy to substitute a more profitable plan and a method of reformation which will be beneficial to both prisoners and the State at large. In view of the fact that all parties in Missouri—Republican, Democratic and Socialists—have declared for the abolition of the leasing system, the change must undoubtedly take place at the end of the present contracts, which, it is charged, were illegally made, and could be abrogated under a strict construction of the law requiring publication of notice for a certain period prior to making contracts. Many other states have abolished the leasing system, and Missouri must sooner or later meet the demands of civilization for more humane treatment of prisoners; therefore the State must assume full control of prisoners and inaugu-

rate reformation methods desired by the public.

## Employers' Liability.

Labor's second chief bill will be in line with the general movement over the world for compensation for toilers injured or killed in different industries, and will provide for abolishment of the defense known as the fellow-servant rule, and will make the questions of negligence, contributory negligence, and assumption of risk entirely questions to be decided by the jury. The measure meets with the approval of many of the leading lawyers of the State and as a majority of the present legislature stand committed to this measure it will undoubtedly become a law during the Forty-sixth General Assembly.

The third measure, the woman's fifty-four hour a week bill, is in line with a general movement to reduce the number of hours of labor for females, and meets with approval of humanitarians, as well as with the leaders of organized labor of the State and nation.

## State Free Employment Department.

In addition to these three bills organized labor of the State of Missouri is interested in seeing the free employment bureaus of this State placed on a more wider basis, and to that end desire that the system be extended to cities of 10,000, and that large enough appropriations be made to permit the State Labor Bureau officials to properly conduct the free employment offices, as well as the department itself. Another department is the Factory Inspection Department, which should be given an appropriation for the conduct of its affairs and the fee system should be abolished. These questions, and kindred ones, are being discussed by members of organized labor in their lodge rooms and State conventions, and workmen are becoming more active in the political world, indicating that the legislation desired must be granted to the toilers by those in positions of trust if they wish to continue in those positions. Failing in securing legislation asked for, the toilers of Missouri will adopt methods of getting results which will prove disastrous to those who stand in their way.

## A NOTABLE EVENT IN JOPLIN'S LABOR HISTORY.

The Joint Labor Day celebration held in Joplin, Mo., September 5, 1910, was participated in by labor organizations from the four states—Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. A committee of five unionists of Joplin, assisted by subcommittees in many towns, worked for months on the celebration. Governor Herbert S. Hadley was the speaker of the day, and Hon. James A. Reed of Kansas City, United States Senator-elect, was also on the program. It was estimated that forty thousand persons participated in the celebration. Many train loads came in, thousands coming from surrounding towns.



## HISTORY OF CIGARMAKERS' LOCAL NO. 44.

### PROGRESS OF A STRONG ORGANIZATION.

(By a Cigar Maker.)

The history of Cigar Makers Union No. 44 forms an integral part of the St. Louis labor movement. As early as 1858 the foundation of the present trade union was laid in the formation of a union which received its charter, number 16, from what was then known as the Cigar Makers National Union of America. This local Union, however, disbanded in 1876. The result very soon became apparent that organization was necessary, as wages continuously decreased until cigars were made for as low as \$2.00 per 1,000, and very frequently the workmen even compelled to accept truck (cigars) in lieu of wages, which they, in turn, were obliged to peddle from place to place to obtain a few dollars with which to purchase the bare necessities of life.

This obnoxious and unbearable state of affairs aroused the spirit of organization, and accordingly a small number of men (of whom a few still survive) met and agreed to again form a Union, and on December 11, 1877, were granted a charter under the Cigar Makers International Union of America. Very little progress was made until finally the twenty or thirty members in good standing concluded that it were better to have no union at all than one merely in name, determined to make a bold effort to win the town to unionism or abandon it entirely, the remnant of the union thinking that

"He either fears his fate too much,  
Or his deserts are small  
Who fears to put it to the touch  
And win or lose it all."

### BILL OF PRICES DRAFTED.

Having decided upon said course this corporal's guard drafted a bill of prices and boldly declared a general strike in all shops not acceding to the demands. The object sought ended successfully after an eight weeks' struggle, viz., in a very decided increase in membership, and henceforth spurred the members on to final success.

Several months later the larger firms forced a lock-out in the dead of winter, placing a number of members at great disadvantage, resulting in temporary defeat. In April, 1880, the Union succeeded in regaining the decrease in wages caused by lock-out, together with an additional increase, and a membership upward of 250.

Pacific Coast Cigar Makers (employees and employers) had adopted a white label to fight Chinese competition. To the local Cigar Makers Union No. 44 can be credited the adoption of a Union label (red) to distinguish Union made cigars from nonunion.

At the Chicago International Convention in Sept., 1880, largely through the efforts of the St. Louis delegate, a general Union label was adopted, now popularly known as the Blue Union Label.

Union No. 44 holds the distinct honor of being the first Trade Union celebrating Labor Day in St. Louis, assisted by a number of musicians and a scattering membership of several other crafts. The result of this initiative is fresh in everyone's memory. It is but natural that Union No. 44 would not rest with its first success. The next step of importance was the inauguration of a local out-of-work benefit paid to unemployed members for sixteen weeks per year, which idea was later adopted by the International Union at its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1889, and the limit of time for which this benefit is paid has been extended.

During the financial and industrial panic extending from 1893 to 1897, which was most keenly felt during the winter months, and most apparent among the traveling cigar makers who passed through St. Louis in search of employment, in addition to the out-of-work benefit, to alleviate the temporary distress the Union established a free lodging house for its members, to which food was contributed and a salaried attendant provided, Cigar Makers Union No. 44 being the only union in this city to provide such relief for its members.



## BENEFITS OF THE ORDER.

Additional benefits have since been inaugurated by Cigar Makers Local Union No. 44, viz.: Supplying members with tools upon obtaining work; granting meal and lodging tickets for a limited number of days to strangers of the craft seeking employment, and issuing boardinghouse orders to those obtaining work until able to pay their own way; assisting invalid and incapacitated members with a small weekly pension, together with paying their weekly dues and assessments, in order to maintain the various benefits due them from the International Union, all of which has entailed a vast expenditure of money, but bespeaks a volume of good accomplished through organization and solidarity. In addition to maintaining a fair rate of wages, reducing the hours of labor to eight (which have been enjoyed by the craft since 1886) and generally improved sanitary conditions.

In May, 1903, after an elapse of thirteen years, during which period the cost of living had advanced enormously, the local organization made application to the International Union for permission to present a new scale of wages, involving an increase of about 10 per cent, which was sustained through a referendum of the affiliated locals. The wage scale in its new form was presented to the manufacturers, and judging from the manner in which all acceded to same the demand of the Union was justifiable.

The membership of Union No. 44 has fluctuated since 1900, and at present numbers about 1,000.

A well appointed general headquarters and reading room has also been established for the past twenty years; present office is located in the Pitzman Building where a large amount of business is transacted daily in a methodical and business-like manner, a system to which is largely due the success of the Union.

During the past fourteen years the Local Union has kept up a continuous agitation in behalf of the Blue Union Label, advertisements of which have and are now conspicuous on public bill boards and walls, with which no doubt the smoking public is familiar. During the period referred to the Union has expended for this purpose alone the magnificent sum of \$51,883.84. The Blue Union Label, a guarantee of fair sanitary conditions, and an important factor in abolishing tenement house and child labor, and which has added materially to the success of the Union, is sustained by the courts and indorsed by physicians and ministers and all others interested in the social uplift.

## MILLIONS DISBURSED AS BENEFITS.

The International body of cigar makers has, since the first union was founded, dispersed \$8,935,766 as benefits to its members, widows and orphans. This is one of the many reasons why the organization is so strong everywhere, and why unionism of wage earners is beneficial.

## BENEFITS PAID TO ITS MEMBERS, WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Loans . . . . .	\$1,180,695
Strike benefits . . . . .	1,211,907
Sick benefits . . . . .	2,909,435
Death benefits . . . . .	2,366,864
Out of work benefits. . . . .	1,266,865
Total . . . . .	\$8,935,766

## BENEFIT DISBURSEMENTS OF 1909.

During the year 1909 the international organization alone paid out \$562,964. The balance in the treasury at the close of 1909 of this international body was \$672,184. All of these benefits cost each member, for the year 1909, a fraction of a cent under \$10.50.

## MUCH ACCOMPLISHED.

Among the accomplishments of the cigar makers unions are the following:

Organized cigar makers have succeeded in the past twenty years in reducing the number of deaths due to consumption (tuberculosis) from 51 per cent

to 24 per cent; have increased the average length of lives of Union cigar makers during said period seventeen years, and have correspondingly added years to the lives of their wives and mothers. This has been brought about by shorter hours of labor, improved sanitary workshops and living conditions.

Besides Union No. 44, in St. Louis, there is Union No. 281. The two work together for the cause.

#### DISBURSEMENTS OF UNION NO. 44.

Local No. 44 has alone, from December, 1877, to December, 1910, paid out from all funds \$308,838 to members, widows and orphans, as per the following table:

Traveling loans .....	\$42,333
Sick benefits .....	103,628
Death benefits .....	100,362
Out of work benefits.....	51,504
Strike benefits .....	6,001
Total .....	<u>\$303,828</u>

The out-of-work benefit was inaugurated in 1890, and the strike benefit in 1879. All other benefits were put into operation in 1880.

#### LOCAL BENEFITS DISBURSED SINCE 1877.

Benefits paid by Cigar Makers Union No. 44 from 1877 to December, 1910, derived from local assessments. These are exclusive of benefits paid out of International funds:

Assistance to traveling members, meals and lodging.....	\$1,164 95
Local out-of-work benefit (exclusive of International).....	25,084 65
Donations to craft and outside unions.....	30,234 14
Assistance to invalid and incapacitated members.....	3,391 15
Funeral expenses, carriages, etc., exclusive of death benefit.....	824 75
Local loans granted.....	4,273 85
Total .....	<u>\$64,973 49</u>
Expended for agitation and advertisement of Union—18 years.....	61,491 41
Grand total .....	<u><u>\$126,464 90</u></u>

The amount expended for Label advertisement was to acquaint the general smoking public with our Blue Union Label.

## CONVICT LABOR LEGISLATION.

### AN INTERESTING COMMUNICATION ON THE SUBJECT FROM COLLIS LOVELY.

The unionized boot and shoe workers of Missouri and the manufacturers are very anxious to have the present system of leasing out the labor of convicts to contractors so changed that products from prison shops will no longer compete on the open market with honestly and better made goods. For years they have advocated this reform and at last their efforts have reached a stage at which accomplishment is in sight.

Mr. Collis Lovely of St. Louis, General Vice-President of the International Boot and Shoe Workers Union, has for years made a special inquiry into the subject of convict labor and therefore is a high authority on the matter. There is hardly a penitentiary in the land he has not visited and made a close study of the problem of providing employment of a kind for such unfortunates so that their products will no longer compete unfairly or otherwise with those of the honest toiler. He expects to be in Jefferson City during the 1911 session of the State Assembly as a representative of the boot and shoe workers, and his knowledge and familiarity with the convict labor question will make him a valuable member of the Labor Legislative Committee. In the following letter he voices some of his views on this and other important economic topics:

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 23, 1910.

J. C. A. Hiller, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Jefferson City, Mo.

Dear Sir: The Legislature is again about to assemble and, no doubt, you will be solicited to exert your influence in the interests of legislation favorable to labor.

To my mind, the most important legislation in this direction is the abolition of the contract system of employing convicts. It does not seem necessary to go into the details as to the injury to either laborer or employer resulting from this system of employing our convicts, as all who have given the matter a moment's thought seem to agree that the system is pernicious and should be abolished.

It is only necessary to call your attention to the report of the Senate Committee appointed at a previous session and submitted to the last session of the Legislature, upon which was based a bill introduced at the request of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, embodying what is known as "The New York System," and which passed the Senate with but few dissenting votes and failed of passage in the House by only five votes in the closing hours of the last session.

#### **Bill to Be Re-introduced.**

The Missouri State Federation of Labor, at its last Convention, again instructed its legislative committee to cause to be introduced the same bill at this coming session, and it is with a view to interest you and secure your favorable support to this measure that I pen this letter, feeling sure that with your assistance the aforesaid bill will be enacted into law, and thereby relieve both labor and capital engaged in legitimate production.

There is no question but that if the members of the Legislature realized the undue competition that free labor, as well as employers employing the same, has to meet as a result of the present system, it would be abolished by unanimous vote. I have in my possession some fifteen labels bearing the trade marks and the names of firms having no contracts for the employment of convicts, used by these

firms to sell convict made goods as their own make, and therefore not only injure free labor but deceive the public.

Those labels are sent to the penitentiary at Jefferson City and caused to be affixed to each box containing a pair of shoes and are sold in the open market as their own make, while in truth they are made by convict labor at a cost of 70 cents per day for each convict employed by the contractor.

I shall hold myself in readiness to submit these labels to you for inspection and such other information as I may be able to give, and hope that you will be interested and lend such assistance as you can to secure this legislation.

#### **Extend State Factory Inspection.**

Next in importance is the extension of factory inspection. The present law does not provide for any kind of inspection in cities or towns of less than ten thousand in population, and as a result employers who desire to evade the law, particularly in the shoe trade, establish themselves in those small towns.

A perusal of your "Red Book" of 1908 and 1909 reveals the fact that there are eight shoe factories in towns of less than five thousand in population and six in what are termed rural districts. These factories are operated without regard for either law or decency; and children are employed without regard to age or condition—except cheapness—which has a tendency not only to reduce wages in the more thickly populated centers, but also to cripple employers who can not take advantage of this situation.

For comparison I again quote from the "Red Book" which gives the average wage in the twenty-six St. Louis shoe factories as \$9.58 per week, while the average wage in the six rural factories is \$5.28.

It would seem to require no further argument to prove the necessity of extending the factory inspection law to the entire State, and thereby relieving both employe and employer alike from this unfair competition.

In my opinion the above are the most

important measures that will come before the coming session of the Legislature, and I feel sure that any assistance you may be able to render in the enactment of the laws embodying the principles sug-

gested will be greatly appreciated by all interested.

Respectfully,

COLLIS LOVELY.

## WOMENS' TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

### WORK OF THE GENTLER SEX IN BEHALF OF A GOOD CAUSE.

**A Worthy Organization.** One session of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Missouri Federation of Labor was given over to the Women's Trade Union League, an organization which has brought about many improvements for working women and children in St. Louis and which is a power for good, not alone there, but all over the State.

The delegates of this body, to the convention, were: Mrs. C. I. Knefler, Misses Maggie Meara and Nellie A. Quick. Other women delegates and the organizations they represented were: Mamie C. Bird, Boot and Shoe Workers, Local No. 338 of St. Louis; Mrs. Sadie Spraggon, Central Labor Union of St. Louis, and Mrs. A. May Smith, Typographical Local No. 8.

The Women's Trade Union League of St. Louis meets the first Wednesday of every month at 8 p. m., in the Self-Culture Hall at 1832 Carr street. It is affiliated with the Missouri Federation of Labor and endorsed by the International body, the American Federation of Labor. The 1910-11 officers of this organization are: President, Mrs. D. W. Knefler; Vice-President, Miss Maggie Meara; Secretary, Miss Hannah Hennessy; Treasurer, Mrs. Sarah Spraggon.

**Executive Board**—One year members, Misses Althea Sommerville and Katherine Gleason and Mrs. A. May Smith. Two year members—Mesdames R. J. Lowther, Kate Hurley and Sadie Perkins. Three year members—Mrs. Florence Wyman Richardson, Misses Ann Egan and Hazel Spraggon.

### An Interesting Article.

The objects of this organization are clearly and fully portrayed in the following article, which was prepared by the President, Mrs. Knefler, and read before the Missouri Federation of Labor by Mrs. A. May Smith. It is a concise review of a year of work among the toiling wage-earning women of St. Louis and elsewhere, bestowing a few words on the 54-hour work act of the 1909 session of the Legislature, and what happened to this law when an attempt was made to enforce it. Other valuable points in connection with the cause of working women are touched upon:

### BY MRS. CYNTHELIA ISGRIG KNEFLER, PRESIDENT WOMENS' TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

From the second annual report of the Womens' Trade Union League of St. Louis.

The main purpose of the Women's Trade Union League is to try to adjust

through education and organization the tremendous inequalities of society. On the one hand we have an industrial system so far reaching in its possibilities for good or evil, and so complex, that the average mind does not attempt to



understand or analyze it. A system evolved by a few highly specialized minds who have developed faster than the masses of men are able to follow.

On the other we find our governmental institutions lagging behind the social mind. An antiquated system of taxation is responsible for the building up of our congested industrial centers, and the herding together of our workers in cramped, unsanitary and high priced quarters. Our constitutions, both Federal and State, were framed for a society much less composite than ours, as every one can testify who has made an effort to have enacted, and make operative, any protective legislation.

#### **Struggling Working Women.**

It has been between these two great opposing, but necessarily related, extremes that our working women are struggling to get a foothold. And it is only by the most intelligent understanding of the gigantic machine of which she is such an important part, and the sanest handling of a most difficult situation, that she will be able to save herself from being crushed in this great twentieth century scheme that takes so little account of the individual.

In the two years since the League was organized, it has organized and assisted in organizing, more than a thousand women into Trade Unions. Bindery Women's Union No. 55 was the first child of the League. Here 750 girls combined to study, promote and manage their own affairs. Nothing proves the careful work of this organization more than the fact that they were organized for almost a year before making any demands, and then only asking for the eight-hour day, which was given by the employers without a strike or lockout in the trade.

#### **Organizing Working Women.**

February last a movement was started to organize the girls in the breweries, and although many of them were but children, they responded to the call with an eagerness and understanding that was gratifying. It was here that the special function of the Women's Trade Union League, that of education, was clearly demonstrated. The men of the Bottlers Union did the actual, mechanical part of organizing, but it was the women of the League, speaking the language of women and children, who explained—answered questions—and explained again. This union has not only been recognized, but has secured a raise in wage for its members from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week. But better than the raise in wage is the contract that prohibits the employment of children in the breweries under the age of 15 years. This latter was a great victory,

and proves that women's unions are the best and most effective way of abolishing child labor.

A third group of workers to whom the Women's Trade Union League has devoted much time and thought, and who have received their charter, are the waitresses. There is probably no line of work a girl can enter where so many demands are made of her, where she is so exposed, and where she works as hard for as small pay as do the waitresses. Almost more than any other craft do they need the protection of a union. The one just organized has the prospect of being a strong, conservative organization.

#### **Women's Co-operative Factory.**

Besides these definite results the League has been called upon time and again by both organized and unorganized crafts for assistance. The calls have not been confined to the city. Almost regular trips are made to the industrial towns across the river in Illinois. The President of the League was called to Sedalia, Mo., in February, to assist a group of girls who had gone out on strike because of intolerable conditions. These girls organized a union, and with the assistance of the union men, have solved their own problem by owning and operating a shirt factory, where all are stockholders. This factory has been so successful they have found it necessary to double their capacity, and a number of new machines have been installed to meet the increased demand. This is one of the greatest achievements of union women during the year, for if these women can operate this factory successfully, the end of the country sweating system is in sight.

In June a call came from Hannibal, Mo., for assistance in organizing a body of workers grown weary of slavish conditions, and who have come to realize that organization is their only hope.

#### **Garment Workers' Lockout.**

But it is not only the new and successful organizations that inspire absolute faith in the working women's ability to understand her economic position, it is also the steadfastness with which union women, under heavy pressure of adversity, stand by their principles. Such loyalty we have seen in Garment Workers Union No. 67 during the past year. Early in September, 1909, some 900 employees were locked out of \* \* \* \* \* Clothing Co., of which about 350 were women. Facing the winter with small if any savings, depriving themselves of what many would consider the necessities of life, these women stood firm. Of the 350 not more than 60 have repudiated their union pledge. In the early weeks of the lockout the Women's Trade Union League gave what

assistance was possible, and for six weeks served free, hot noonday lunches for the girls. The League was also instrumental in getting work for some of the men as well as the girls.

### **Joy Was Short Lived.**

A year ago the members and friends of the Women's Trade Union League were rejoicing that the signature of the Governor had made the women's 54-hour bill a law. But their joy was destined to be short lived. That the bill had some unfortunate amendments, all concerned in its passage knew, but that it had a fatal flaw was not known until almost the hour it became operative. It was then discovered, that after passing both House and Senate with all amendments concurred in, the enrolling clerk had failed to enroll the November and December amendment. Perfect or imperfect the law was now on the statute books of the State and before another bill could be passed this one had to go through the courts for adjudication. After innumerable delays the lower court declared the law unconstitutional on the ground that it was an abridgement of the rights of the individual to make free contracts, and that it was class legislation. The next step was to take it into the Supreme Court, and here was an insurmountable difficulty; the Supreme Court cannot be asked to pass upon moot cases, and with its numerous complications that is what this had resolved itself into. Upon the advice of a committee composed of F. N. Judson, ex-Gov. Chas. P. Johnson, Philips N. Moss and E. M. Grossman, it was decided to drop the case and give wide publicity to the facts, demanding of the legislature of 1911 that the bill presented be passed without amendment. This committee, composed of Missouri's ablest lawyers, has drafted a bill to be submitted and the legislative committee of the League will make every effort to see that no such "accident" happens again. The slogan for this year will be "An unamended bill or none." Ineffective laws are always worse than no laws.

### **Problem of Working Women.**

At the meeting of the Missouri State Federation of Labor in September, 1909, the Women's Trade Union League was given an afternoon in which the problems of the women workers were discussed. This was the first time in the history of the Federation that serious consideration was given the women. The discussion proved most interesting for the delegates present, who pledged themselves not only to make a hard fight for the women's 54-hour law at the next legislature, but to give more attention to the organization of women in their respective localities. The League has great hopes that these joint

conferences of the men and women at the State Federation of Labor will result in a better understanding of the needs of each and a closer co-operation.

Among the educational activities of the League the past winter the Labor Study Group has been most important. This group has met once a month for a critical study of labor laws and labor disputes, and though small, has done some very effective work. It is hoped next year this group will continue with an increased membership. We need more than almost anything else strong, intelligent leaders, and these can only be developed by careful study of the economic problems confronting the workers, and a thorough understanding of the past conditions from which the present have evolved.

Monthly Sunday concerts, given under the direction of Mrs. Stella Haines and Miss Mildred Kellogg, have been one of the most enjoyable features of the League's winter program. These concerts have been very high class and have been much appreciated.

### **Funds for a Good Cause.**

To give a report of the year's work and make no reference to finances would be unfair to those whose unselfishness has made the work possible. The St. Louis League is unique in that it has no wealthy members, has very few allies and derives its support almost wholly from the working women who believe in it. Very little comes into the treasury from dues, since allies and affiliated organizations pay only \$1.00 per year dues, and for the union girl, her union card is equivalent to dues. It will be readily seen that the work has not been carried on with the income derived from this source. The League has never received a donation of more than \$5.00 and not more than five such gifts in the two years of its existence. And yet it has required money, and a good deal of it, to carry on its various branches of work. The money has been made by the girls giving entertainments, holding raffles and by the Central Trades and Labor Union giving the League the privilege of selling souvenir badges at the last Labor Day picnic. The work of the League is greatly hampered by this question of finance. We do not want to go before the public begging for money as a charity institution, for we are not a charity institution, but an economic organization asking, not that our working women be granted privileges, but that they be given their rights. To continue the work, we have every reason to believe we are peculiarly fitted for, we must have the financial support of the union men. No one knows better than the organized workman the menace of the hosts of unorganized women sweep-

ing into every trade under the sun. If our efforts to reach this vast unorganized army proves in any measure successful, the men's unions will have to save us the humiliation of being subsidized by those who, classing us a charity, would willingly give us money, but whose very support would be the greatest hindrance to our work. We believe the men's unions will respond to our appeal.

#### Assurances of Sympathy.

The most notable occasion in the short life of the St. Louis Women's Trade Union League was the recent meeting of the National Executive Board. This brought to the city our most distinguished members; representatives of five of the six Leagues being present. The messages brought by these fellow workers, together with the assurances of sympathy and approval expressed by many friends in the city at the time, were indeed an inspiration.

At the banquet tendered the National Executive Board by the local League, there were 315 guests present, and more than 100 invitations were refused the last day. More than two-thirds of those in

attendance were working men and working women, and of the remaining third there were lawyers, teachers, ministers, prosperous business men and numerous social workers. It was an earnest, intensely interested body of men and women.

In trying to analyze the interest in this meeting, one and all were of the opinion that it was simply that the trade unions are finally coming into their own; that it is the handwriting on the wall.

We have finished our second year with its disappointments and successes, and in beginning the third we have hearts full of courage and a faith that is undaunted, for we know we have the solving of the problem for the woman who works.

The Women's Trade Union League closes its second year with every reason for hope and courage. That the salvation of the women worker lies within herself we firmly believe—that she will refuse to see this, will fail to respond when the way is pointed out—we do not believe.

CYNTHELIA ISGRIG KNEFLER,  
President.

#### LEGISLATION WHICH IS ASKED FOR BY WOMEN.

In course of the Missouri Federation of Labor session, Mrs. Sadie Spragon, representing the Central Trades and Labor Union, who also is Treasurer of the Women's Trade Union League, introduced a resolution pledging this State organization to support a general nine-hour day law for toiling women wage-earners; to have the child labor law now applying to St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and all other cities and towns with a population of 10,000 and over, so amended that it would cover the whole state; to extend the jurisdiction of the State Factory Inspector to the whole state, and covering other essential points. The resolution, which was concurred in, reads:

Be it resolved, That the Missouri State Federation of Labor pledges itself to the support of legislation limiting the hours of employment for working women to nine hours a day, extending the child labor law over the whole State, extending the jurisdiction of the Factory Inspector over the whole State and placing his office on a salary basis, and eliminating the constitutional restrictions on the age limits of those entitled to public education in the larger cities of the State; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the Forty-sixth General Assembly of Missouri to enact laws for the purpose of bringing about these changes; and, be it further

Resolved, That we direct our Legislative Committee to work for the passage of laws having these ends in view.

#### MUCH INTEREST MANIFESTED.

The women's session of the convention was presided over by Miss Maggie Meara. Garment Workers Union No. 67 presented a statement covering the lockout and strike some of its members have been involved in for over a year. The history of the same, as prepared by that union, is given elsewhere in this publication.



Many of the male delegates took part in the "Women's Session," as is shown by the following extracts, taken from the published minutes of the proceedings:

Delegate Emil Mueller of St. Louis Brewery Workers, stated that they have had committees calling upon merchants and inducing them to cancel their orders with \* \* \* \*, and that they have a fine of \$5.00 on any member buying goods manufactured by that firm.

Delegate Dysart of Moberly addressed the delegates and made a strong plea for the union label, and favored organizing all the women.

Secretary-treasurer, J. T. Smith, also spoke on organizing the women workers into unions, and the women relatives of union men into women's trade union leagues.

Miss Sara Aldrich, secretary of the Brewery Working Girls, told of conditions as they existed in labeling rooms in St. Louis breweries before the girls were organized, and of the good results the union has secured in the short time that they have been organized.

Miss Louise Mittelstadt of the Beer Bottlers' Union in Kansas City, told of the great strides made by the girls in breweries since they organized eight years ago, and that they have the best conditions and shortest hours of any female workers in Kansas City; also told of the effort being made to strengthen the Garment Workers' Union, and to organize the laundry workers.

Delegate Sumner stated that a Women's Trade Union League was about to be formed in Kansas City; also of his connection with Charity and Settlement Workers.

Motion by Miss May Shannon, that the Women's Trade Union League of St. Louis be requested to aid in forming a similar organization in Kansas City.

General discussion on labels by Delegates Kummings, Morgan, Shillig and Owen Miller.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Bird of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 338, addressed the con-

vention in behalf of her organization and told of the hardships inflicted on women workers in shoe factories.

Mrs. A. May Smith told of women getting the same pay and work the same hours as men in the Typographical Union.

Miss Annie Kahre told of the awful conditions and the small pay of the shirt and shirt waist factory girls, and that on account of their hard and very tedious work and long hours, the women get so exhausted that it is impossible to get them to organize, as they are physically unable to attend a meeting after they get through with a day's work.

Mrs. May Shannon told of the success of the Bindery Girl Workers' Union in St. Louis, and requested the delegates to help organize all women workers and to agitate the 54-hour per week law.

Miss Hill of Sedalia addressed the convention and spoke of the Garment Workers' Co-partnership Factory in Sedalia.

Miss Anne Kahre of Garment Workers No. 238, presented the following report:

"Report of United Garment Workers, Local No. 67, to the Missouri State Federation of Labor, September 21st" (given elsewhere under the heading of "Strike of Garment Workers").

Mrs. Spraggon spoke of how the Women's Trade Union League defeated a candidate for the nomination as a member of the Legislature, and who ran over 3,000 votes behind his party ticket, and that they would pledge all candidates for the Legislature to support the 54-hour a week plan for women workers, which will be presented to the next Legislature.

Motion that the women extend a vote of thanks to the convention, and to the (male) delegates who remained in the meeting.

Motion carried.

Motion that the convention pledge its moral and financial support as far as possible to the Women's Trades Union League.

Motion carried.

Motion to adjourn carried.

Session adjourned at 6:30 p. m.

## AUXILIARIES TO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Working wage-earning women are not the only members of the gentler sex of Missouri who are putting forth every effort to better the conditions under which all toilers of the state struggle for a living. There is another portion, equally as energetic, conscientious, earnest, sympathetic and honest, and they are the mothers, wives, sisters, cousins and sweethearts of the male portion of



organized labor. Their household duties keep them at home, where they daily, and cheerfully too, perform the grandest and most inspiring task of all; making home what it ought to be—the most sacred most-beloved and most comfortable place in the nation. These women have very little time for pink teas, do not yearn to wear hobble skirts, or huge picture hats, or to purchase new outfits and discard other good ones just because that fantastic, expensive and foolish gnome, called fashion, wills it so. Many have sons whom they are anxious to see grow into men who will reflect credit, not alone on their mothers, but also on the nation. Others have daughters whom they want to develop into women as good and grand as their mothers are.

These wives, mothers, daughters and other female relatives and sweet-hearts of members of organized labor have banded together and organized what is known as women's auxiliaries, which are intended to establish social relations and further friendship between unionized toilers; to entertain them when they are weary and heartsick; to administer to the ailing and disabled, and to otherwise make life agreeable, pleasant, and comfortable for Missouri's useful and highly desirable citizens—the wage-earners.

## LOYAL STAR OF AMERICA.

### AUXILIARY TO THE BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA.

BY MARIE R. RONEUMS.

The "LOYAL STAR" Auxiliary to the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, was launched September 14th, 1901, the occasion being the progress of the seventh biennial convention of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, in Kansas City, Mo.

My husband, Mr. F. L. Ronemus, being at the time and having been for some years the General Secretary-Treasurer of the B. R. C. of A., to which he had devoted all his time, talents and what means he possessed, and, through close association with him in such work, aside from having the personal inclination, coupled with his approval and encouragement to form an auxiliary, it may be but natural that I should have taken the lead in establishing the auxiliary, which may be designated as a "woman's department" (although members of the B. R. C. of A. are eligible to membership). Accordingly, on the afternoon of Sept. 13th, 1901, a meeting was called at my home at which it was determined to form such an organization. The meeting was attended by four ladies besides myself, there being present Mrs. Ada Peters, and Mary A. Seymour, wives of Delegates to the B. R. C. of A. convention from Denison, Tex., and Denver, Colo., respectively, Mary E. Mounts and Lulu B. Upton, wives of resident members of Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans., respectively. The objects as outlined at this initial meeting being to secure if possible the

recognition of the B. R. C. of A. as an auxiliary to that organization. At this meeting the following officers were elected pending such recognition and future encouragement:

#### Elected Officers.

President, Marie R. Ronemus, Kansas City, Mo.

Vice President, Lulu B. Upton, Kansas City, Kans.

Secretary-Treasurer, Ada Peters, Denison, Tex.

Executive Board—Mary E. Mounts, Kansas City, Mo., Mary A. Seymour, Denver, Colo., and Lulu B. Upton, Kansas City, Kans.

A committee, consisting of each member, was appointed, whose duty it should be to determine what should be the aims, and objects as outlined for the future work of the organization, which plan or outline was to be presented to the Grand Lodge Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America in convention assembled, with the request for recognition as its auxiliary as a National organization. It was determined to meet next day (Sept. 14th) at the hotel parlors where each member of the committee was to report her preparation in this direction, when we would then agree on what we would report and go over in a body to the convention and submit the same.

On arriving at the hotel at the ap-

pointed time I was surprised to find no other member of the committee present, nor, did either of them arrive after a long wait. At about 5 o'clock P. M., a committee from the B. R. C. of A. called for us, (the convention having expected us) and the "President" had to accompany the committee alone.

### **Trying Times.**

Now, this was a trying and indeed, very discouraging experience; but duty had called and the call was responded to in our humble way as best we could, and trying as seemed the test, it led up to one of the deepest and most beautiful experiences it has been my lot to meet. The appreciation of our effort shown by that body of Delegates, kind words of sympathy, the cordial welcome and the spirit of enthusiasm in selecting a name for the infant organization is something of which I love to think and will ever remember with pleasure.

Now, thus accepted and launched as the auxiliary to the B. R. C. of A., our work began. We did not have one cent with which to begin our work; but as a token of faith, the Grand lodge B. R. C. of A. at this time donated the infant \$25.00. This was very kind and much appreciated, especially as it was known that the B. R. C. of A. itself was not the possessor of a fat treasury at that date, and the auxiliary's officers soon learned that they could do but little business with \$25, compared with what the necessities seemed to be crying out for. Personally I have always been opposed to going in debt, believing it is better to deny one's self than to be in such a state; but, to use a slang phrase, "the Loyal Star" was up against it." Feeling determined not to turn back I went to a printer, a friend of my husband, and laid the case before him, promising to pay only as the money came in through the work; and to my surprise which was a delightful one, was told to get copy ready and all necessary printed matter would be furnished.

### **Equal to the Task.**

This was a beginning, but our task was not yet complete, as it now became necessary to formulate and furnish matter for Charter, Constitution, Ritualistic work and whatever was needed to start the work of a National organization. All this I found to furnish plenty of effort, and I must say that only a determination on my part not to fail, backed by the able and ever willing assistance of my husband, who was at the time very busy in his own work, impelled and compelled me to become the author of all the organization had. I well know the honest intent and purpose to have some-

thing that would uplift and ennoble our own class and humanity. Then to make matters, if possible, still worse, Sister Ada Peters, our Secretary-Treasurer, owing to continued ill health was unable to attend to her duties in the organization, and resigned her position. This was certainly a sore disappointment to me, especially when each and all other members seemed to be encompassed about with this or that encumbrance, and felt that they could neither give time or attention to that position, (the same was only a heart service with a satisfied conscience as the reward for service, and which it remains to this date) hence the Grand Executive Board appointed the President, Mrs. Ronemus, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation, hence she became Secretary-Treasurer as well as President, which positions she held until September, 1903.

### **Kansas City Lodge No. 1.**

After paying over the \$25, which had been donated, we still had a debt of \$100 with nothing but our faith in future success to meet payment of the same.

We were now in a position to charter local or subordinate lodges, which also proved slow work, although a number had assured us of becoming identified promptly it was Nov. 23rd, 1901, before we succeeded in organizing "Kansas City Lodge No. 1." This certainly was encouraging and we were proud to record the institution of the first lodge of the Loyal Star. Yet, we learned, that with every possible effort the work of organizing without proper facilities was slow. Yet, by the middle of May, 1902, we had 7 lodges organized, and were waiting, working and hoping for definite results from earnest effort.

The printer to whom we had gone in debt, sold out his place of business and determined to go west in search of health and undoubtedly would be pleased to collect all bills before leaving the city. This news very much worried me. I scarcely knew what to do, having no money on hand and from past experiences, would be a long time in getting the amount needed; but as I believe that light and help always come to those engaged in a noble work at the needed hour it came to me. I was on quite friendly terms with my husband, F. L. Ronemus, the General Secretary of the B. R. C. of A., who had always felt and shown a decidedly deep interest in the efforts of the LOYAL STAR, in fact, is more than anyone else responsible for the auxiliary ever having been launched, who, without saying a word to me about it, assumed the debt personally and presented me with a receipt in full of all

indebtedness. My pleasure on this occasion shall never be forgotten, for although we still owed the debt in amount the transfer was certainly a great relief, and we had no fears of violent treatment from the creditor, even though we might be a long time in liquidating the same.

#### **Surplus in the Treasury.**

Now, for fear of over-reaching space, I will not go further into detailed history along these lines; suffice to say that when we held our first biennial convention September, 1903, we owed no man a cent and after meeting all convention expenses still had on hand the munificent sum of \$44.06 and a goodly amount of necessary supplies. We felt well pleased with our first convention. Few changes were made in the work other than to create several new offices; however, quite a number who were then ready to accept offices or to do anything to push the work along, when they came to realize what was to be done, the sacrifices that must needs be made soon fell by the wayside; and yet we were not discouraged. Our aims and objects were high, we determined by earnest effort, backed by the splendid organization, "Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America," and last, but by no means least, by the guardian help of God's right hand, we are sure to be able to surmount every obstacle and may stand shoulder to shoulder with the best and noblest organization in the land.

#### **OBJECTS OF THE ORDER.**

The objects of the LOYAL STAR as originally adopted are:

"To unite in bonds of fraternity all acceptable white persons who believe in the existence of a supreme being, and who are of high moral character; to give their very best help and energy to the advancement, growth and interest of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America; to cultivate and maintain a fraternal spirit; promote social interests among its members; improve its members socially, morally and intellectually; look after and care for the sick, afflicted and unfortunate of the B. R. C. of A.; prove ourselves willing in every way to help the organization of which we are a part, and to promote the power of the union label."

To this was added another object, being introduced by the President, and first submitted by being published in the May, 1904, edition of the Railway Carmen's Journal, and then brought before the delegates at the second biennial convention at Buffalo, N. Y., September, 1905, that which we believe to be the highest and noblest object or principle of the organization, being the ambition of the auxiliary.

"To build and maintain a home for disabled and indigent Carmen, disabled wives and orphaned children of such."

#### **"Free Will" Offering.**

Believing as we do that there can be no higher or nobler ambition than to provide a place for those who, perhaps, early in life have been bereft of parents, where they may find a home and opportunity in life. This proposition met the hearty approval and endorsement of all, which was evidenced by the spirit of the delegates; as, during the presentation they rushed to the front, clamoring to have their names among the first to make an offering, when it was announced that the object was intended to make the plan a "FREE WILL" one, whereby none were obliged to donate, but that it must always remain voluntary to and with the donor.

It had not been our intention in coming before that convention to raise money, but rather to lay before the representatives of the B. R. C. of A. the plan proposed and solicit its endorsement, and to endeavor to make necessary arrangements for carrying on the work; but as all seemed so enthusiastic and so many anxious to make small financial contributions at that time, and seemed unwilling to be held back we decided that Providence had a hand in the matter and did not disturb it. Quite a sum in cash was thus donated which, linked with that spirit of confidence and co-operation, which were, and are equally necessary to future success.

#### **Honor Roll Book.**

A committee of three members, each, from the Brotherhood Railway Carmen and the Loyal Star were then appointed, which was known as the "Loyal Star Home Building Committee," and which was subsequently changed to "THE LOYAL STAR-CARMEN'S-ORPHANS HOME BUILDING COMMITTEE."

A Custodian of this fund was then selected, this honor also falling to Mrs. Ronemus. This Custodian is under proper and approved surety bond. Every cent donated to this fund is placed in bank on interest and is not subject to draft, except by order of the Grand Executive Board of the B. R. C. of A., which board audits the accounts of the Custodian of this fund every six months, as they audit the accounts of the officers of the B. R. C. of A. Thus it can be seen that all contributions are perfectly guarded for the purposes for which intended. It might be of interest to mention that the Custodian has provided in connection with this fund, a book aside from the regular set of books, known as the "LOYAL STAR HONOR ROLL BOOK," in which the name



and address as well as amount of every contributor is kept; the intention being to turn this Honor Roll Book over to the Home, at its dedication, as a souvenir or record showing in detail who has been instrumental in making the Home possible.

The intention is, that this Home, when built, with all it stands for, shall be, not a hardship or burden, but rather a blessing and comfort, to each and all. In putting forth this effort the Loyal Star is only true to a cardinal principle of the organization, as set forth in the preamble or declaration of principles, namely, "To give our very best help, strength and energy to the advancement, growth and interest of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America," and we believe to build such a Home is a splendid way in which to prove our loyalty to the principles we advocate, for certainly such a home would prove a blessing to the membership of the B. R. C. of A. The Loyal Star, as an organization, does not want to make such a proposition and leave the burden to the B. R. C. of A. but wants to prove its ability to do as well as to propose. Our record thus far is proof that we are not a burden, for certainly we have begun at the bottom and have carried on the work with credit, hence with a continuation of the spirit of co-operation and encouragement on the part of the B. R. C. of A., which is earnestly desired, there need be no fear as to the result. We do want the hearty approval and co-operation of all fairly disposed people, but do not want at any time to levy assessments on any organization or individual, and we welcome all contributions for the purpose of carrying on this work; whatever is given, let it be a "FREE-WILL GIFT" or contribution. Any one who believes it to be a worthy cause or ambition is at liberty to donate, and it makes no difference how large or how small the sum may be, it will be received and appreciated just the same. Anything to which one contributes becomes a part of such a one and they always feel a special interest in it.

#### Offers of Land Sites.

The object in thus going into detail on this thought is to familiarize all who may chance to read it, with our work and plan.

"The pleasures of many may be oft-times traced to one,  
As the hand that plants the acorn, shelters armies from the sun."

We are proud to report at this time that we not only have on hand, in Bank Certificates of Deposit, a respectable sum, but that we also have entered into a co-operative proposition perfectly in har-

mony with our plan, that promises in time to go well towards the building and at least partly assisting in maintaining the proposed Home. We also have a number of offers of land sites on which to erect the home, such as 10 acres at Iuka, Miss., 10 acres at Mena, Ark., 50 acres at Blue Mountain, Miss., 100 acres at Fitzgerald, Ga., and 50 acres in city limits of Waycross, Ga., and 200 acres near Waycross, Ga., besides a number of other requests for conferences with the committee from those who desire to make other offers of land sites. So while we have all these encouraging things before us we can not yet say where the Home will be located; but when we have sufficient funds to begin the work the Home Building Committee will carefully consider each and every tender and decide when and where in its judgment is best to locate.

There is much that might be said concerning our work and influence as an organization which is generally felt and recognized throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada, where our jurisdiction extends, and where we have some of the best, noblest and truest men and women to be found.

#### Clouds and Sunshine.

As the "Red Book," which will contain this account is to represent Missouri particularly, I know I should confine my statements especially to our work and lodges in this State. This I regret to say is somewhat limited as compared with the whole, as we now have but two local lodges in the state, being Kansas City Lodge No. 1, located in Kansas City, Mo., where is located also the headquarters of the B. R. C. of A. and Loyal Star and "Pansy" Lodge No. 4, located in Springfield, Mo., which latter lodge is inclined to being rather inactive at present. While we have had three other lodges organized in Missouri, we regret exceedingly the fact that they have fallen by the wayside.

While we have had our failures as well as successes, have had clouds as well as sunshine, have met destroyers as well as builders, yet, our faith in the ultimate success of this noble work which stands for the benefit and enriching of a class, and of humanity is supreme. My heart is filled with praise and gratitude to Him who has promised to be our strength in weakness" and who has proven a help to all who render the best workmanship of which he or she is capable. When we have done our best, even though there is lack of perfection, we believe that He, to whom we are responsible, will perfect that work and will use it as a means toward accomplishing the greatest good. Believing all this, we are determined to



press forward toward the goal of this worthy ambition.

Begging pardon for having taken so much space, earnestly and sincerely thanking those to whom we are indebted

for space in the "RED BOOK," where the LOYAL STAR may record something of its history, aims, objects and ambitions, we continue in the work of abiding with faith.

## AUXILIARY TO THE B. L. F. AND E.

'One of the strongest womens' auxiliaries in the land is the one which is affiliated with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. On January 1, 1910, this organization had 6,396 members in this country. In Missouri it had 14 locals, located in Brookfield, Eldon, Kansas City, Moberly, Monett, Nebraska, New Franklin, St. Louis, Slater, Sedalia, Springfield, Trenton and Thayer.

This womens' auxiliary provides for an insurance benefit, case of death or entire or partial physical disability. The amount payable ranges from \$200 to \$500. The monthly premiums are low.

The first women's auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was formed in April, 1804, at the home of Brother F. P. Sargent, Tuscon, Arizona. It was decided at that initial gathering that an organization was needed which would afford opportunities for wholesome pleasures and diversions for male members of the order who were absent from home. This local was simply called the Ladies Society. From it sprang the many auxiliaries, located all over the land which are now really a part of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The mission of this organization is to spread the gospel of friendship and charity, as well as to render material aid and assistance to the Brotherhood, of which it is an auxiliary.

The ladies auxiliaries in Missouri of the Brotherhood, their 1910 officers and other information, is given in the following compilation. If any are missing, it is because no report was received:

*Brookfield, No. 48.*—Helpmate No. 634, meets every second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the I. O. O. F. hall, No. Main St. Bessie Roberson, 514 Macon St., is President; Ida Hartman, 704 N. Monroe St., is Secretary; Emma Nothrott, Conductor, and Mrs. Mae Friend, 709 Lincoln St., is treasurer.

*Eldon, No. 252.*—Wild Rose, meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 11th St. Myrtle Mitchell of 1113 Wash Ave., is President; Estella Bower of 208 W. 11th St., is Secretary; Eleanor Nolan of Bald Eagle St., is Conductor, and Greta Rosabaugh of 1714 Columbus Ave., is Treasurer.

*Kansas City, No. 32.*—Three Star, meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in N. N. & E. hall, 23rd and Summit St. Anna Neale of 1232 Kansas Ave., Kansas City, Kansas, is President; Martha Cary of 3029 Wayne Ave., is Secretary; Maggie Henderson of 1733 Belleview, is Conductor, and Lucy Paris of 1305 Reservoir Ave., is Treasurer.

*Moberly, No. 134.*—Star of Honor, meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Cunan's hall. Angie Wiseman of S. Morly St., is President; Bridget Malone of 521 Hagood

St., is Secretary and Conductor, and Lula Headbrink of 311 Johnson St., is Treasurer.

*Monett, No. 68.*—White Lilac, meets first and third Thursdays in Masonic hall, 4th and Broadway Sts. Clara Hall of 4th St., is President; Emma Farrow of 621 N. 8th St., is Secretary; Bessie Cary is Conductor, and Mae Brinney of 8th St., is Treasurer.

*Chaffee, Mo., No. 285.*—Pride of No. 569: Bessie Mae La Val, President; Edna Thomas, Secretary; Katie Kizer, Collector; Flossie Martin, Treasurer. This organization contains 13 members.

*Nevada, No. 65.*—White Carnation, meets first and third Saturdays in K. P. hall, cor. Cherrie and Cedar Sts. Sarah E. Grover of 317 W. Walnut Ave., is President; Emma Proctor of 515 E. Hickory St., is Secretary; Gertrude Shultz of 312 Ashland St., is Conductor, and Amelia Leobline of 426 E. Lee St., is Treasurer.

*New Franklin, No. 12.*—Fidelity, meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month in Bogg's hall. Cora Murphy is President; Laura Buchanan is Secretary; Cora Riley is Conductor and Cora Murphy is Treasurer.

*St. Louis, No. 71.*—Comrades of 390, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in Barton hall, 9th and Barton Sts. Elda Nirk of 2503 S. 12th St. is President; Josephine A. Reed of 108 Nagel St. is Secretary and Conductor, and Mrs. Gus Uhlemeyer of 2025 S. 2nd St., is Treasurer.

*St. Louis, No. 151.*—Missouri, meets second and fourth Thursday afternoon of each month at Jefferson and Park Ave. Catherine Voelker of 1852 Russell Ave., is President; Phena Mosley of 4538 Wichita Ave., is Secretary; Osa Calliway of 2623a Eads Ave., is Conductor, and Thresa Lyons of 2732 Park Ave., is Treasurer.

*Slater, No. 39.*—Chrysanthemum, meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month in K. of P. hall. Nora Bushman, box 225, is President; Susie Eikost is Secretary; Lizzie Munson is Conductor and Nora Bushman, box 225, is Treasurer.

*Sedalia, No. 225.*—Pride of 78, meets first and third Thursday of each month in Tillberry's hall, 5th and Engineers Sts. Elizabeth Gornall of 1300 E. 6th St., is

President; Jennie Lewis of 1316 E. 5th St., is Secretary; Laura Hoover of 911 E. 6th St., is Conductor, and Amelia Amos of 519 E. 5th, is Treasurer.

*Springfield, No. 276.*—Re-Echo, meets every second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in K. P. hall at 220 E. Commercial St. Mabel Williams of 1536 N. Grant St., is President; Cora Huntress of 233 E. Atlantic St., is Secretary; Jennie Martin of 435 N. Scott St., is Conductor, and Gertrude Snyder of 1325 Clay St., is Treasurer.

*Trenton, No. 165.*—Annabell, meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Firemen and Engineers' hall, 402 Water St. Josie McQuillin is President; Frona E. Carden of 606 Elm St., is Secretary; Millie Fish is Conductor and Myrtle Warren is Treasurer.

*Thayer, No. 222.*—Fern of the Ozark, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Boyd's hall, 2nd and Chestnut Sts. Eva Lohnes is President; Lulu Green is Secretary; Gertrude Boughnon is Conductor, and Bee McWilliams is Treasurer.

## AUXILIARIES TO INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

The International Association of Machinists has a womens' auxiliary, laboring with it for the good of the order, with subordinate bodies in nearly every large city of North America. The Grand lodge of this auxiliary has the following international officers and executive board:

International President, Mrs. May Peake, 3425 Franklin, Denver, Colo.

International Vice-President, Mrs. Anna Wilson, 2526 Clarke Ave., Parsons, Kans.

International Secretary-Treasure, Mrs. Wm. Robinson, 457 Pulliam St., Atlanta, Ga.

### GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Mrs. E. C. Eversole, 1680 Palmwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

Mrs. W. S. Taylor, 456 W. 8th South, Salt Lake City, Utah

Mrs. O. D. Glenn, 178 Walker Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. J. G. Cain, 217 N. 50th, Woodlawn, Ala.

Mrs. W. E. Heckel, 915 Mazant, New Orleans, La.

The subordinate auxiliaries in Missouri and their officers (of those which reported), and other similar information, are:

*St. Louis, No. 14.*—President, Mrs. William Hoermann of 3043a St. Vincent Avenue; Secretary, Mrs. J. F. Sechler of 3129 Rutger Street.

*Springfield, Mo., Alfie No. 29.*—President, Mrs. William Schwee of 812 Mt. Vernon; Secretary, Mrs. H. Seifert of 1410 Sum-

mit Avenue. Meetings are held the first and third Thursday of every month in the K. of P. Hall on College Street.

*Moberly, No. 37.*—President, Mrs. E. Peters of 422 Morten Street; Secretary, Mrs. W. Rice of 540 Winchester Street.

## AUXILIARY TO THE { BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

The Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has many subordinate auxiliaries in Missouri. Among them are the following:

### ST. LOUIS AUXILIARIES.

Auxiliary No. 5; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at 1:30 p. m. in Anchor Hall, Jefferson and Park Avenues. Mrs. Julia White of 2014 Eads Avenue is President, and Clara G. Woods of 1715a Allen Avenue is Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 306; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers:: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month at 2:00 P. M. at 2869 South Jefferson Avenue. Mrs. F. P. Williams of 3647 Humphrey Street is President; Mrs. W. A. Richardson of 2347 S. 12th Street, is Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 446; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers:: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays of month at 2:00 P. M. at Turner Hall, Boyle and Chouteau Avenues. Mrs. C. W. Schank of 4320 Gibson Avenue, is President; Mrs. Minnie Meidreth of 4309 Gibson Avenue, is Secretary.

### ST. JOSEPH AUXILIARY.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Banner Division No. 3; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers: Mrs. B. Colyar, President, 1008 Pacific Street; Mrs. James W. Spears, Secretary, 2205 South Tenth Street.

## AUXILIARIES IN SMALLER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Brookfield, Auxiliary No. 386; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at 2:30 P. M. at the I. O. O. F. Hall.

DeSoto, Auxiliary No. 58; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at 3:00 P. M. at the K. of P. Hall. Mrs. O. L. Owen of 314 Stewart Street is President; Mrs. Wm. Styles is Secretary.

Moberly, Auxiliary No. 33; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers: meets every first and third Wednesday at 2:00 P. M. at Stamm's Hall, Reed and Williams Street. Mrs. H. Turner of 818 W. Rollins Street is President; Mrs. J. H. Sims of 800 W. Reed Street is Secretary.

Monett, Auxiliary No. 223; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Meets every first and third Thursday at 2:30 P. M. at Cambles Hall. Mrs. J. W. Ruggles of 214 7th & Benton Streets is President; Mrs. L. E. Galloway of 306 Euclid Avenue is Secretary.

New Franklin, Auxiliary No. 271; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers: meets every first and third Friday at 2:30 P. M. in the K. P. Hall. Mrs. H. S. Russell is President; Mrs. J. H. Easley, Secretary.

Sedalia, Auxiliary No. 15; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Meets every

second and fourth Wednesday at 2:30 P. M. in the I. O. O. F. Hall, South Ohio Street. Mrs. Chas. Boyle of 1101 E. 10th Street is President; Mrs. P. H. Finch of 509 W. 3d Street is Secretary.

Slater, Auxiliary No. 44; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Meets every first and third Thursday at 2:00 P. M. at the Masonic Hall. Mrs. J. W. Allison is President and Mrs. Geo. Jaques is Secretary.

Springfield, Auxiliary No. 84; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Meets every second and fourth Thursday at 2:30 P. M. at K. of P. Hall, E. Commercial Street. Mrs. W. A. Noleman of 1838 Roberson Avenue is President; Mrs. J. H. Milligan of 1941 Benton Avenue is Secretary.

Trenton, Auxiliary No. 24; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at 2:30 P. H. at B. L. E. Hall. Mrs. Thos. Brennenstuhl of 302 Bridge Street is President; Mrs. Mae Allen of 2001 Trenton Avenue is Secretary.

Thayer, Auxiliary No. 371; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 2:30 P. M. at Crane Hall. Mrs. Jacob Meyers is President and Mrs. L. Lohnes is Secretary.

## AUXILIARY TO THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY TRAINMEN.

The Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has many subordinate councils in Missouri, scattered throughout the railroad centers. In the following compilation will be found information covering some of these active bodies:

## ST. LOUIS AUXILIARIES.

Auxiliary No. 28; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at Turner Hall, 1508 Chouteau Avenue; Mrs. Phoebe Harris of 3003 Olive Street is President; Mrs. Tillie B. White of 2355 Hickory Street is Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 57; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at 2:00 P. M. at Loebig's Hall, Broadway and Geyer Avenues; Mrs. Della Barada of 6110 Alabama Street is President; Mrs. Margaret Dorsey of 8012 S. Broadway is Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 95; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Meets every first and third Wednesday of the month at 2:00 P. M. at Reiss Hall, Blair and Salisbury Avenues; Mrs. E. Vandervort of 304 N. 14th Street is President; Miss Blanche Ridgeley of 1320 Lami Street is Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 262; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Meets every second and fourth Friday at 2:00 P. M. at Victoria Hall, Easton and Garrison Avenues; Mrs. Louisa Reno of 4238 Blair Avenue is President; Mrs. Sue A. Richardson of 2734a Clark Avenue is Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 427; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 2:30

P. M., Chouteau and Boyle Avenues. Mrs. Amelia Bannon, Mound City, Illinois, is President; Miss Ethel Pavey of 2644 California Avenue is Secretary.

## KANSAS CITY AUXILIARIES.

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Ladies' Auxiliary, Silver City No. 12, Argentine P. O., K. C., Kan.—First and third Wednesdays at 2:30 P. M. at Firemen's Hall. Emily Caldwell, Secretary, 34 South Eighth St., Argentine P. O., K. C., Kansas.

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Ladies' Auxiliary, Hilly City No. 228, Kansas City, Kas., second and fourth Wednesdays at 2 P. M. at K. of P. Hall. Mary M. Fox, Secretary, 321 S. Lawndale, K. C., Mo.

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Ladies' Auxiliary, Elzora No. 235. Second and fourth Thursdays at 2 P. M. at U. C. T. Hall, 223 W. 12th. Louise Atkins. Secretary, 1629 West Prospect Place.

## ST. JOSEPH AUXILIARY.

St. Joseph Ladies' Auxiliary, Mother Regan Lodge, No. 135, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Mrs. Millie Siminoe, son, Secretary, 1519 Dewey Avenue. President, 823 Charles St.; Carrie John Johnson, Secretary, 1519 Dewey Ave.

## MISCELLANEOUS AUXILIARIES.

## ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

## ST. LOUIS.

Auxiliary No. 14; Switchmen's Union of North America. Meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month. Mrs. Mary Calhoun of 2140 Salisbury Street is President; Miss Margaret M. McCarthy of 2248 Geraldine Avenue is Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 6 and 5; St. Louis Printing and Web Pressmen. Meets at Planters Hotel, called meetings. Mrs. Otto Kalbitz of 1624 Burd is President; Mrs. P. C. Murran of 2518 Burd is Secretary.

Auxiliary of the St. Louis Pressfeeders' Union. Mrs. Pearce of 4001 Page Avenue is President; Miss Josie Sennott of 3951 Cook Avenue is Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 8; St. Louis Typographia. Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month at 2 P. M. at Hibernian Hall, 2619 Finney Avenue. Mrs. Chas. Hertenstein of 4903a Page Avenue is President; Mrs. J. W. Lowther of 2721 St. Vincent Ave., is Secretary.

## AND STILL ANOTHER IS ORGANIZED.

"At a well-attended meeting held in Aschenbroedel Club Hall on the evening of December 7 (1909) a Ladies' Auxiliary of International Union of Steam Engineers' Local No. 2 was



formed. Thirty charter members is proof that the organization bids fair to grow into big numbers. The officers are: President, Mrs. J. P. McDonough; vice-president, Mrs. P. Wendel; secretary, Mrs. Charles Cassidy; treasurer, Mrs. A. D. Wall.

"The ladies started their auxiliary for several purposes, to-wit: Promote the union label on goods of every description where the label is employed, and to further the organized work of the engineers. The men have four unions in St. Louis, still, it is stated, with these and a license law, they do not seem to be able to get together on a satisfactory basis of understanding for mutual protection and the general good of all concerned. The women propose to show the men how to successfully carry out this work. A number of men admit that something of this sort is necessary. Consequently, the auxiliary's work will be watched with interest. There is every reason in the world why the engineers should have a strong organization. Let us hope the women will 'show them.' Several meetings of the auxiliary have been held since organizing, and considerable progress is reported."

—Taken from the monthly publication of that order.

#### KANSAS CITY.

Musicians' Union, Ladies' Auxiliary—The Sunshine Club—Tuesdays at 2 P. M., at Musicians' Headquarters, 207 East 14th St. Secretary, Mrs. Anna Cave, 313 W. 11th Street.

Order of Railway Conductors, Ladies' Auxiliary, Foote Division No. 68—First and third Thursdays at 2 P. M. at Arlington Hall, corner of 10th and Walnut Sts. Mrs. J. M. Patten, Secretary, 104 Westport Avenue.

Switchmen's Union of North America,

Ladies' Auxiliary, Golden Rule Lodge No. 17—Meets second Sunday at 7 P. M. and fourth Tuesday at 2 P. M. at 702 South-west Blvd. Mrs. Kate Graham, Secretary, 2329 Terrace Street.

St. Joseph, Ladies' Auxiliary, Division No. 17, Order Railway Conductors. Mrs. A. C. Blakely, President, 1203 South 13th St.; Mrs. O. W. Wright, Secretary, 31st and Sylvania Street.

Joplin, Auxiliary No. 19, Mrs. W. P. Gault, President.

## THIRTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

### ANNUAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

CONVENTION IN ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER, 1910.

From the "Liberator" of Sedalia.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor convened in St. Louis Monday, November 14, 1910.

President Gompers' annual report, which is a critical analysis and complete survey of the progress and development of the American trades union movement, and which contained many suggestions for the future guidance of our cause, compares favorably with his reports to former conventions which have taken their places in the foremost rank of labor literature.

President Gompers sounded a warning to those who would out-law union labor. He said such action would result in the people expressing their

discontent in a manner not so "orderly" as the labor method of education and organization.

He advised further organization. He called the labor press a useful tool for the Unions to use, and urged its support.

Efforts to curb labor by injunctions he denounced as bringing about slavery.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT AS REPRODUCED BY THE "LIBERATOR."

### ON THE INJUNCTION.

"It is not amiss," said President Gompers in the course of his report, "here to call attention to the fact that if workmen may be denied by injunction, or by other process, the right to leave their employment, either singly or in association, for the reason that they desire to secure the union shop; if they may be restrained by an injunction from striking in sympathy with their fellow workers; if they may be enjoined from striking for any given reason whatever, the difference between the so-called free workmen and the workmen who must yield obedience to their masters—slaves—has disappeared.

"The only reason for slaveholding is to compel men to work in obedience to their master's will."

### UNORGANIZED WORKERS.

In another phase of his report he said: "Throughout the length and breadth of our continent the co-operation and spirit of fraternity and solidarity by the members of the organized labor movement is a matter of commendation and deep gratification, and must make for constant growth through organizing the yet unorganized toilers."

### LABOR PRESS.

In regard to the labor press he made the following remark:

"I urge labor's representatives to vote and work for the assistance of their printed messengers, even when any immediate beneficial result may appear doubtful.

"A good labor paper, like a good tool, is a thing which it is well to have at hand."

### COURT'S OPPRESSIVE POWER.

Gompers also showed that the original relation of the powers of the United States Government as ordained by the constitution had been disturbed so that the courts have an oppressive power over all other branches.

In detail the report deals with a great variety of matters.

Taking up, after a brief introduction, the first topic, Gompers dealt with "Organization and Growth."

### NEW CHARTERS ISSUED.

Under that head, he asserted that for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1910, there were 334 new charters issued by the American Federation of Labor, which were divided as follows:

International unions, 2; state federations, 1; city central bodies, 83; local trade unions, 152; and federal trade unions, 96.

Continuing, he cited what he declares to be a natural law of trade union growth, which in brief is as follows:

### TRADE UNION GROWTH.

"A falling off in the membership of an organization is due to the adoption of methods which do not produce results satisfactory to the members of that craft and that the adoption of such methods as produce results bring back old members who had become disaffected and increase the ranks of the unions.

"To aid in increasing the work among the unorganized, Gompers advocates the increase of the per capita tax which each organization now pays into the A. F. of L.

### MOVEMENT NOT NARROW.

Under the heading of "Our Movement Not Narrow," he said in part:

"Moving step by step, trade unionism contains within itself, as a movement and as a mechanism, the possibilities for establishing whatever social institution the golden future shall develop for the workers as the predestined universal element to be in control of society."

### DEPARTMENT IDEA.

Under the caption of "A. F. of L. Departments" Gompers recounts the growth of the department idea and the hope for its extension, and closes with the following:

"I recommend that this convention authorize the selection of a special committee to give consideration to the matter of departments, the relation of the departments to American Federation of Labor, how they can be practically extended and improved, to the end that the cause of labor may be more effectively pursued and the promotion and advance-

ment of the interest of the workers attain the highest degree of success.”

#### RELATION WITH CANADA.

Under the head of “Canada” Gompers stated that the affiliation of Canadian trade union men with the international unions in the United States is increasing, and that the Canadian workers are becoming more and more powerful politically.

“The protection of the Dominion workers from a sort of ‘anti-trust act,’ called the ‘combines investigation act,’ is cited.

#### AID FOR PORTO RICO.

Considering what the American Federation of Labor has done for Porto Rico, Gompers declares that Porto Rico has now 130 local labor unions with a membership of 12,000 and sent \$1,000 to the striking cigarmakers at Tampa.

He recommends further activity in pushing the labor movement on that island.

#### FIGHT WITH STEEL TRUST.

Taking up the conditions surrounding the iron, steel and tin workers, Gompers recounts the fight made by the A. F. of L. to have the United States Steel Corporation attacked under the Sherman law and the failure to succeed in the matter.

He tells of the Bethlehem strike and of the “reforms” instituted by the trust after several investigations had been ordered by congress.

The following probes are under way: The Steel Corporation as a trust, conducted by Commissioner of Corporations Smith, and labor conditions in the steel industry, conducted by Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill.

#### PROSECUTE COMBINATIONS.

Efforts will be made when the legislatures reconvene to have anti-trust prosecutions begun against the trust, says Gompers.

He then takes up the “Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Strike and Injunction,” declaring that the liberties of labor are being taken away and slavery substituted.

In reporting on the “Shirtwaist Makers’ Strike,” he calls attention to police brutality and the damage suit for \$150,000 which was filed by a beaten contractor against union officials and sympathizers connected with the successful issue of the strike.

#### STRIKE OF THE MINERS.

Of the “Miners’ Strike and Others,” Gompers says that large gains have been made by the miners and that the strikers in the Pennsylvania fields are making a heroic fight for the right.

Speaking of the “Directly Affiliated Locals,” Gompers said that most of them have succeeded in their struggles with organized capital.

Under the caption of “Congress. Its Decadence and Renaissance,” Gompers reached this conclusion:

#### COURTS USURP POWER.

“That fear of sacrificing party regularity forces the average congressman to bow to the will of the speaker of the house at Washington and that the courts have usurped the law-making power in a way never intended by the framers of the constitution.”

Under “New House Rules,” Gompers discussed the rule by which measures can be called from committees and a date set for their hearing before the house.

Under this rule, asserts Gompers, there is hope of calling the bill exempting labor from the operation of the anti-trust law and the bill limiting the use of injunctions from their graves in committee rooms to the floor of the house for discussion before the Sixty-first congress passes away in March.

#### LABOR LEGISLATION.

Under “Summary and Status of Labor Legislation,” Gompers gives a list of bills, most of which are either ‘pending before the house’ or ‘still in committee’ or ‘reported for passage,’ but which still await final action.

After reciting the course of the legislation in regard to “Anti-Trust and Anti-Injunction,” Gompers concluded:

“That congress must define the limits in which the courts may act and must prevent their oppressive action of labor disputes in which the judges now exercise a lawmaking function.

“To submit to such reaction,” said Gompers, of judge-made laws, “would be the extreme of folly.”

#### SEES DELUSION.

“It would be an admission that the struggle of our revolutionary forefathers was in vain and that government by the people is a delusion.”

“Injunction, Contempt, Appeals,” is the heading under which Gompers reviewed the Bucks Stove and Range Company case.

Under “Suits Against Labor Under Anti-Trust Law,” Gompers referred to the Danbury hatters’ case and others.

Under “Irrational Antagonism to Organized Labor’s Protest and Progress,” Gompers issued the following warning:

#### WARNING ISSUED.

“In all countries of the civilized world the economic problem is up for discus-

sion, and its solution, gradual, peaceful or otherwise, is a question of imminent importance.

"What in many other countries is sought or accomplished by force or the show of force is in our movement undertaken or achieved by the American methods of agitation and education and the exercise of the personal rights of man in association with his fellows; rights which must not under any pretense be denied by the subterfuge of injunctions or by the perversion or interpretation of law.

#### LABOR OUTLAWED.

"If the labor movement of America can be outlawed and its normal endeavors in the interest of the toilers and all the depraved stratum of humanity made impossible, the discontent of our people with existing wrongs and their efforts for relief will find their expression in another form, a form perhaps not quite so rational and orderly.

"On another occasion I expressed this thought, whereupon malicious opponents have perverted it to make it appear the utterance of a threat.

#### NOT A THREAT.

"It is not a threat; it is a diagnosis of societary conditions; it is a prediction, a prediction based on the struggle of the people in the past and an understanding of human nature."

After this discussion he takes up and argues for the extension of the eight-hour day, telling what has been accomplished in that direction.

#### CHILD LABOR.

On "Child Labor," Gompers says that forty-four states have now child labor laws of some sort because of the recognition that union labor is forcing the importance of the child to the future state of society.

Competition of convict labor with free labor is condemned under the "Labor of Convicts." The contract system by which contractors exploit prison labor is especially denounced.

#### IMMIGRATION BILLS.

A report is made on the immigration bills passed or pending before Congress.

Asiatic exclusion is favored by Gompers.

Thirty-seven states have some form of employers' liability laws, said Gompers.

"Seemingly," asserts Gompers, "the American public has just awakened to the fact that of all the civilized countries of the world, Turkey and the United States are the only two left that still cling to the old common law doctrine with respect to industrial accidents.

#### LABOR DEPARTMENT.

Gompers advocates a United States cabinet department of labor. He demands public industrial education. He also advocates second class mailing rates for labor papers and periodicals.

Insurance laws and trade unions Gompers discussed, saying that in the South Carolinas the carpenters had been placed under the law governing fraternal insurance societies.

He made a report on the constitution of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico, and the initiative and referendum in Oregon. The action of the American Federation of Labor is taken by Gompers as the real cause of the general awakening of the people to the knowledge of trust controlled government and the subsequent protest.

#### CONSERVE ECONOMIC RIGHTS.

Under "Labor's Rights and Economic Power" Gompers declared that no law must be made to take away the rights of the wage workers.

He praises trades unionism as a means by which labor may conserve its economic rights.

He attacked the use of the "police third degree" under the head of "Police Oppression and the Third Degrees," and declares its use to be general.

He asks all labor to condemn the practice as barbarous and to take proper steps against it.

#### LABOR DAY.

He asks that the significance of labor day be maintained and praises labor Sunday.

Under the caption, "The International Secretariat," Gompers told how he, pursuant to the instructions from the last convention of the A. F. of L., forwarded to Secretary Carl Legion of the International Secretariat the \$567.21, which, on the basis of 30 cents per thousand members, and thus made the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies become members of the International Secretariat.

By Gompers sending in the dues the A. F. of L. is now a member of the international organization of trade unions.

#### PRAISES ORGANIZERS.

Gompers said that there is under present conditions constant incentive to misstate the age of children so that they may go to work and become bread winners.

He praises the A. F. of L. organizers, the American Federationist and the labor press in general.

He concluded by thanking the members of the executive board of the A. F. of L. for their work in the past year.



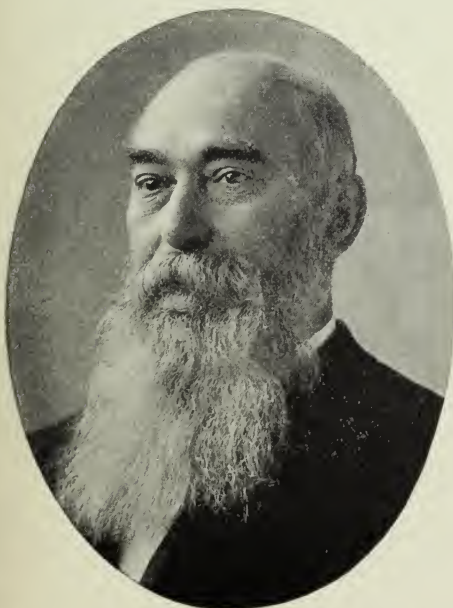
PROMINENT MEMBERS ST. LOUIS M. M. B. A.



*Hon. Owen Miller of St. Louis, President of the Missouri State Federation of Labor; President of the Musicians' Mutual Benevolent Association, No. 2, of St. Louis.*



*William Leeders, M. M. B. A. No. 2, St. Louis.*



*M. F. Gecks, Sr. A Veteran Member M. M. B. A. No. 2, of St. Louis.*



*Mr. Fred. Schillinger, a former President, M. M. B. A. No. 2, St. Louis.*



## SPLENDID BODY OF MEN.

### VIEWS OF A CLERGYMAN ON THE 1910 AMERICAN FEDERATION CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

The American Federation of Labor convention now in session in St. Louis is probably the biggest in the history of the organization. There are about four hundred delegates—veterans, almost everyone of them, and all on the job. I have attended six consecutive conventions, and I've had a chance to know practically every man who attends these conventions, for most of them come year after year. Any man who attempts to deceive these delegates is hauled up short and sharp. They know the game and they can't be fooled. That's the advantage of sending veterans, although it's a good plan to inject some new blood into the convention each year. The way they follow an argument in the discussion is an amazing thing even to the newspaper men, who are accustomed to listening to debates and being always alert to the points being made.

President Gompers' annual report was a great document. It showed the acumen of a statesman. All talk about ousting him from the presidency is nonsense, for there will be no real opposition to him, and he will undoubtedly be unanimously re-elected. The Socialists will make no

open fights on him, and they will not offer the usual "Socialistic Resolutions." They will fight—if they fight at all—as bona fide trades unionists, and they will declare warfare against the common enemy. It's a healthy sign that the Socialists in the convention are becoming more opportunistic in the propaganda.

But these jurisdictional strifes—what a bane they are. It will be a great day when the various organizations can get together and honestly talk through their differences, and then stand by the decision arrived at. But we're very human—most of us—and this accounts for a lot of the cussedness that often crops out.

On the whole, there's a fine spirit among the delegates. The general character of the men is improving. This is evident during the short space of half a dozen years. To see them in the lobbies of the hotels they look as keen and as clean as any group of business men. They are a crowd of which the labor men of America may well be proud. Let's stand back of them. They have a pretty tough job at best.

### ORGANIZATIONS OF THE 1910 CONVENTION ENTITLED TO ONE HUNDRED VOTES AND OVER.

From "Labor Herald" of Kansas City, Mo.

The following are the big organizations at the A. F. of L. convention which were entitled to one hundred and more votes, and the delegates by whom they were represented:

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union—Chris. Kerker, Henry Koch, 127 votes.

Barbers' International Union—W. E. Klapetzky, Frank X. Noschang, Jacob Fischer, Ed. Anderson, 265 votes.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths—J. W. Kline, C. N. Glover, W. J. Dougherty, 100 votes.

Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America—Joseph A. Franklin, Joseph Flynn, Thomas H. Flynn, 161 votes.

Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union—John F. Tobin, Michael J. Hallinan, Arthur B. Higgins, Joseph J. Chatterton, Miss Margaret Kelly, 325 votes.

Brewery Workers' International Union—Louis Kemper, Joseph Proebstle, John Sullivan, Ed. F. Ward, A. J. Kugler, 400 votes.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association of—Frank M. Ryan, John T. Butler, J. P. Kelly, 100 votes.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of—Wm. D. Huber, Frank Duffy, William B. Macfarlane, Carl Young, Thomas Flynn, William J. Kelly, A. M. Swartz, 1904 votes.

Cigarmakers' International Union — Samuel Gompers, Thomas F. Tracy, John T. Smith, J. Mahlon Barnes, 432 votes.

Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail—H. J. Conway, M. E. Licht, D. F. Manning, 150 votes.

Engineers, International Union of, Steam—Matt Comerford, James G. Hannahan, John J. Glass, John McNamara, 160 votes.

Garment Workers of America, United—T. A. Rickert, B. A. Larger, V. Altman, S. L. Landers, Harry Meyer, 542 votes.

Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies—Abraham Rosenberg, John A. Dyche, Alexander Bloch, 187 votes.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada—D. A. Hayes, Harry Crist, Everett E. Thorp, 100 votes.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America—James Duncan, Alexander M. Smith, Paul Bianchi, 134 votes.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers of America, International—D. D'Alesandro, David Kirby, W. W. Cordell, 114 votes.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America—T. J. Sullivan, Jere L. Sullivan, John J. Griffin, Robert Hesketh, Thos. S. Farrell, 370 votes.

Longshoremen's Association, International—T. V. O'Connor, M. W. Kelleher, T. J. Dolan, I. H. Sanderson, 208 votes.

Machinists, International Association—James O'Connell, C. W. Fry, J. J. Keegan, P. W. Buckley, J. J. Handley, 569 votes.

Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet—M. O'Sullivan, Thos. J. Butler, John E. Bray, 162 votes.

Mine Workers of America, United—T. L. Lewis, Edwin Perry, John Mitchell, Frank J. Hayes, John H. Walker, W. B. Wilson, E. S. McCullough, 2,337 votes.

Molders' Union of North America, International—Jos. F. Valentine, John P. Frey, John O'Neill, William Schwab, John F. Dunachie, 500 votes.

Musicians, American Federation of—Joseph N. Weber, Owen Miller, Joseph F. Winkler, David A. Carey, 400 votes.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of—J. C. Skemp, Jacob Tazelaar, E. Frank Moorehouse, Samuel Kelley, Daniel J. Evans, 635 votes.

Plasterers' International Association of United States and Canada, Operative—Edward McGivern, John Donlin, Edward L. Smyth, 152 votes.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, United Association of—John Alpine, Patrick Murphy, William J. Tracy, James F. Malley, 200 votes.

Printing Pressmen's Union, International—George L. Berry, E. Porter Murphy, Wm. H. Taylor, Wm. Carr, 186 votes.

Railroad Telegraphers, Order of—H. B. Perham, L. W. Quick, D. G. Ramsay, L. A. Tanquary, 200 votes.

Railway Employes of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric—W. D. Mahon, Ben Commons, C. O. Pratt, 367 votes.

Seamen's Union of America, International—Andrew Furuseth, Victor A. Olander, 160 votes.

Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen—E. J. Brais, John B. Lennon, James Lindola, 117 votes.

Teamsters, International Brotherhood of—Daniel J. Tobin, Thomas L. Hughes, Anton J. Hermann, Wm. A. Neer, L. A. Grace, 358 votes.

Textile Workers of America, United—John Golden, Urban Fleming, 100 votes.

Typographical Union, International—James M. Lynch, Frank Morrison, Max Hayes, Hugh Stevenson, T. W. McCullough, 491 votes.

## OFFICERS, 1911, OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Samuel Gompers, President.

Jas. Duncan, First Vice-President.

John F. Mitchell, Second Vice-President.

Jas. O'Connell, Third Vice-President.

D. A. Hayes, Fourth Vice-President.

W. D. Huber, Fifth Vice-President.

Joseph F. Valentine, Sixth Vice-President.

John R. Alpine, Seventh Vice-President.

H. B. Perham, Eighth Vice-President.

John B. Lennon, Treasurer.

Frank Morrison, Secretary.

Headquarters are located at Washington, D. C., where all communications should be addressed to either Samuel Gompers, President, or Frank Morrison, Secretary.



## OTHER HONORS.

**Fraternal Delegate to the British Trades Union Congress**—William B. Macfarlane of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and Daniel J. Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

**Delegates to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress**—Wm. J. Tracy of the International Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers.

**Delegates to the Conference of the International Secretariat**, to be held in Budapest in 1911—James Duncan, First Vice-President American Federation of Labor.

After a spirited contest between the delegates representing the interests of Rochester, N. Y., Washington, D. C., and Atlanta, Ga., the latter city—Atlanta—was selected as the scene of the 1911 convention.

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**Labor Day**  
**Legal Holiday.** Labor day, the first Monday of September, has long been a legal holiday in Missouri. On that day organized workingmen engaged in pursuits which can be suspended for the day, gather in the various towns and villages of the State, mingle together, listen to appropriate addresses and otherwise celebrate.

The Legislature of 1903 passed an act covering Missouri cities of 300,000 inhabitants and over which made Saturday a half-holiday, from noon on, for all officials and employes of county and municipal offices in such cities, and the county immediately adjoining. At present this law only applies to St. Louis and Kansas City and St. Louis county and Jackson county. All banks and trust companies have the legal right, all over the State, to close at noon on Saturdays. For certain callings, for the sake of the general health and safety, the hours a day anyone can be employed are limited by law to eight. This statute particularly applies to miners working under ground and to employes in smelters.

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**Presidents and Secretaries**  
**of Labor Unions.** Following is a list of the 1909 presidents and secretaries of the various labor organizations of Missouri, together with their postoffice addresses.

After this information has been imparted for St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Springfield, Joplin, Sedalia, Hannibal, Jefferson City, Moberly, Cape Girardeau, the same is given for the other cities and towns in alphabetical order of their names:

## ST. LOUIS LABOR UNIONS; PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES, 1910.

Name of Union.	Name of President.	Address.	Name of Secretary.	Address.
Badge Makers No. 9136.	Ben Williams.	18 S. 111th.	Jos. Breitsbuecher.	3715 Marine Ave.
Bakers No. 4.	John Doernhoefer.	4616 Rosa Ave.	Peter Beisel.	13th and Chouteau.
" No. 50.	Geo. Mertz.	2323 S. Broadway.	Wm. Kieffer.	2323 S. Broadway.
" No. 110.	Frank Koptic.	1824 S. 14th.	Anton Lisker.	1037 Geyer Ave.
Barbers No. 102.	Geo. R. Kuhn.	218 N. 8th.	F. A. Heller.	810 Olive St.
Bartenders No. 51.	Henry Heffernan.	2244 Madison.	Anton Mayer.	3204 Lucas Ave.
Bill Posters No. 5.	F. J. Kober.	care of Olympic Theatre.	Walter Gazzola.	3210 Lawton Ave.
Blacksmiths No. 12.	Wm. Cain.	790a Euclid Ave.	W. Langehenning.	200 S. Broadway.
" No. 317.	Joseph Davis.	1833 Franklin.	Mike Hannee.	910 Brooklyn.
" No. 414.	R. Johnson.		Jas. Dillon.	822 Tyler St.
Bookbinders No. 18.	Vince Kuelker.	4333 DeSoto.	A. P. Sorey.	305 Olive St.
" No. 32.	J. M. Woelfle.	2506 S. 12th.	A. G. Geiger.	3918 Virginia Ave.
" No. 51.	Gus Dahlberg.	2748 Rutger.	Chas. D. Pauli.	2028 Olive St.
" No. 55.	May Shannon.	420 Bowen St.	Nelle A. Quick.	210 Olive St.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 25.			M. T. Flahive.	903 N. 11th.
" No. 90.			"	"
" No. 338.			"	"
Boiler Makers No. 27.	James Callahan.	1204 N. 6.	Geo. LaBlance.	4340 Lee Ave.
" No. 51.	James Downey.	1914 Division.	M. J. Gleason.	1414 N. 19th.
" No. 58.	Patrick Lawless.	1434 N. 16.	Thos. Hayes.	1444 N. 20th.
" No. 126.	Robert Lynch.	1303 S. Compton.	Geo. Cox.	1022a S. Compton.
" No. 322.	Chas. Joerde.	2804 Market St.	Wm. Waeckerle.	2644 Hickory St.
Bottlers and Workers No. 8514.	Louis Baker.	2325 Menard.	Wm. J. Lautner.	4317 Garfield Ave.
Brewery workers No. 6.	Geo. Schnessler.	2339 S. 9.	Jas. Hahn.	2103 S. Broadway.
" No. 368.			Philip Holm.	"
" No. 43.	Gus Land.	1419 Monroe.	Wm. Frech.	13th and Chouteau.
" No. 95.	Nic Graves.	909 Wyoming.	Max J. Gerfke.	2021 Chippewa.
" No. 187.	Frank Frey.	2610 S. 11th.	Jos. Fessner.	2225 Menard.
" No. 237.	Geo. Bertter.	3017 S. 18th.	Julius Schwehr.	3101 S. 7th St.
" No. 246.	Geo. C. Reed.	2303 Pope Ave.	Thos. H. Gaus.	2629 Bernard.
" No. 262.	Sam Deering.	626 Lynch.	Gottlob Jaeger.	2860 Lemp Ave.
" No. 279.	W. F. Behrnes.	13th and Chouteau.	John Rossfeld.	13th and Chouteau Ave.
Bricklayers No. 1.	Jno. F. Holmes.	2325 Montgomery.	Aug. Luft.	4223a Kosnuth Ave.
" No. 2.	Eugene Brunk.	3506 St. Louis.	Arthur Brunk.	3583 Maffitt Ave.
" No. 3.	Daniel Cheslee.	4021 Nebraska.	Jos. L. Rich.	2860 Missouri Ave.
" and Stonemasons No. 19.	Edw. Donnelly.	2536 Warren.	Jas. Etherington.	726 Walton Ave.
" No. 22.	Jas. T. Wiesmeyer.	4555 S. Broadway.	Frank Kleikermann.	2803 Wisconsin.
Broom makers No. 45.	Gus Horter.	2208 N. 11th.	Geo. Koenig.	918 LaBeume.
Brush makers No. 3.	Wm. O'Connell.	4412 Cottiae.	C. Fred Doetting.	3230 Osceola St.
Burchers No. 88.			Aug. L. Wackerly.	1114 Montgomery.
Carpenters No. 5.			F. C. Horstmann.	3707 Iowa.
" No. 45.			Enoch Ehrlich.	4318 N. 21st.
" No. 47.			Geo. J. Haas.	7816 Water St.
" No. 73.			Harry Blackmore.	4223 N. Market.
" No. 257.			B. F. O'car.	Maplewood, Mo.
" No. 578.	W. G. Cole.	6415 Chatham.	G. S. Turtion.	3814a Lincoln.

"	No. 602.	W. B. Burgess.	6443 Myrtle.	Stephen Drouse.	902 S. 4th.
"	No. 738.	"	"	R. J. Walter.	6411 Myrtle Ave.
"	No. 801.	"	"	Thos. Patton.	3867 Evans Ave.
"	No. 1011.	"	"	Thos. Walsh.	7918 Pennsylvania Ave.
"	No. 1100.	"	Kirkwood, Mo.	Phil Werner.	4301 Minnesota Ave.
"	No. 1329.	Robt. W. Carpenter.	2010 Cherokee.	Robt. Huckleby.	613 Woodbine Ave. (Kirkwood).
"	No. 1596.	Jos. Dambacher.	"	Hy. Lucette.	4819 Blair Ave.
"	No. 646.	"	"	J. C. Van Lester.	3113 Locust St.
"	" helpers No. 22.	"	"	Jas. J. Hardiman.	2328 Adams St.
Cement workers No. 22.	"	Robt. Patterson.	1529 Franklin.	Frank Huels.	4111 $\frac{1}{2}$ Benton St.
"	No. 78.	Lemuel Probert.	1116 Herbert.	Patrick Mellon.	3504 Kossuth Ave.
"	No. 79.	Patrick Lawton.	1600 Park.	Adolph Gensberger.	3450 Dunnika St.
"	No. 91.	Louis Facius.	604 Market.	Otto Hahn.	1025 Franklin Ave.
"	"	Al Manar.	721 S. 7th.	Ed. H. Hellman.	615 Chestnut St.
Cigar makers No. 44.	"	R. W. Brown.	2508 S. 10th.	Sam Baldwin.	615 Chestnut St.
" packers No. 281.	"	H. C. Plassmeyer.	2855 Wyoming.	Herman Louge.	4431 Lafayette Ave.
Cooks No. 203.	"	John Crouch.	6323 Lennox.	Hy. George, Jr.	5507 Vermont St.
Coopers No. 3.	"	Frank H. Rosenberger.	6443 Virginia.	Wm. Braun.	1301 Wyoming St.
"	No. 37.	Wm. Cressey.	1946 Arsenal.	F. Behrens.	2113 Cushing St.
"	No. 148.	Jas. Coffey.	2947 Dickson.	John F. Hoyer.	4204 College Ave.
Electrotypers No. 36.	"	Eugene Dunnikan.	2904 N. Newstead.	O. Steffens.	2206 Warren St.
Electrotypers and Stereotypers No. 8.	"	Hy. Heinz.	3648 Connecticut.	Hubert Morrison.	17th and Wash St.
Electrical workers No. 1.	"	E. U. Higgins.	17th and Wash.	John J. Manson.	715 Pine St.
"	No. 1.	L. O. Arment.	Care Lewis Pub. Co.	Harry Meyers.	2651 Locust St.
"	No. 2.	Chas. Young.	2651 Locust.	C. J. Vermewitz.	2651 Locust St.
Elevator constructors No. 3.	"	Jas. McIntire.	5522 Magnolia.	L. A. Ragan.	4138 Pennsylvania.
Engineers No. 2.	"	Wm. Bowers.	3934 S. Broadway.	Frank A. Kremer.	2031 O'Bear Ave.
"	No. 6.	Clifford E. Shrodes.	4132 Russell.	M. J. Cassidy.	3946 Lee Ave.
"	No. 315.	Wm. Boyle.	3628A Forest Park Blvd.	P. Miller.	1802 S. Jefferson Ave.
Firemen No. 6.	No. 1.	Toney Annann.	Care City Hospital.	R. Otto.	4619 Virginia Ave.
Foundry laborers No. 26.	"	Wm. Siebold.	716 Lynch.	L. M. Eckrick.	3117 S. 7th St.
Garment workers No. 67.	"	Otto Kaennmeyer.	5528 Easton.	Mary Balzer.	3916 Louisiana.
"	No. 68.	Fanny Sellins.	962 Chouteau.	Annie Crane.	411 S. 14th.
"	No. 98.	L. Zimmermann.	1440 N. Jefferson.	A. Powers.	2947 Easton.
"	No. 105.	Philip Fishman.	1916 Biddle.	Edw. Stern.	903 N. 11th.
"	No. 166.	Edw. Ginane.	1427 N. 10.	A. Powers.	Care Good Luck Clo. Co.
"	No. 238.	Annie Crane.	903 N. 11.	Margaret Crane.	2947 Franklin.
"	No. 246.	Jno. Briedenbach.	2947 Franklin.	Geo. Brenner.	S. W. Cor. 18th and Pine.
Glass workers No. 5.	"	Albert Schukle.	717 Lucas.	Jerry McAuliffe.	3829 Utah Place.
Granite cutters.	No. 6.	James Currie.	2323 LaSalle.	Jos. E. Murphy.	1720a Glasgow.
Hatters No. 21.	"	Jim Gray.	901 Lucas.	V. W. Wilkinson.	3167 Brantner Place.
Horsehoes No. 3.	"	J. B. Rooney.	6915 Pennsylvania.	Ewen Thake.	901 Lucas Ave.
Hard carpers No. 1.	"	James Kane.	2725 Arlington.	Thos. Noonan.	5425 S. Broadway.
"	No. 2.	Jos. Thies.	Broadway and Geyer.	Peter Kavanaughh.	Fail and Cottage Ave.
"	No. 3.	Nelson Patterson.	2326 Franklin.	Mike Shu.	Broadway and Geyer Ave.
"	No. 8.	"	"	H. L. Franklin.	4230 S. 23rd St.
Iron workers No. 1.	"	Jos. Hoffa.	4216 Oscola.	Henry House.	4235 St. Ferdinand Ave.
"	No. 3.	H. Huffstott.	1750 Simpson Pl.	Edgar Painter.	725 Shenandoah.
"	No. 4.	W. T. Graham.	4111 Blair.	J. H. Morgan.	3630 S. Jefferson Ave.
"	No. 18.	Jno. Dryton.	5556 Terry.	W. A. Strong.	3241 Knapp St.
Lathers No. 73.	"	Geo. Rolder.	3910 Labadie.	D. A. Cowan.	3025 Franklin.
Leather Workers No. 30.	"	Thos. Finnegan.	2423 Hebert.	Chas. T. Webster.	3610 Cass Ave.
Lithographers No. 5.	"	Robert Kalb.	3209 Walter.	J. P. Olwant.	1144 S. Kings' Highway.
"	"	"	"	F. E. Steele.	2328 "

ST. LOUIS LABOR UNIONS; PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES, 1910—Continued.

Name of Union.	Name of President.	Address.	Name of Secretary.	Address.
Machinists No. 41.....	P. E. Franke.....	4041 Scanlan Pl.	Geo. Nein.....	1720 Coleman.
" No. 308.....	H. Bronson.....	Mississippi and Chouteau.	E. Colburn.....	3925 M'Ree Ave.
" No. 391.....	Rob't Schmieder.....	4331 Labadie Ave.	Chas. Walters.....	541 Fassen Ave.
Marble workers No. 10263.	P. Vicentini.....	2231 Clark.	E. Zerbarni.....	1621 Franklin.
" " No. 68.....	Jos. Schmitt.....	1615a Cass.	J. Widdicombe.....	Maplewood.
" " No. 75.....	A. H. Moses.....		Jno. Roth.....	3020 Bell Ave.
Metal workers No. 36.....	Lonis Heck.....	4100 Maryland.	C. H. Gochring.....	2225 S. Jefferson.
" " No. 247.....	Edw. W. Kunming.....	3017 Lulu Ave.	Herman Bitterlich.....	3617 Missouri.
" " No. 349.....	J. F. Miller.....	2616a Laclede.	E. Mundelius.....	1417 a Bremen.
" " No. 13.....	Wm. Reinschmidt.....	5440 Dresden.	L. D. Walter.....	5611 Greer Ave.
" " No. 66.....	H. Naeder.....	928 N. 17.	C. J. Remington.....	928 N. 17.
" " No. 99.....	G. Kuntzmann.....	1716 S. 12.	J. Aubertin.....	3816 Minnesota.
Molders No. 59.....	James Delmore.....	3260 Knapp.	W. Bruchther.....	3512 Illinois Ave.
" No. 10.....	Ferd'y Gase.....	2718 Madison.	J. C. McCormack.....	200 S. Broadway.
" No. 426.....	Edw. Gilson.....	3521 Easton.	R. A. Willig.....	1424 Sullivan.
Moving Pic. Op. No. 143.			Anton Uter.....	Rose Ave.
Musicians No. 2.....	C. L. Cline.....	3933a Kossuth.	C. A. Chasteen.....	1121 Morrison A. e.
" No. 44.....	Owen Miller.....	3535 Pine.	D. K. Howell.....	35 35 Pine St.
Newspaper Carriers No. 5783.	L. K. Baker.....	6113 Pennsylvania	Wm. C. Vassar.....	2129 Market St.
Painters No. 23.....	G. Bolfing.....	3010 Magnolia.	J. R. Boyie.....	1214 S. 7th St.
" " No. 46.....	Wm. Spears.....	2651 Locust.	Chas. Strawbridge.....	2651 Locust St.
" " No. 115.....	Rob't Griffith.....	"	E. J. Kern.....	"
" " No. 137.....	Jos. Franklin.....	"	Theo. Biedermann.....	"
" " No. 204.....	Albert Stoppelkamp.....	13th and Chouteau.	Aug. Gerstenberg.....	904 Benton St.
" " No. 513.....	P. C. Askern.....	3400 Franklin.	Chas. Wedler.....	5332 Conde Ave.
" " No. 774.....	Sam. F. Tinson.....	2651 Locust.	Harry Calvan.....	2651 Locust St.
" " No. 774.....	James Martin.....	"	Milton M. Sully.....	"
Paper hangers No. 341.	Geo. Martin.....	"	W. S. Eickhoff.....	"
Pattern makers No. 1.	E. Ebenholz.....	1961 President.	S. P. Doyle.....	4152 Peck St.
Photo Engraving No. 10.	Henry F. Schulm.....	3435 Montana.	Henry Drawe.....	6135a Plymouth.
Pile drivers No. 43.....	Chas. A. Kinney.....	1910 Hebert.....	J. S. Davis.....	2915 Olive St.
Pipe coverers No. 1.....	Herman Weiss.....	3929 Sheridan.	Gus. Schmitter.....	4106 Lee Ave.
Plasterers No. 3.....	Jos. McMichael.....	3406 Ruiter.....	Edward Smythe.....	1749 Kennedy Ave.
" " No. 35.....	Jno. Brennan.....	Grand and Easton.	Jos. Gueyned.....	Grand and Easton.
Plumbers No. 80.....	Chas. Jackson.....	2802 Benton.	H. F. Ryffel.....	1403 N. Grand Ave.
" " No. 268.....	Roque LaBelaue.....	2801 Franklin.	Chas. LeRoy.....	2801 Franklin Ave.
" " No. 1.....	Wm. Duval.....	4000 Lucky.	G. A. Richards.....	5740 Theodosia.
Post office clerks No. 8.	Patrick O'Toole.....	4255 Swan Ave.	Dennis McBride.....	4041 St. Ferdinand Ave.
Printers No. 2.....	Herman Trilman.....	3652 Bingham.	Gerhard W. Kelsch.....	3161 Portis Ave.
" " No. 6.....	Daniel H. Pfister.....	4964 Alsace.	Henry Grob.....	4026 Maffitt Ave.
" " No. 43.....	F. G. Suerig.....	4315 Kossuth.	J. P. Fromiller.....	5127 Vermont Ave.
" " No. 3.....	Herman Halter.....	4629 Longborough.	E. J. Suden.....	210 Olive St.
" " (mailers) No. 3.....	J. J. Mulcahy.....	4860 Maffitt.	Geo. J. Schneith.....	3837a McRee Ave.
" " No. 7.....	Roy Long.....	3734 Iowa.	J. F. Brueggeman.....	3948 Cottage.
" " No. 8.....	Chas. Hertenstein.....	810 Olive.	Edwin G. Schanenber.....	3330 Texas Ave.
Railway carmen No. 34.....	Samuel Gilbert.....	4509 N. 20th.	H. S. Sharpe.....	810 Olive. Room 408.
			F. H. Knight.....	1120 John Ave.



"	No. 390.	Jno. Martin.	6161 Bertha.	Sam Whitechurch.	4591a Evans Ave.
"	No. 432.	S. B. Carter.	4506 Papin.	A. C. Warren.	1218a Tiffany Ave.
"	conductors No. 3.	W. S. Heath.	Webster Groves, Mo.	J. J. Murphy.	Webster Groves, Mo.
"	engineers No. 42.	G. E. Woodruff.	2541 California.	S. E. Shelley.	7110 Michigan Ave.
"	No. 48.	Albert Gunn.	7506 Virginia.	J. L. Fare.	3026 St. Vincent.
"	No. 327.	W. Milton White.	2914 Eads.	H. A. Walter.	2301 Eugenia Ave.
"	No. 428.	W. H. Maze.	4378 Chouteau.	W. K. Hedges.	Sluau and Tower Grove Ave.
"	No. 487.	C. E. Lindquist.	1429 Angelica.	C. E. Walker.	3723 N. 25th St.
"	No. 21.	Geo. A. Watt.	2651 St. Vincent.	R. E. McKinzie.	3045 Sheridan Ave.
"	No. 109.	Wm. Lyons.	2734 Park.	J. L. Woods.	7820 Michigan.
"	No. 390.	W. J. Nirk.	1830 Kenneth.	C. G. Bauer.	7322 Alabama.
"	No. 414.	J. H. Damon.	Care Frisco Round House.	C. W. Moore.	3899 Delmar Ave.
"	No. 481.	Henry Mincer.	1931 Dodier.	G. W. Kelley.	2246 Bennay's Ave.
"	switchmen No. 37.	John Nestor.	2106 N. 9th.	Grant Hammond.	6943 Liburn Ave.
"	No. 54.			Jno. J. Rensing.	Main and Gratiot St.
"	No. 134.	J. J. McCarthy.	2246 Geraldine.	H. A. Bartley.	2245 Geraldine.
"	telegraphers No. 31.	W. M. Holman.	711 Star Bldg.	H. J. Mohler.	Box 37, Coffeyville, Kas.
"	No. 2.	L. W. Quick.	2620 S. Broadway.	J. H. LaFever.	3940 St. Louis Ave.
"	trainmen No. 45.	A. Matlier.	2321 Hickory.	J. H. Robinson.	204 Bowen St.
"	No. 64.	D. F. Baker.	1207 Monroe.	R. S. Cornean.	1310 Missouri Ave.
"	No. 98.	John Courtney.	3122 Caroline.	H. Zukel.	1415 DeSoto Ave.
"	No. 472.	M. J. Carr.	5659 Garfield.	Morris Butler.	3124 Sidney.
"	No. 489.	F. B. Sunley.	Care of Famous.	J. D. Trotter.	4207 Chouteau.
Retail clerks No. 80.		A. F. Alphonse.	3870 Page.	Emil Hartman.	4715a Cook Ave.
"	No. 84.	Meyer Stem.	1201 N. Taylor.	Fred J. Quinn.	2728 Locust St.
Roofers No. 1.		H. J. Sharpe.	1426 Menard.	Jno. An.	Wellston P. O., St. Louis.
No. 1.		John Lackey.	2616 Hebert.	Jno. Scany.	1713 Franklin.
Blacksmiths No. 6.		Ernst Saville.	2343 S. 10.	Louis Schulte.	2803 W. 12th.
Ship carpenters No. 23.		Harry Schaners.	2733 Gamble.	Wm. Fitzgerald.	3834 a Humphrey.
Steam fitters No. 29.		Frank Mearn.	200 S. Broadway.	John Regert.	200 S. Broadway.
No. 33.		J. J. Sullivan.			
Steel range workers No. 34.					
No. 86.					
Stone cutters No. 12878.					
Stone derrick men.					
Stone pavers No. 16.					
No. 29.		Thos. Austin, Jr.	2749 Park.	Geo. A. Roth.	1467a Rowan Ave.
Tailors No. 11.		Frank Broaden.	105 N. Broadway.	Albert Behl.	2336 S. 18th.
Teamsters No. 405.		M. Ehrenreich.	5028 Gravois.	T. J. Hughes.	34W3 Clark Ave.
No. 700.		Rob't Lewis.	13th and Chouteau.	P. J. Brice.	4218a Gratiot Ave.
No. 709.		Wm. Freeman.	200 S. Broadway.	Jos. E. Willson.	2336 E. Kingshighway.
No. 751.		Walter Jones.	200 S. Broadway.	Eugene Morticity.	2862 Lemp Ave.
No. 754.		Fred Hermle.	3529 Indiana.	F. Petera.	4259 Botanical Ave.
No. 784.		Bert Williams.	200 S. Broadway.	A. L. St. Clair.	13th and Chouteau.
Jno. Reid.				H. B. Denny.	200 S. Broadway.
Terra Cotta workers No. 80.				Thos. Driscoll.	1704 Whittier.
Tobacco workers No. 1.				Chas. Ritter.	200 S. Broadway.
Theatrical stage employees No. 6.		Otto Bues.	1520 Lafayette.	R. W. Gill.	5710 W. Park Ave.
Tuck pointers No. 10384.		Louis Haasbaum.	1826 N. 18th.	Henry Keller.	1104a S. 13th.
Upholsterers No. 21.		Enoch G. Thorn.	2705 N. 14th.	Jas. Downing.	16 S. 6th.
Waiters No. 20.		Wm. Soeker.	1910 Montgomery.	Wm. A. Lorenzen.	3709 Phillips Ave.
No. 353.		A. J. Lonvot.	21 N. 8th.	Rob't Uxa.	834 S. 7th St.
Wood workers No. 2.		A. W. Wilkinson.	1620 Chestnut.	Thos. W. Hooper.	Box 639.
No. 149.		Wm. Hausman.	10th and Carr.	J. H. Harris.	1620 Chestnut.
		Edw. Roedel.	10th and Carr.	Jos. Belzer.	10th and Carr.
				Ben T. Kempel.	2323 N. Market.

## KANSAS CITY LABOR UNIONS; PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES, 1910.

Unless otherwise stated all labor union officials included in the table live in Kansas City.

Name of Union.	Name of President.	Address.	Name of Secretary.	Address.
Bakers No. 218.	Geo. Kauffman.	242 Early, K. C. Kas.	Geo. M. Koehler.	2801 Kensington.
Barbers No. 192.	Lon Sanner.	Labor Temple.	E. C. Burkhalter.	Labor Temple.
Bartenders No. 420.	Jas. H. Anderson.	1312 Monroe.	W. F. Daley.	1226 Grand Ave.
Billposters No. 14.	J. T. Hyre.	Woodward Pub. Co.	P. O. Box No. 227.	
Blacksmiths No. 201.	J. W. Morrison.	614 Cambridge.	D. J. Clifford.	1407 Madison.
Boilermakers No. 32.	Wm. Pease.	Labor Temple.	Barney Phaner.	Labor Temple.
" helpers No. 4.	A. E. Stewart.	27th and Hanford.	Wm. Staniford.	East Bottoms.
Bookbinders No. 60.	LeW. Miller.	15 W. Mo. Ave.	F. E. Brown.	515 Main St.
Bottle sorters No. 11759.	Jack Sullivan.	2034 Holmes.	C. F. Donahue.	1820 Oak.
Brewers No. 46.	Earnest Kobetitsch.	128 S. Porter, K. C. Kas.	Edwin Burt.	510 W. 25th St.
Beer bottlers No. 169.	Chas. A. Wyatt.	2416 Holly.	Albert Hampshire.	3509 Smart.
" drivers No. 100.	Bert Martin.	2420 Park.	Chas. Lehman.	2802 Summit.
Bricklayers No. 4.	Chas. Thompson.	2215 E. 15th St.	O. B. Bevis.	2910 Wash.
Building laborers No. 21.	Angus Howe.	K. C. Mo.	Henry Wessel.	1024 Ohio, K. C., Kas.
Carpenters No. 4.	R. D. Stigers.	1727 Princeton, Mo.	L. W. LaFayette.	2831 Michican.
" No. 1391.	Sam'l Jewel.	Mr. Washington.	C. A. Willig.	919 E. 16th St.
" No. 1635.	G. H. Wallace.	38 S. Bellair.	F. L. Fitzpatrick.	426 Oakley.
Carriage and wagon mks. No. 86.	Frank P. Meelian.	808 Glenary Pl.	Ola Olson.	2930 Terrace.
Cement workers No. 36.	Edgar Ealy.	Labor Temple.	J. M. Sweeney.	1109 Cambridge, Rsd., Kas.
Cigarmakers No. 102.	Henry Moser.	915 E. 14th St.	H. I. Vanning.	1007 E. 8th St.
Cooks No. 266.	A. Hornbustle.	618 Main.	J. E. Butler.	Labor Temple.
Egg inspectors No. 9230.	Jos. R. Franklin.	1810 E. 29th St.	J. M. McConnas.	5615 Hughe.
Engineers No. 6.	Wm. Craig.	Labor Temple.	J. L. Coughenour.	4715 E. 26th St.
" No. 101.	Henry Mines.	814 E. 31st.	Lewis Brady.	1022 E. 12th St.
Electricians No. 124.	E. N. Ashbaugh.	Labor Temple.	W. F. Kinn.	242 N. Lawndale.
" No. 356.	Jas. Joyce.	1112 Locust.	C. F. Drollinger.	Labor Temple.
Elevator constructors No. 12.	W. L. Epperson.	Labor Temple.	L. R. Sisson.	3413 Flora.
Firemen No. 1.	J. A. Altman.	Labor Temple.	H. M. Rhoner.	6256 E. 8th St.
Fixture hangers No. 592.	J. G. Slusher.	1205 Homer Ave.	J. L. Donnelly.	4018 Locust.
Garment workers No. 47.	H. F. Ash.	3032 Euclid.	F. K. Reynolds.	Labor Temple.
Glass workers No. 20.	Rose Marksby.	1415 Main.	Eva Rose.	1415 Main.
" blowers No. 89.	F. J. Wettingale.	431 W. 14th St.	Thos. J. Pickett.	1800 Summit.
Glaziers No. 702.	Albert Groscham.	Labor Temple.	Walter Ford.	2300 Guinotte.
Hod carriers No. 1.	Jas. Procter.	815 Vermont, K. C., Kas.	Henry C. Rick.	2515 Washington.
Horseshoers No. 18.	L. J. Smith.	1731 Lydia.	J. M. Washington.	1731 Lydia.
Iron workers No. 2.	Clint Pelliter.	1428 Spruce.	Wm. Hill.	1801 E. 9th St.
" No. 10.	Wm. Fisher.	1428 Holmes.	Lester P. Shaw.	6828 E. 13th St.
Lathers No. 283.	S. E. Achey.	Labor Temple.	E. L. Teller.	Labor Temple.
Leather workers No. 1.	L. M. Ryan.	K. C., Kas.	C. C. Mackie.	522 Bales.
Machinists No. 92.	A. L. Healsig.	5608 Sadie St.	Jas. P. Cosgrove.	1107 Monroe.
" No. 672.	Earl D. Jones.	1121 Wyoming.	W. R. Kent.	14 S. Duany.
Marble workers No. 61.	Chas. E. Harris.	3006 Mercer.	R. C. Henry.	Labor Temple.
" No. 12707.	H. Jansen.	2619 E. 10th St.	J. H. Rausch.	2314 Agnes.
" helpers No. 72.	Tony Gabassa.	1113 E. 5th St.	David Gross.	608 Indep. Ave.
	Jas. H. Howard.	Labor Temple.	C. N. Hartman.	2444 Campbell.

Mattress makers No. 123	Frank B. Dollen.	2048 Walnut, K. C., Kas.	T. C. Wright.	3707 E. 25th St.
Metal workers No. 2	Jno. C. Jankus.	Labor Temple.	H. Wood.	Labor Temple.
Metal workers No. 146	Fred Straff.	417 Troost.	J. C. Miller.	4900 E. 24th St.
Molders No. 162	D. F. Clark.	Labor Temple.	Geo. Allison.	Labor Temple.
Musicians No. 34	F. K. Lott.	207 E. 14th St.	A. C. Miller.	207 E. 14th St.
Newspaper makers No. 7	Wm. A. Sharp.	415 Spruce.	S. L. Brison.	1229 Benton Blvd.
" No. 820	C. K. Ferguson.	Labor Temple.	J. J. Hackett.	2617 Kensington.
Paper hangers No. 117	Arch. Rieca.	633 Troost.	C. H. Watson.	1719 Benton.
Pattern makers No.	J. Majewski.	Labor Temple.	E. S. Tuttle.	1308 College.
Photo engravers No. 34	Gordon Bennett.	1702 Park.	E. J. Barthold.	1220 Tracy.
Plumbers No. 8	Gordon Bennett.	2910 Monroe.	Geo. A. Olson.	4221 Genesee.
" appr. No. 8	M. S. Drumbheller.	Labor Temple.	F. J. Campbell.	1527 E. 11th St.
Plasters No. 17	J. C. Bell.	210 E. 33rd St.	P. Boxheimer.	3718 Garfield.
Pressmen No. 14	J. W. Jeter.	4113 Brooklyn.	L. Davis.	2508 Brighton.
" No. 16	Jno. Hawley.	912 Highland.	E. M. Lawler.	2536 Bellefontain.
Pressfeeders No. 20	F. Wridinger.	2324 Holmes.	Jno. Miller.	Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 80	L. S. Armithe.	1322 Haskell, K. C., Kas.	Amos Harbman.	203 Nelson Bldg.
Railway Carmen No. 2	Ford A. Allen.	K. C. Star.	A. A. Duke.	Star No. 11 Rosedale, Kas.
" conductors No. 55	J. O. Bollen.	Labor Temple.	W. I. Emens.	310 K. C. Life Bldg.
" engineers No. 502	C. C. Letman.	1008 Paseo.	R. E. Fisher.	Kansas City, Mo.
" firemen No. 337	E. H. Smith.	10th and Walnut.	Geo. E. Rose.	4133 Genesee.
" switchmen No. 1	W. T. Barker.	920 W. 42nd St.	V. I. Renick.	2110 Holly.
" trainmen No. 269	Frank Dickens.	3830 Bell.	R. L. Zane.	2710 Holly.
" " No. 385	W. J. Graham.	2923 Terrace.	A. F. Milkie.	6403 Independence Ave.
" " No. 577	S. G. Warman.	R. No. 1, Independence, Mo.	Geo. H. Parker.	4132 Tracy.
Stereotypers No. 6	J. P. Murphy.	319 Lafayette, K. C., Kas.	Chas. A. Kenney.	611 Archibald Ave.
Steam fitters No. 74	C. W. Bowman.	2nd and Walnut.	P. S. Harrington.	46th and Summit.
" " No. 75	T. A. Swearingen.	4415 Forest.	O. M. Farland.	3501 E. 23rd St.
Stone cutters—K. C. branch	Wm. Lynch.	1321 Troost.	W. F. Yockey.	1414 Grand.
Tailors No. 64	Joe Monroe.	1022 Miami, K. C., Kas.	E. T. Thompson.	Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 335	F. C. Prickett.	W. 39th St.	W. H. Maxwell.	"
" No. 551	T. J. Callahan.	Labor Temple.	J. C. Anderson.	"
Theatrical stage employees No. 31	Tony Fashing.	1837 Washington.	Bert Young.	2404 Vine.
Tile layers No. 9	Chas. E. McGannon.	2436 Highland.	Walter Bean.	2604 Summit.
Trunk workers No. 16	I. C. Hyre.	2426 Chesnut.	C. P. Turner.	Kansas City, Mo.
Sprinkler fitters No. 314	Walter Boyer.	612 37th St., Rosedale, Kas.	Lee R. Hamilton.	11 E. 32nd St.
Walters and waitresses No. 19	Walter Raney.	2923 Wyandotte.	A. W. Griffie.	135 N. Bellaire.
Wood workers No. 267	E. Story.	2109 E. 38th St.	L. S. Schaffner.	1947 N. 6th St., K. C., Kas.
	Arthur Seiglebaum.	914 Wyandotte.	J. L. Ballard.	914 Wyandotte.
	Frank E. Gates.	2053 N. 3rd, K. C., Kas.	C. S. Carson.	60 S. 17th St., Kansas City, Kas.
			Lew Swanson.	

## ST. JOSEPH LABOR UNIONS; PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES, 1910.

Name of Union.	Name of President.	Address.	Name of Secretary.	Address.
Bakers No. 83.	Robert J. Wank.	1502 S. Joe Ave.	Jos. Kunselman.	2601 Delaware.
Barbers No. 128.	E. P. Maupin.	511 Edmond.	P. A. Love.	102 South 7th.
Bartenders No. 422.	Dan J. Hastings.	719 South 10 th.	Henry Wildberger.	302 South 8th.
Brewery workers No. 93.	Wm. Schmelder.	1316 North 6th.	Wm. J. Hoffass.	1214 North 7th.
Bricklayers No. 5.	M. J. Glennon.	404 South 5th.	J. J. Danaher.	418 South 17th.
Boiler makers No. 31.	Chas. H. Weber.	2338 South 11th.	Jos. F. Pietenburger.	2218 South 14th.
Bookbinders No. 179.	Chas. Jonach.	224 North 8th.	Harry E. Beaver.	2727 Duncan St.
Boot and shoe workers No. 61.	Fred E. Kenze.	1602 St. Joe Ave.	C. S. Zeler.	1111 Frederick Ave.
Butchers No. 23.	F. Lattner.	Gen. Del.	Jno. Miller.	2208 South 6th.
Carpenters No. 110.	Rufus Thayer.	3001 Penn St.	C. T. Stropp.	833 South 25th.
Cigar makers No. 95.	P. Burns.	713 Edmonds.	J. H. Eckhardt.	1811 South 10th.
Coopers No. 20.	George Lutz.	402 Virginia.	E. C. Lindsay.	1212 Pacific St.
Engineers, Sta., No. 120.	J. W. McClintocks.	401 South 8th.	James Hyndeman.	2137 South 10th.
Electrical workers No. 40.	W. C. Goodman.	1516 Savannah Ave.	C. B. Ellis.	1217 North 3rd.
Firemen, Sta., No. 109.	Carl Miller.	1910 St. Joe Ave.	Frank Grosser.	General Delivery.
Garment Workers No. 104.	J. L. Wines.	1416 South 14th.	Edna Hanawalt.	1219 South 15th.
Hod carriers No. 4.	Jas. Basin.	510 Kemper St.	Albert Richardson.	1819 Angellique St.
Leathers No. 21.	L. B. Zeltner.	507 North 11th.	Philip James.	2015 Edmond St.
Leather Workers No. 3.	Mat. Blick.	1309 Main.	F. M. Caster.	1517 Francis St.
Machinists No. 539.	Henry J. Perrin.	1204 South 10th.	Elmer T. Yates.	1208 South 9th.
Metal workers No. 45.	Gus Gocke.	30th and Penn.	Jack Yost.	1402 Sacramento St.
Moulders No. 138.	Wm. Gocke.	2128 S. 9th.	W. Huber.	2301 South 9th.
Musicians No. 50.	Chas. Welty.	Commercial Bldg.	N. Raetz.	319 South 9th.
Painters and paper hangers No. 98.	A. J. Hagan.	2612 Osage.	D. A. Wicler.	1111 South 33rd.
Plasterers No. 54.	Frank Harkey.	2320 Lafayette.	Jas. Bauman.	Box 743.
Plumbers No. 45.	F. J. Meyer.	2331 Lafayette St.	Jno. Ready.	2226 Faracoon St.
Printers No. 40.	Burt O. Burnham.	2317 Sylvania.	Geo. W. Vaughn.	2105 Lafayette.
Pressmen No. 15.	D. I. Ogden.	2101 Edmonds.	C. R. Stewart.	1823 Jule St.
Pressmen assistants No. 10.	H. Kekar.	1403 Penn.	J. F. White.	2911 Edmond St.
Railway carmen No. 67.	C. L. Bauer.	803 South 10th.	W. A. Edson.	2701 Walnut St.
Railway conductors No. 141.	M. Dorsey.	10th and Pacific.	G. M. Riggan.	1801 Savannah St.
" Engineers No. 107.	A. K. Pickel.	124 East Missouri Ave.	P. J. Halloran.	517 N. 7th St.
" firemen No. 565.	J. H. Jamison.	No. 1 Central Ave., Kas. City, Mo.	X. T. Cragen.	1511 6th Ave.
" switchmen No. 9.	S. N. Price.	1213 Penn St.	Wm. McNichols.	1105 South 14th St.
" trainmen No. 92.	C. S. Simms.	321 Charles St.	H. C. Hall.	115 East Missouri Ave.
Retail clerks No. 369.	Ben Hassenbusch.	322 N. 13th.	Wm. H. Kueker.	725 South 11th.
Street Railway No. 61.	Frank P. Jay.	2728 Monterey.	Clyde C. Kelley.	712 Warsaw Ave.
Street Railway employees No. 326.	A. D. Thornberry.	1324 N. 2nd.	A. W. Westfall.	418 Dolman Ave.
Stage employees No. 43.	Geo. W. Gusher.	Bijou Dream Theatre.	Jno. Blaha.	Box 39, Station B.



## SPRINGFIELD LABOR UNIONS' PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES, 1910.

Name of Union.	Name of President.	Address.	Name of Secretary.	Address.
Bakers No. 235.....	Ed. Deck.....	1052 Blaine.....	J. E. Hooper.....	1052 Blaine.
Barbers No. 191.....	W. R. Ellis.....	123 1/2 S. Side.....	Chris. Trapp.....	129 Kirby.
Bartenders No. 461.....	W. B. Hinchman.....	1356 Boonville.....	Joe G. Route.....	2055 Piercy.
Blacksmiths No. 241.....	J. W. Gast.....	1309 Sherman.....	D. Willey.....	1917 Lyon.
Boiler makers No. 70.....	R. L. Heller.....	1371 Grant.....	J. W. Tuck.....	1039 College.
Brewery workers No. 292.....	R. F. White.....	1012 College.....	H. F. Mohring.....	743 Billings.
Bricklayers No. 0.....	Jake Fain.....	West College.....	T. M. Beardin.....	549 W. Turner.
Broom makers No. 86.....	Jas. Ackermann.....	Anchor Broom Co.....	J. R. Rostrom.....	1611 Boonville.
Carpenters No. 978.....	J. F. Workman.....	614 Cherry.....	D. R. Nixon.....	1320 Frisco.
Cigar makers No. 23.....	H. A. W. Juneman.....	.....	F. Engelking.....	2150 N. Main.
Electrical workers No. 335.....	C. E. Boatwright.....	2155 Douglas.....	Geo. E. Rapel.....	438 1/2 South St.
Leathers No. 203.....	A. Dumaw.....	223 E. Chestnut.....	A. L. Mundy.....	1051 W. Walnut.
Leather workers No. 70.....	Robt J. Knight.....	.....	H. O. Simon.....	1032 W. Thomas.
Machinists No. 17.....	W. W. Aton.....	231 E. Conn.....	E. S. Spaulding.....	Arlington Hotel.
" No. 366.....	M. J. Golden.....	Arlington Hotel.....	E. S. Brandt.....	1005 E. Conn.
Metal workers No. 201.....	Jno. L. O'Brien.....	421 W. Linn.....	F. P. Keiser.....	Box 211.
Molders No. 296.....	I. D. Felters.....	1104 Bailey.....	Jno. Huemeke.....	1404 Rob Ave.
Musicians No. 150.....	H. W. Hale.....	923 College.....	F. M. Bass.....	1903 Tanner.
Painters No. 375.....	G. W. Langdon.....	797 W. Elm.....	F. M. Crawford.....	215 Jefferson St.
Plasterers No. 369.....	H. Harmon.....	R. R. No. 8.....	M. M. O'Connell.....	837 Phillips.
Plumbers No. 178.....	A. J. Horning.....	General Delivery.....	Geo. A. Beaman.....	827 North Grant.
Printers No. 158.....	Jas. M. Stevens.....	852 Myrtle.....	P. M. Slater.....	842 Ross St.
Pressmen No. 203.....	B. W. McClanahan.....	1007 E. Conn.....	Frank Layer.....	834 W. Scott.
Railway carmen No. 213.....	E. B. Schofield.....	.....	F. D. Wrightman.....	470 W. Conn.
" conductors No. 30.....	F. D. Thayer.....	1376 Robertson.....	O. E. Risser.....	1345 N. Jefferson.
" engineers No. 83.....	W. R. Bayer.....	.....	W. A. Nolemann.....	1838 Robertson.
" " No. 378.....	J. E. Dulin.....	1310 Clay.....	A. D. Woodruff.....	1331 Texas.
" firemen No. 51.....	E. E. McAtee.....	1800 Jefferson.....	W. A. Carter.....	1310 Clay.
" telegraphers No. 32.....	C. G. Kelso.....	Springfield, Mo.....	E. W. Smith.....	1600 Jefferson
" trainmen No. 107.....	C. F. McBride.....	.....	Fred Smith.....	834 Thomas.
" " No. 105.....	W. R. Stewart.....	.....	B. T. Cole.....	Yardmaster.
Retail clerks No. 485.....	.....	.....	Fred Smith.....	2016 N. Campbell.
Stage employees No. 137.....	.....	.....	C. E. Denton.....	c. o. Car Barns.
Street Rv. employees No. 36.....	.....	.....	C. W. Greenwade.....	749 College.
Stone cutters local.....	.....	.....	Jacob Luetthold.....	438 Poplar.
Tailors No. 76.....	J. J. Johnson.....	216 Monroe.....	H. H. Cole.....	.....

## SEDALIA LABOR UNIONS' PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES, 1910.

Name of Union.	Name of President.	Address.	Name of Secretary.	Address.
Bakers No. 259.....	T. O. Jesson.....	Sedalia.....	F. M. Moser.....	220 S. Ohio.
Barbers No. 832.....	Joe Winth.....	114 E. Main.....	W. H. Brown.....	120 W. Main.
Blacksmiths No. 54.....	J. F. McGrath.....	910 S. Lamine.....	A. J. Musick.....	1117 E. 6th.
Boilermakers No. 113.....	J. H. Sullivan.....	N. Summit Ave.....	A. F. Shea.....	1005 E. 5.
Carpenters No. 1792.....	H. C. Fuick.....	1109 E. 10.....	P. F. Wray.....	1403 S. Moniteau.
Cigarmakers No. 233.....	H. N. Smith.....	121 E. 3.....	P. S. Jameson.....	110 E. 3rd.
Electrical workers No. 266.....	F. W. Milley.....	General delivery.....	A. E. Baldwin.....	612 E. 12.
Laundry workers No. 63.....	Josie Butler.....	416 E. 2.....	Lucile Tanner.....	319 S. Hancock.
Machinists No. 71.....	J. C. Henrietta.....	1001 E. 5.....	H. J. Knoeppe.....	411 S. Engs.
Metal workers No. 333.....	Frank Wolf.....	208 S. Lamine.....	H. P. Schwarz.....	1609 Montgomery.
Musicians No. 22.....	J. D. Meyers.....	208 S. Lamine.....	J. D. Meyers.....	208 S. Lamine.
Painters No. 206.....	Wm. L. Smith.....	208 S. Lamine.....	J. P. Hunt.....	Box 84.
Railway carmen No. 43.....	J. C. Triplett.....	1509 S. Moniteau.....	Frank Rippey.....	401 E. 15.
" " engineers No. 60.....	C. P. Hall.....	217 E. 4.....	J. W. Mallory.....	Sedalia.
" " " No. 178.....	C. L. Games.....	1109 E. Broadway.....	Wm. Rast.....	415 E. 7.
" " firemen No. 78.....	C. H. Bocker.....	120 W. 5th.....	Connie Doyle.....	422 E. 5.
" " " No. 517.....	H. H. DeFrates.....	907 E. 4th.....	J. G. Butner.....	423 E. 11.
Retail clerks No. 18.....	F. J. Burke.....	902 E. 4th.....	Geo. Yeager.....	112 W. 3rd.
Stage employes No. 90.....	H. A. Carter.....	1516 E. 5.....	J. O. Menke.....	211 S. Grand.
Tailors No. 6.....	O. Martin.....	318 N. Wash.....	R. E. Bailey.....	417 E. 14.
	Otto Holst.....	112 E. 3rd.....	R. W. Watson.....	112 E. 3rd.

## HANNIBAL LABOR UNIONS' PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES, 1910.

Name of Union.	Name of President.	Address.	Name of Secretary.	Address.
Bakers No. 365.....	Fritz Appel.....	Hannibal.....	Geo. M. Miles.....	Hannibal.
Barbers No. 271.....	Howard Falkenchen.....	".....	F. W. Miller.....	"
Bartenders No. 386.....	W. E. Mitchell.....	".....	C. C. Kniebaum.....	"
Carpenters No. 607.....	J. C. Martin.....	".....	C. A. Snyder.....	"
Cigarmakers No. 76.....	Nicholas Smith.....	".....	Wm. Nicholson.....	"
Electrical workers No. 350.....	J. C. Watts.....	".....	Geo. Turner.....	"
Machinists No. 537.....	Geo. A. Cameron.....	".....	Julius H. Cronin.....	"
Molders No. 142.....	Louis Becker.....	".....	E. C. Willey.....	"
Painters No. 298.....	Wm. R. Tipton.....	".....	R. M. Fuqua.....	"
Printing No. 88.....	Theo. Waelder.....	".....	C. A. Hill.....	"
Railway conductors No. 39.....	L. G. Minor.....	".....	J. M. Willett.....	"
" " firemen No. 629.....	F. L. Housemen.....	".....	Jas. W. Finkard.....	"
" " " No. 290.....	O. B. Watters.....	".....	W. E. Hayden.....	"
Retail clerks No. 46.....	W. W. Howard.....	".....	C. W. Austin.....	"
Stone cutters No. 271.....	Ed. H. Moore.....	".....	E. F. Murphy.....	"
Tailors No. 15.....	Chas. Mossberger.....	".....	R. E. Leeds.....	"
Tailors No. 283.....	Dan Guttenmann.....	".....	D. Guttenmann.....	"

## JEFFERSON CITY LABOR UNIONS' PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES, 1910.

Name of Union.	Name of President	Address	Name of Secretary	Address.
Barbers No. 325.	Nick Kielman, Jr.	Jefferson City.	E. F. Buehrle	Jefferson City.
Bartenders No. 631.	Geo. Hanselmann	Jefferson City.	Anton Blume	Jefferson City.
Bookbinders No. 111.	Ernest Schmidt	312 W. Elm.	A. Knerschild	316 Locust St.
Bricklayers No. 7.	P. J. Sempold	303 E. Ashley	A. J. Meyers	908 S. Broadway.
Carpenters No. 945.	Chas. Straub	108 Atchison	L. A. Korn	218 Centre.
Cigarmakers No. 193.			Jos. W. Kuehn	807 Madison.
Hod carriers No. 2.			Webb Wilkerson.	811 E. Elm.
Painters No. 944.			Wm. Ross	Walnut St.
Printers No. 119.	Martin Pohlmann	1165 Jefferson St.	Geo. E. Root	R. F. D. No. 3.
Pressmen No. 184.	Adam Koehler	Jackson St.	F. H. Borgmeyer	929 W. High.
Railway carmen.			J. C. Martin	120 W. Elm.
conductors No. 279.	B. R. Cronley	304 Lafayette	G. Deleplaine	120 W. Ashley.
firemen No. 622.	E. M. Adams.	421 W. High	T. R. Guthbertson	219 E. Main.
trainmen No. 637.			F. J. Hewitt	Cedar City.
Retail clerks No. 878.	M. Goldman.	Jefferson City.	F. J. Holleroth.	Jefferson City.

## MOBERLY LABOR UNIONS' PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES, 1910.

Name of Union.	Name of President.	Address.	Name of Secretary.	Address.
Barbers No. 342.	William C. Thurman	Moberly	William Freeland	Moberly.
Bartenders No. 652.	W. C. Peck.	"	Bert Curry	"
Blacksmiths No. 26.	T. G. Lowrey.	"	Thos Twelly	"
Boiler makers No. 267.	Jas. J. Cadigan.	"	P. D. Shilling	"
Bricklayers No. 11.	A. J. Gilliam.	"	W. S. Anderson	"
Carpenters No. 1434.	T. S. Long.	"	L. C. Winters	"
Cigarmakers No. 30.	I. M. Orburn.	"	A. F. Eichenberger	"
Coal miners No. 149.	Sid Kirby	"	J. M. Morris	"
Machinists No. 57.	W. Marlen	"	E. S. Haynes	"
Painters No. 656.	V. Grady	"	C. A. Mabrey	"
Plasters No. 313.	Thos Andrews.	"	J. T. Dawson	"
Printers No. 473.	Fred Street.	"	Albert Weltz.	"
Railway carmen No. 64.		"	Jho. C. Curray	"
conductors No. 49.	F. G. Bloom	"	E. W. Jarvis	"
engineers No. 86.	F. J. Robertson	"	H. B. Norton	"
firemen No. 54.	Sam Sparkman.	"	E. C. Whitsett	"
trainmen No. 57.		"	J. W. Fischer	"
Teamsters No. 261.	A. B. McDonald	"	J. E. Ball	"

## CAPE GIRARDEAU LABOR UNIONS' PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES, 1910.

Name of Union.	Name of President.	Address.	Name of Secretary.	Address.
Barbers No. 232.....	G. W. Maybray.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Michael O'Connell.....	Cape Girardeau.
Barbers No. 625.....	Louis Frank.....	".....	Otto Hanney.....	".....
Blacksmiths No. 272.....	C. H. Nichols.....	".....	L. G. Morton.....	".....
Boiler makers No. 430.....	J. W. Reynolds.....	".....	Adam R. Heck.....	".....
" " helpers No. 245.....	D. F. Fullerton.....	".....	Oscar Berry.....	".....
Cigar makers No. 412.....	Emil Walton.....	".....	C. A. Davis.....	".....
Machinists No. 272.....	A. Wagner.....	".....	W. R. Wolford.....	".....
Railway carmen No. 293.....	Joe Amstead.....	".....	W. A. Clubb.....	".....

## JOPLIN LABOR UNIONS' PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES, 1910.

Name of Union.	Name of President.	Address.	Name of Secretary.	Address.
Bakers No. 143.....	D. Conley.....	112 Main.....	Cleve Waddell.....	112 Main.
Barbers No. 37.....	C. R. Welton.....	316 Main.....	J. N. Phillips.....	724 Main.
Barbers No. 827.....	Wm. White.....	512 Main.....	Jno. Joyce.....	512 Main.
Boiler makers No. 230.....	J. L. Schaefer.....	1714 Glover.....	E. E. Vaughan.....	1802 Lee Ave.
Brewery workers No. 193.....	H. F. Moore.....	10th and Byers.....	W. C. Bauer.....	1417 Virginia Ave.
Bricklayers No. 8.....	H. F. Martin.....	2023 Joplin St.....	A. J. McCaffery.....	Box 768.
Carpenters No. 311.....	H. Monteth.....	1602 Connor Ave.....	P. F. King.....	2202 May St.
Cigar makers No. 322.....	W. R. Patterson.....	1729 Penn.....	C. A. Patterson.....	610 Main.
Engineers (Sta.) No. 389.....	Chas. Klassen.....	Webb City.....	J. H. Bolin.....	1333 Penn.
Electrical workers No. 165.....	H. R. Deighton.....	Box 385.....	Chas. Nelson.....	Box 385.
Garment workers No. 168.....	Elyia Conrad.....	302 N. Cray.....	Pearl Dorsey.....	Couch St.
Labors No. 165.....	Ed. Small.....	721 Aunt.....	J. F. Harlow.....	721 Aunt.
Machinists No. 232.....	J. F. Cooper.....	1624 Penn.....	R. A. Gillion.....	1034 Joplin.
Metal workers No. 63.....	Jno. E. Groom.....	1619 Ohio.....	Chas. Wells.....	2004 Maffitt.
Molders No. 204.....	Gus Hatch.....	9th and Virginia Ave.....	J. J. Shelby.....	608 Finn St.
Musicians No. 112.....	E. L. Karnes.....	E. Joplin St.....	Wm. R. Stoebeiger.....	1040 Joplin St.
Painters No. 126.....	Geo. H. Keller.....		Chas. Jackson.....	1801 Virginia Ave.
Plasters No. 156.....			Polly Colliers.....	815 Con. St.
Printers No. 350.....	Wm. P. Gault.....	322 N. Jackson.....	M. H. Gardner.....	510 Gray St.
Pressmen No. 172.....	W. Carl Glen.....	Care Joplin Pkg. Co.....	W. H. Flippin.....	2111 Penn Ave.
Railway carmen No. 187.....	J. E. Ward.....	13th and Byers.....	W. H. Caruthers.....	1206 Indiana.
Smeltermen No. 1284.....	A. L. McKinsey.....	2203 Jackson.....	C. B. Gardner.....	1417 Perkins.
Stonecutters local.....	Jno. Hughes.....	1023 Connor Ave.....	Jno. Hughes.....	1023 Collins.
Tailoring No. 290.....	Chas. Wilson.....		Jno. Kuelin.....	



PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF LABOR UNIONS OF OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS, 1910.

Name of Union.	Name of President.	Address.	Name of Secretary.	Address.
Coal miners No. 956	J. A. Powers.	Ardmore	J. B. Alexander.	Ardmore.
Carpenters No. 1421	P. E. Grammer.	Aurora.	J. D. Conrad.	Aurora.
Coal Miners No. 919	Jno. P. Evans.	Bevier.	Jno. P. Evans.	Bevier.
Machinists No. 643	Ed. Schreiber.	Bonne Terre.	T. J. Williams.	Bonne Terre.
Railway engineers No. 686	J. W. Baund.	"	Wm. Evans.	"
trainmen No. 696	C. G. Farrow.	"	W. H. Thompson.	"
Coal miners No. 2669	W. S. McIntyre.	Bowen.	T. L. Rothwell.	Bowen.
Boiler makers No. 354	I. K. Burnham.	Brookfield.	M. Conlin.	Brookfield.
Bricklayers No. 12	Lee Vanhonten.	"	Jno. Turpin.	"
Coal miners No. 1875.	C. H. Collins.	"	Wm. Kenney.	"
Machinists No. 538	Rosco Walp.	"	J. J. Murphy.	"
Railwayconductors No. 194	John Brown.	"	W. E. Madden.	"
engineers No. 616	L. LeClaire.	"	A. J. Seedman.	"
trainmen No. 634	T. E. McKinstrey.	"	C. J. Carter.	"
trainmen No. 19	C. H. Seibert.	"	Jos. Gillings.	"
Retail clerks No. 658.	G. J. Elwain.	"	W. H. Smith.	"
Carpenters No. 1303	J. F. Lachner.	California.	J. R. Busch.	California.
Coal mining No. 104	Schoon Middleton.	Camden.	Harry Porter.	Camden.
Stone cutters local.	J. M. McGonigal.	"	Howard Mitchell.	"
Printers No. 589.	Jas. McFarland.	Carthage.	Chas. Miller.	Carthage.
Carpenters No. 875.	O. R. Chiles.	Chaffee.	Geo. R. Brewer.	Chaffee.
Railway carmen No. 875.	J. W. Mum.	"	R. E. West.	"
engineers No. 595.	Wm. Lewis.	"	J. H. Barrett.	"
conductors No. 422	T. T. Martin.	"	C. H. Campbell.	"
trainmen No. 569	D. T. Wells.	"	T. T. Martin.	"
trainmen No. 656.	D. T. Wells.	"	C. C. Wadlow.	"
Carpenters No. 566	W. L. Simpson.	Charleston.	Geo. P. Kelly.	Charleston.
Coal mining No. 2039	D. Arnett.	Chilhowee.	Jno. Williams.	Chilhowee.
Carpenters No. 1262	Geo. Cleveland.	Chillicothe.	A. D. Sturgess.	Chillicothe.
Bricklayers No. 17	Peter McCabe.	Columbia.	P. S. Asberry.	Columbia.
Hod carriers No. 7	Wm. Stevenson.	"	Jno. C. Woods.	"
Printers No. 160	V. G. Hawkins.	"	W. T. Ballinger.	"
Coal miners No. 1400	Robert James.	Corder.	Harrison Slicker.	Corder.
trainmen No. 1073.	R. M. Huey.	Deepwater.	E. E. Stone.	Deepwater.
Bartenders No. 343.	A. R. Boryan.	DeSoto.	Wm. Bayne.	DeSoto.
Blacksmiths No. 45.	W. T. Robertson.	"	Chas. Knapp.	"
Boiler makers No. 117.	R. B. Parks.	"	H. J. Brummer.	"
helpers No. 146.	W. S. Montgomery.	"	L. S. McGee.	"
Machinists No. 135.	E. J. Mahoney.	"	Geo. A. Taylor.	"
Metal workers No. 290	Jos. Boehm.	"	Geo. McGill.	"
Railway carmen No. 38	"	"	H. Herdlein.	"
conductors No. 241.	"	"	L. A. Grandall.	"
trainmen No. 6	"	"	Frank Moon.	"
Coal miners No. 205.	"	"	J. M. Spelter.	"
Railway carmen No. 344.	Chas. Cain.	Dover.	Chas. Phelps.	Dover.
		Eldon.	Wm. Pruitt.	Eldon.



Railway carmen No. 197.	Jno. Read.	Nevada.	Jno. Noyse.	Nevada.
" conductors No. 362.	F. F. Corey.	"	J. C. Hedges.	"
" engineers No. 359.	W. J. Roney.	"	F. R. Farley.	"
" firemen No. 371.	O. E. Inwood.	"	R. Smith.	"
" trainmen No. 365.	W. A. Dunn.	"	T. B. Cummings.	"
" conductors No. 230.	G. C. Willett.	New Franklin.	A. S. Mudd.	New Franklin.
" engineers No. 556.	R. M. Maynard.	"	Fred Asdelmeir.	"
" firemen No. 164.	J. R. Buchanan.	"	Jacob Stargl.	"
" trainmen No. 542.	Geo. Ray.	"	Herman Bowman.	"
Carpenters No. 114.	Ed. Wertote.	Neosho.	F. A. Apgar.	Neosho.
Coal miners No. 1847.	C. L. Parks.	Ninevah.	R. Williams.	Ninevah.
Bricklayers No. 15.	C. L. Vickar.	Novinger.	L. Hodges.	Novinger.
Carpenters No. 740.	C. Hayley.	"	J. F. Denoon.	"
Coal miners No. 1226.	Hector McGinnis.	"	Lenn Thomas.	"
" No. 1442.	R. Busnet.	"	J. A. Blacksmith.	"
" " No. 1942.	H. Bayne.	"	Sam'l Phillips.	"
" " No. 2205.	O. Ellis.	"	Lew. Bowen.	"
Teamsters No. 360.	John Harter.	"	J. Daniels.	"
Coal mining No. 902.	Jno. M. Wagle.	Panama.	J. H. Jogh.	Panama.
" No. 742.	W. H. Krigbaum.	Perry.	W. H. Krigham.	Perry.
Bakers No. 444.	Guy Pierce.	Poplar Bluff.	G. Erkins.	Poplar Bluff.
Machinists No. 691.	H. A. Miller.	"	Geo. Schwaner.	"
Maintenance of Way No. 543.	F. F. Wagner.	"	Geo. Bartlett.	"
Printers No. 635.	Ray Smith.	"	S. P. Davidson.	"
Carpenters No. 445.	A. F. Mayes.	Rich Hill.	S. A. D. Frank.	Rich Hill.
Coal miners No. 1000.	L. C. Landeake.	"	S. Shepperd.	"
" No. 1224.	A. Barnson.	"	Gus Mayer.	"
Laborers No. 11722.	Jno. C. Hewber.	"	S. B. Cole.	"
Coal miners No. 298.	Rob't J. Lee.	Richmond.	T. H. McBride.	Richmond.
" No. 2649.	J. R. Robb.	Russell.	Jno. C. Herron.	Russell.
Railway conductors No. 212.	Lno. Reid.	Slater.	P. E. Clemet.	Slater.
" engineers No. 8.	L. D. Montgomery.	"	McPage.	"
" firemen No. 18.	C. S. Homer.	"	F. W. Featherstone.	"
" trainmen No. 5.	Wm. O. Hearn.	"	C. A. Morgan.	"
Coal miners No. 262.	J. W. Gates.	Stahl.	J. C. Pickets.	Stahl.
" No. 1444.	Noah Novinger.	"	Henry Garrett.	"
Railway conductors No. 188.	W. R. Smith.	Stanberry.	F. H. Hecox.	Stanberry.
" engineers No. 17.	S. J. Freeman.	"	C. H. Runyan.	"
" firemen No. 526.	J. T. Christmann.	"	J. W. Kinslow.	"
" trainmen No. 562.	F. C. Caithers.	"	Geo. L. Smith.	"
Coal miners No. 187.	Jno. English.	Swanwick.	Fred Brown.	Swanwick.
Railway carmen No. 207.	A. M. Rock.	Thayer.	J. S. Tucker.	Thayer.
" conductors No. 358.	O. T. Vestal.	"	J. W. Tieren.	"
" engineers No. 285.	T. E. King.	"	T. E. Bates.	"
" firemen No. 280.	J. W. Barker.	"	J. W. Halslett.	"
" trainmen No. 203.	A. A. White.	"	E. S. Stone.	"
Boiler makers No. 346.	Geo. Singer.	Trenton.	L. G. Kerr.	Trenton.
Coal miners No. 2695.	Tom Kinkaid.	"	R. M. Evans.	"
Machinists No. 490.	W. C. Sloan.	"	Clarence McCracken.	"
Railway carmen No. 11.	Jno. Thornton.	"	E. E. Evans.	"
" conductor No. 42.	M. Farnsworth.	"	H. Gain.	"
" engineers No. 471.	C. J. Willington.	"	J. P. Edwards.	"
" firemen No. 33.	Fred M. Carden.	"	E. C. Lawson.	"
Laborers No. 12922.	Wm. Morgan.	"	John Hone.	"

## PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF LABOR UNIONS OF OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS, 1910—Continued.

Name of Union.	Name of President.	Address.	Name of Secretary.	Address.
Railway trainmen No. 20.	F. B. Nodyke.	Trenton.	C. E. Teegarden.	Trenton.
Coal miners No. 80.	R. G. Young.	Vandalia.	R. G. Young.	Vandalia.
" No. 2862.	Geo. Vanneter.	Waterloo.	Narly Johnson.	Waterloo.
" No. 1089.	Geo. Closteman.	Waverly.	Wm. F. Smith.	Waverly.
Garment workers No. 52.	Bessie McAurdy.	Webb City.	Bessie McAurdy.	Webb City.
Coal miners No. 1231.	Frank Page.	Wellington.	Wm. Wright.	Wellington.
" No. 2614.	J. Peel.	Windsor.	M. Dalley.	Windsor.

## CONVENTION, 1910, OF LABOR COMMISSIONERS.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the International Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor was held at Hendersonville, N. C., and Columbia, S. C., August 23 to 26, 1910. The meeting was called to order in the county court house at Henderson, N. C., August 23rd, at 9 a. m. by Hon. M. L. Shipman, Labor Commissioner of North Carolina, with the following remarks:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: This first joint meeting, representing the International Factory Inspectors Association and the Convention of the International Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor, will now come to order. I wish to state that last evening it was decided that I should preside temporarily. I desire to present this morning Mr. Louis Guion, of the Province of Quebec, who will preside over the joint meeting and whom it is a great pleasure to have with us."

After the invocation by Rev. J. G. Jones, Mr. Shipman then got down to business.

The convention left Hendersonville to again assemble in Columbia, S. C., Friday, August 26th, but, previous to meeting at Columbia, held a session in Greenville, S. C., on the 25th, to inspect some of the largest cotton mills in the South and the labor conditions there.

The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing fiscal year, 1910-1911: President, J. D. Beck, Madison, Wis.; first vice-president, E. W. Van Durn, Des Moines, Ia.; second vice-president, M. L. Shipman, Hendersonville, N. C.; secretary-treasurer, W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.; executive committee, J. D. Beck, Madison, Wis., Will M. Maupin, Lincoln, Neb., C. H. Johnson, Lansing, Mich., Charles Fox, Baltimore, Md., W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka Kan.

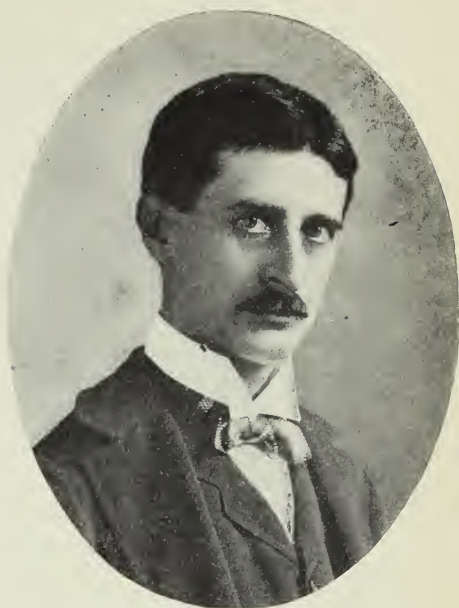
The place of next meeting is Lincoln, Neb. The time to be selected by the executive committee.



**4MORE ST. LOUIS MUSICIANS.**



*M. F. Gecks, Jr. A prominent member, M. M. B. A., Local No. 2, St. Louis.*



*Mr. I. L. Schwen, M. M. B. A. No. 2, St. Louis.*



*Otto Ostendorf, M. M. B. A. No. 2, St. Louis.*



*Ben. F. Sellers, Ex-President and several times Secretary of St. Louis Local No. 2, M. M. B. A.*



## FARMER'S ALLIANCE, MISSOURI STATE GRANGE, } 1910-11.

The farmers of Missouri have two general organizations which they use in furthering their interests and welfare; in promoting social intercourse, and obtaining legislation which is of mutual benefit to their calling.

These two organizations are well organized, powerful and, at times very energetic. Through them much good is accomplished.

The Missouri State Grange held its 1910 convention in Palmyra in the early part of December. The delegates to the same were:

### DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED.

J. P. Wilson, Lewistown; Ed. Arnold, Lewistown; Mrs. S. R. Dunbar, Gregory; J. C. Shanks, Benjamin; Geo. Bixler, Benjamin; Angelo Wilson, Geo. Mathews, Ewing; Miss Lulu Doyle, Miss Kate Doyle, Harry Lewis, Kahoka; Hal Ewalt, Mrs. Maude Ewalt, Tolona; W. E. Dunn, Philadelphia; Jno. A. Miller, Hannibal; M. V. Bashore, Palmyra; A. C. Meyers, Monroe City; Clay Marks, Henry Kuhn, Canton; Mrs. A. G. Crossan, Hannibal; William James, W. C. Rhoades, New London; Ben Layton, Ethel Layton, Luray; Mrs. Geo. White, A. W. Nesbet, Maywood; E. A. Ikenberry, Miss Pearl Thomas, Columbia;

L. F. Zipse, Ewing; H. C. Gam, Maywood; J. T. Phillips, Ewing; N. M. Henderson, Ed. Risk, Benjamin; A. W. Porter, H. Broenson, La Belle; Chas. Smith, Gregory; Lon Freeman, Harvey Mallory, Philadelphia; E. A. Carney, Scott Raypoltz, La Belle; J. B. Drake, Hannibal; B. C. Zimmermann, Mrs. B. C. Zimmermann, H. A. Atherton, Mrs. H. A. Atherton, Lewistown; T. M. Riley, Kahoka; D. J. Wiseman, G. B. Bowles, Miss Fay Bowles, Maywood; Phil Sublett, J. W. Wallace, Ewing; C. A. Ferganspan, E. C. Steffensville, Steffensville; B. H. Tonkinson, Ewing.

The convention lasted three days. The chief feature of the program was a proposition to give each one of Missouri's 114 counties an agricultural experimental farm. This plan of educating Missouri's future farmers at home created much enthusiasm, and was unanimously concurred in by the delegates to the gathering.

As outlined, the plan is to introduce before the 1911 State Assembly a bill which will give each county in the state the authority to hold a local option election on the proposition to issue bonds to purchase a small experimental farm. With the money raised thus, suitable buildings will be erected to house the school and stables for fine live stock. The school building will have class rooms and laboratories for soil analysis. The cost is to be optional with the county.

M. V. Bashore, the author of the bill, says \$25,000 to \$50,000 would cover the cost for a 30-acre farm and suitable buildings. The state will be asked to furnish instructors to be drawn from the State Agricultural school at Columbia. Thus the young men that Missouri educates can in turn educate the Missouri farmer, his sons and daughters. These instructors will do missionary work in Missouri and the state will not lose their valuable services.

Before the convention adjourned the following officers were elected to serve during the year 1911:

Master—C. O. Raine, Canton.  
Overseer—M. V. Bashore, Palmyra.  
Lecturer—E. A. Ikenberry, New London.  
Steward—William James, New London.  
Ass't Stewart—Edward Risk, Benjamin.  
Chaplain—Angelo Wilson, Ewing.  
Treasurer—John A. Miller, Hannibal.  
Secretary—Miss Lula Fuqua, Hannibal.  
Gatekeeper—Harry Lewes, Kahoka.

Ceres—Mrs. George White, Maywood.  
Flora—Mrs. Ethel Layton, Luray.  
Pomona—Mrs. Maude Ewalt, Tolona.  
Lady Ass't Steward—Miss Pearl Thomas, Columbia.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Geo. W. Vaughn, Ewing, chairman; J. W. Buch, Gregory; W. B. Throckmorton, La Belle.

## SOME PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The Consumers' League of Missouri, is after prevention legislation in the interest of the women and children factory workers of the state, and during the coming legislature the following described bills will be introduced and fostered:

1. "A bill to prohibit the employment of children under fourteen years of age in factories and other establishments dangerous to their health and morals, throughout the State. Also, to prohibit the employment of children between 14 and 16 years of age in the same establishment for more than nine hours per day throughout the State.

2. "A bill to prohibit the employment of females in manufacturing and mechanical establishments, laundries and work shops, for more than nine hours per day.

3. "A bill to extend the factory in-

spection law to cover the entire State, and to provide that the expenses of the factory inspector's office shall be paid out of the general revenue fund, by regular appropriation, and that the fees of said office shall be paid into the general revenue fund. Also to provide that every article entirely made in a legally inspected factory may contain a label showing that fact, with a penalty for using such label falsely, thus enabling the consumer to distinguish between food and clothing made in clean, legally inspected factories, and in dirty, disease laden tenements."

## STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

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ANNUAL REPORTS, 1910 { 1.—FOR STATE,  
2.—ST. LOUIS BUREAU,  
3.—KANSAS CITY " "  
4.—ST. JOSEPH " "

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## REVIEW OF THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR WHICH ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1910.

Employment was furnished during the fiscal year, which ended September 30, 1910, to 10,664 men and women by the State Free Employment Bureaus of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph. Of this large number of idle but willing workers, who were given an opportunity to earn wages, 9,614 were of the male sex and 1,050 women and girls over 16 years old.

In the same period 14,976 employers of the cities mentioned, applied to the three bureaus for help, 12,642 requesting that they be supplied with male workers and 2,334, females.

The applications for help outnumbered the men and women put to work by 4,312, which difference is due to the fact that at times there was no surplus of the kind of employes which were wanted.

That state free employment bureaus pay in the long end is positively shown by the fact that 10,664 men and women were supplied with employment and thereby taken, practically, from the streets of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, and given food, shelter and enough wages to supply other necessities of life.



The men and women who were furnished work belong to the class who actually are anxious to earn a living, no matter how difficult the task given them to perform, is, or they would not have appeared at the State Employment Bureaus and made it known that they were searching for situations. At least this much good was accomplished without considering the other recommending features of this Missouri Department. The shiftless, lazy and, therefore useless kind of inhabitants, the ones who want to live without working, never apply for situations, and they would not strive to hold a position even if one was given them.

### **Merits of the State Free System.**

Before the State authorized and opened up its free employment bureaus, the men and women who now depend upon them for their situations, were then at the mercy of private fee exacting agencies and had to pay from \$1 to \$3 every time they applied for work, with the latter sum as the prevailing cost of the service for thirty days. Even so, only one out of every five applicants, when the agency was honestly run, (and some were and are) secured employment. The other four had to search elsewhere. Then again, employers needing help were charged a fee for supplying them with workers.

In the fiscal year which is under consideration, the 14,713 men and women out of work, who applied for assistance in finding situations, averaging the fee of private agencies at \$2 (which is really under the actual amount), saved at least \$29,426. How important this saving is to a man or woman out of work is shown by the assertion that formerly, to meet the fee of the private agency it took the last dollar many had, the only money which stood between them and actual want. But the most serious feature of all was that most of the applicants were not given the work they so ardently longed for.

The 10,664 employers who were supplied with the help they needed, figuring the private agency fee at \$1 for each worker furnished, saved \$10,664. With the savings of the unemployed added, the total amount saved to both forces by the State Free Employment Bureaus in the last fiscal year was \$40,090. To run this Department, it costs the State annually about \$8,500. The difference in these two sets of figures and the other good accomplished supply a basis for a study in economy.

### **Serious Proposition for Wage-earning Women.**

The subject of women, who are anxious to work in the positions that The State Free Employment Bureau can generally place them, being out of employments, is a very important and serious one. As a rule those who are educated and intelligent, and are agile enough to work as stenographers, saleswomen, telegraph operators, office helpers, copyists, milliners, dress-makers, trained nurses, governesses, companions, private secretaries, amanuensises, teachers and in various professional capacities, do not apply and register their wants. Most such have homes and relatives and friends and can be idle for an indefinite length of time and not suffer seriously from it. But the portion of the sex who work as cooks, laundresses, servants, waitresses, chambermaids, kitchen helpers, washerwomen, scrub women, and in other similar menial vocations, must be given employment as quickly as possible ere they reach the stage of want and grow desperate. There are exceptions to this latter statement, as there are some manual working women who manage to save money. And others have relatives kind enough to shelter and feed them when out of employment.

Contrary to expectations, 888 women who enlisted the services of the

State Employment Bureaus to find position, asked for places as domestic, or in menial service of some hotel or restaurant, while only eight requested that they be placed as salesladies. Of this large unambitious army 707 were at once given employment. In addition, 63 out of 100, who gave their occupations as cooks, were provided with such situations. Two young women wanted work as grocery clerks, but only one could be given such employment. Applicants for the position of dairymaid, the occupation which has been surrounded with so much romance by springtime poets, numbered only three, and two were given work. Four dairymen applied for women helpers, but two had to secure them elsewhere, as none of the women, waiting for positions, could be persuaded to try themselves in this capacity. There were seven women anxious to serve as lady's maid, and six found what they had asked for. In all, eight women applied for such help, but two could not be supplied because no applications for such situations were on file at the time. Sixty-one women and girls, over 16, were anxious to work as office helpers, but only thirteen could be taken care of. There were 26 damsels ready to "pound out copy" for anyone who cared to dictate to them and pay for this privilege. All but three went away disappointed; business houses needing stenographers generally get them direct from some business college. An even 130 waitresses out of employment registered and 98 found such work. In all, 181 restaurant and hotel men applied for this class of help, but it could not be furnished to all at the moment of application.

For men and boys the tale of what was done for them in the way of finding work, is best told in the following statistical compilation which covers the fiscal year closing October 1, 1910:

A. T. E.

**REPORT OF STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1910.**

( ST. LOUIS BUREAU,  
KANSAS CITY "  
ST. JOSEPH "

Occupation.	Males.						Females.					
	Applications for employment.	No. filled.	No. unfilled.	Applications for help.	No. filled.	No. unfilled.	Applications for employment.	No. filled.	No. unfilled.	Applications for help.	No. filled.	No. unfilled.
Bakers.	40	19	21	26	11	15						
Barbers.	9			2		2						
Bartenders and Brewers.	10			1		1						
Blacksmiths.	25	9	26	17	9	8						
Bricklayers.												
Boys.	171	113	58	244	169	75						
Butchers.	43	15	28	18	13	5						
Carpenters.	184	92	92	168	92	76						
Coachmen.	23	21	2	25	21	4						
Collectors.	15	5	10	6	5	1						
Cooks.	324	185	139	218	168	50	100	63	37	171	63	108
Copyists.												
Cigarmakers.												
Dairymen.	70	53	17	113	62	51	3	2	1	4	2	2
Druggists.	4		4									
Engineers and firemen.	201	60	141	74	60	14						
Electrical workers.	40	9	31	10	9	1						
Farm help.	1,002	761	241	981	759	222	65	29	36	51	29	22
Factory help.	862	307	555	177	158	19	47	28	19	99	25	74
Gardeners.	76	55	21	77	62	15						
Grocery clerks.	89	30	59	15	12	3	2	1		1		
Hotel and restaurant help.	968	818	150	1,191	882	309	426	351	75	684	355	309
Housework.	187	153	34	151	144	7	462	356	106	902	350	472
Horseshoers.	1		1									
Harvest hands.	1,437	1,316	121	2,026	1,316	710						

## REPORT OF STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, 1910—Continued.

Occupation.	Males.						Females.					
	Applications for employment	No. filled	No. unfilled	Applications for help	No. filled	No. unfilled	Applications for employment	No. filled	No. unfilled	Applications for help	No. unfilled	No. filled
Janitors, porters and watchmen	457	276	181	342	274	68	1	1	1			1
Laborers, inside and ordinary	5,268	4,298	970	5,552	4,515	1,037	1	16	6	24	16	8
Laundry workers	2		2	1			22	7	6	1	6	
Ladies' maids										8		
Mechanics	123	46	77	39	14	25						
Milliners							1		1	1	1	
Moulders (iron and brass)												
Miners	32	3	29	75		75						
Nurses	3		3				34	15	19	25	15	10
Office help	124	24	100	4	4		61	13	48	22	13	9
Painters and paperhangers	83	23	60	24	18	6						
Printing trades	7	1	6	4	1	3						
Plumbers	11	4	7	5	4	1						
Planing and saw mills												
Professional										1		1
Private place	261	150	111	161	134	27	23	13	10	25	16	9
Quarrymen	3	3		28	3	25						
Railway employes	51	49	2	62	49	13						
Sales people and solicitors	45	25	20	67	25	42	8	3	5	15	3	12
Seamstresses							3	3		5	3	2
Street car employes	1	1		1	1							
Stenographers	14	2	12	2	2		26	3	23	4	3	1
Stone masons and cutters				2		2						
Shoemakers	7	1	6	1	1							
Special	549	426	123	449	370	79	35	16	19	53	18	35
Tailors	7		7									
Teachers												
Telegraph operators	1		1									
Teamsters	331	233	98	251	222	29						
Tie makers												
Waitresses and waiters	43	28	15	28	21	7	120	98	22	181	98	83
Washerwomen				4	4		43	33	10	57	33	24
Totals	13,214	9,614	3,600	12,642	9,614	3,028	1,499	1,050	449	2,334	1,050	1,284

STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 813½ CHESTNUT STREET.

St. Louis, Mo., October 1, 1910.

Hon. J. C. A. Hiller, Commissioner Bureau of Labor Statistics, St. Louis:

Dear Sir—In submitting my annual report for the year ending September 30th, 1910, I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the business of this office and its usefulness to the people who patronize it has materially increased over the preceding fiscal year. The total number of applications for employment were 7,603, while only 5,145 persons applied for a like purpose in the preceding fiscal period. Of those applying for situations 4,985 were furnished employment during the year here reported for, while during the previous fiscal period only 2,161 persons were placed in like manner, showing an increase of 2,824 positions found for the unemployed among our people.

The prospect for an increase in the volume of our business and the usefulness of this bureau to employers of hired help and to those seeking work is excellent.

If this office was authorized to advertise freely in the newspapers of this city and an adequate sum appropriated for that purpose, I am confident the number of employers and employes patronizing this office could be more than doubled. Even as it is this Bureau has been a great boon to a large class of our working people who need the kindly aid of the State in finding employment for them when all other attempts to obtain work elsewhere has failed them and they no longer possess ability to raise the necessary fee charged by private employment agencies.

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. WHITE,

Superintendent.

# REPORT OF ST. LOUIS FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1910.

JOHN S. WHITE, Superintendent.

Occupation.	Males.						Females.					
	Applications for employ- ment.....	No. filed....	No. unfiled..	Applications for help....	No. filed....	No. unfiled..	Applications for employ- ment.....	No. filed....	No. unfiled..	Applications for help....	No. filed....	No. unfiled..
Bakers.....	34	15	19	17	7	10						
Barbers.....	9		9									
Bartenders and brewers.....	10		10	1		1						
Blacksmiths.....	33	9	24	13	9	4						
Bricklayers.....												
Boys.....	35	26	9	123	82	41						
Butchers.....	23	4	19	3	2	1						
Carpenters.....	136	54	82	99	54	45						
Coachmen.....												
Collectors.....												
Cooks.....	218	121	97	120	104	16	40	20	20	53	20	33
Copyists.....												
Cigarmakers.....												
Dairymen.....	25	16	9	55	25	20				1		1
Druggists.....	3		3									
Engineers and firemen.....	178	56	122	63	56	7						
Electrical workers.....	39	9	30	9	9							
Farm help.....	124	64	60	91	62	29				2		2
Factory help.....	835	288	547	149	139	10	28	18	10	84	15	69
Gardeners.....	50	33	17	49	40	9						
Grocery clerks.....	68	23	45	7	5	2	1		1			
Hotel and restaurant help.....	702	592	110	904	656	248	213	198	15	386	202	184
Housework.....	187	153	34	151	144	7	92	80	12	170	74	96
Horseshoers.....	1		1									
Harvest hands.....												
Janitors, porters and watchmen.....	277	196	81	246	194	52	1		1			
Laborers, inside and ordinary.....	3,075	2,379	696	3,200	2,596	604						
Laundry workers.....	1		1	1		1	2		2			
Ladies' maids.....												
Mechanics.....	95	38	57	8	6	2						
Milliners.....												
Moulders (iron and brass).....												
Miners.....	32	3	29									
Nurses.....	3		3				6	2	4	3	2	1
Office help.....	56	20	36				7		7			
Painters and paperhangers.....	66	8	58	4	3	1						
Printing trades.....	6		6									
Plumbers.....	6		6									
Planing and saw mills.....												
Professional.....												
Private place.....	156	73	83	62	57	5	12	7	5	13	10	3
Quarrymen.....												
Railway employes.....												
Sales people and solicitors.....	15	1	14	1	1		1		1	2		2
Seamstresses.....												
Street car employes.....												
Stenographers.....	3		3				1		1			
Stone masons and cutters.....												
Shoemakers.....	5		5									
Special.....	409	306	103	281	250	31	27	11	16	44	13	31
Tailors.....	4		4									
Teachers.....												
Telegraph operators.....	1		1									
Teamsters.....	190	118	72	111	107	4						
Tie makers.....												
Waitresses and waiters.....	26	14	12	7	7		16	14	2	18	14	4
Washerwomen.....				4	4		20	16	4	27	16	11
Totals.....	7,136	4,619	2,517	5,779	4,619	1,160	467	366	101	804	366	438



Kansas City, Mo., September 30, 1910.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of business transacted by the Free Employment Bureau of Kansas City, during the year ending September 30, 1910.

The office of the State Free Employment Bureau, the Board of Public Welfare and the Factory Inspector's office are now all in the same building and on the ground floor, which arrangement, I believe, will result in material benefit not only to the offices above mentioned, but to the public as well.

The advertising we received in the Red Book, Surplus Products Pamphlets and maps issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the year has been of great value to the Free Employment Department, as it brings this office to the attention of the employers of various kinds of help. If some arrangement could be made whereby we could advertise in the daily papers for the class of help we have calls for, at the time we receive the orders, it would make a material difference in our showing at the end of the year, and we could increase the usefulness of our office for those out of employment who do not always know where to find us. I presume, in order to carry out this plan, it will be necessary to have an increased appropriation for our Department.

K. F. SCHWEIZER.

Superintendent.

K. F. SCHWEIZER, Superintendent.

[illegible]

## REPORT OF KANSAS CITY FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—Continued.

Occupation.	Males.						Females.					
	Applications for employ- ment	No. filled	No. unfilled	Applications for help	No. filled	No. unfilled	Applications for employ- ment	No. filled	No. unfilled	Applications for help	No. filled	No. unfilled
Cooks	47	23	24	45	23	22	22	13	9	52	13	39
Copyists												
Cigarmakers												
Dairymen	17	13	4	30	13	17	3	2	1	3	2	1
Druggists												
Engineers and firemen	16	4	12	10	4	6						
Electrical workers												
Farm help	298	200	98	265	200	65	65	29	36	49	29	20
Factory help	23	19	4	28	19	9	16	10	6	15	10	5
Gardeners	3	1	2	3	1	2						
Grocery clerks	3		3									
Hotel and restaurant help	90	65	25	108	65	43	101	60	41	157	60	97
Housework							211	160	51	464	160	304
Horseshoers												
Harvest hands	1,210	1,210		1,910	1,210	700						
Janitors, porters and watchmen												
Laborers, inside and ordinary	89	25	64	36	25	11				1		1
Laundry workers	894	716	178	928	716	212						
Ladies' maids	1		1				2		2	3		3
Mechanics	11	1	10	23	1	22						
Milliners												
Moulders (iron and brass)												
Miners				75		75						
Nurses							6	1	5	7	1	6
Office help	41		41				34	9	25	17	9	8
Painters and paperhangers	2	2		6	2	4						
Printing trades	1	1		4	1	3						
Plumbers												
Planing and saw mills												
Professional												
Private place	39	21	18	36	21	15	8	3	5	8	3	5
Quarrymen	2	2		27	2	25						
Railway employes												
Sale people and solicitors	13	9	4	36	9	27	1	1		8	1	7
Seamstresses							3	3		4	3	1
Street car employes												
Stenographers	3		3				12	1	11	2	1	1
Stone masons and cutters												
Shoemakers												
Special	37	27	10	67	27	40	6	4	2	7	4	3
Tailors	1		1									
Teachers												
Telegraph operators												
Teamsters	42	31	11	47	31	16						
Tie makers												
Waitresses and waiters	3	2	1	4	2	2	23	13	10	54	13	41
Washerwomen							17	11	6	21	11	10
Totals	2,954	2,406	548	3,751	2,406	1,345	530	320	210	872	320	552

STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 413½ FELIX STREET.

St. Joseph, Mo., October 1, 1910.

Hon. J. C. A. Hiller, Commissioner Bureau of Labor Statistics, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to herewith submit the annual report of the State Free Employment Bureau at St. Joseph.

The figures in the report speak for themselves. By comparison with the last year reported for it will be found that the usefulness of this branch of our office was still further increased both to employers and those seeking employment. The prospects are good for a still greater enlargement not only of the number of people taking advantage of the aid given by this office, but of the area of territory from which requests for hired help come and to which those seeking employment are sent.

Very respectfully,

C. O. CORNELIUS,

Superintendent.

# REPORT OF ST. JOSEPH FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1910.

C. O. CORNELIUS, Superintendent.

Occupation.	Males.						Females.					
	Applications for employment.	No. filled.	No. unfilled.	Applications for help.	No. filled.	No. unfilled.	Applications for employment.	No. filled.	No. unfilled.	Applications for help.	No. filled.	No. unfilled.
Bakers.	5	4	1	7	4	3						
Barbers.				2		2						
Bartenders and brewers.												
Blacksmiths.	2		2									
Bricklayers.												
Boys.	82	61	21	76	61	15						
Butchers.	18	11	7	15	11	4						
Carpenters.	38	31	7	59	31	28						
Coachmen.	22	20	2	23	20	3						
Collectors.	15	5	10	6	5	1						
Cooks.	59	41	18	53	41	12	38	30	8	66	20	36
Copyists.												
Cigarmakers.												
Dairymen.	28	24	4	28	24	4						
Druggists.	1		1									
Engineers and firemen.	7		7	1		1						
Electrical workers.	1		1	1		1						
Farm help.	580	497	83	625	497	128						
Factory help.	4		4				3		3			
Gardeners.	23	21	2	25	21	4				1	1	
Grocery clerks.	18	7	11	8	7	1		1				
Hotel and restaurant help.	176	161	15	179	161	18	112	93	19	141	93	48
Housework.							159	116	43	268	116	152
Horseshoers.												
Harvest hands.	227	106	121	116	106	10						
Janitors, porters and watchmen.	91	55	36	60	55	5						
Laborers, inside and ordinary.	1,299	1,203	96	1,424	1,203	221						
Laundry workers.							18	16	2	21	16	5
Ladies' maids.							7	6	1	8	6	2
Mechanics.	17	7	10	8	7	1						
Milliners.							1	1		1	1	
Moulders, (iron and brass).												
Miners.												
Nurses.							22	12	10	15	12	3
Office help.	27	4	23	4	4		20	4	16	5	4	1
Painters and paperhangers.	15	13	2	14	13	1						
Printing trades.												
Plumbers.	5	4	1	5	4	1						
Planing and saw mills.												
Professional.												
Private place.	66	56	10	63	56	7	3	3		4	3	1
Quarrymen.	1	1		1	1							
Railway employes.	51	49	2	62	49	13						
Sales people and solicitors.	17	15	2	30	15	15	6	2	4	5	2	3
Seamstresses.												
Street car employes.	1	1		1	1							
Stenographers.	8	2	6	2	2		13	2	11	2	2	
Stone masons and cutters.												
Shoemakers.	2	1	1	1	1							
Special.	103	93	10	101	93	8	2	1	1	2	1	1
Tailors.	2		2									
Teachers.												
Telegraph operators.												
Teamsters.	99	84	15	93	84	9						
Tie makers.												
Waitresses and waiters.	14	12	2	17	12	5	91	71	20	109	71	38
Washerwomen.							6	6		9	6	3
Totals.	3,124	2,589	535	3,112	2,589	523	502	364	138	658	364	293

## TO EXTEND THE STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

**Other Missouri Cities Need This Service.** If the law governing the establishment of free employment bureaus was so changed that branches could be opened in Cape Girardeau, Sedalia, Springfield, Hannibal and Joplin, good work could be done in these cities along the lines this Department covers. The official placed in charge of each such new branch could also assist in collecting statistical information, and would earn his salary by the Department saving what it now costs to send special agents into these cities annually to gather the data the Department needs for its yearly report. It would mean only \$100 per month for each new bureau, which would pay the salary of the superintendent, office rent and other expenses.

## MORE WORK NEEDED.

The following extract from a newspaper bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the spring of 1910, to call general attention to the usefulness of the State Free Employment Bureau, was widely published in Missouri newspapers. The original article contained a review of the work of 1909 of the Department:

## GIVE THE IDLE EMPLOYMENT.

"Work must be found for the unemployed men and women of this country. Each and everyone willing to toil is entitled to a chance to earn a living, and at wages which will supply all necessities of life to them and their families. The employment ought to be of the kind which will last all the year through. It is the sacred duty of those who are blessed with more than their share of the goods of life to devote their spare time and energy devising means and using their surplus capital toward creating constant employment for their less fortunate brothers and sisters.

## DUTY OF THE WEALTHY.

"Live, but let live," could be added to five or six other suitable, conscience soothing axioms, to be constantly kept in the mind's eye and which, if carried out to the letter daily, would make indigestion and insomnia disappear from the home of many a millionaire.

In this tone runs an appeal of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to well-to-do humanity to give more attention toward supplying work to the unemployed of Missouri.

"With the land full of idle but willing hands and the country full of resources and wealth, there is no reason why there should not be work for all who need and are anxious to have it. Wealthy men

and women with plenty of unoccupied time on their hands, could use their money and spare moments to no better advantage than to plan how to create work for those who want it and are willing to toil hard and long for a living. In this vast country of ours there is never a time, no matter how much prosperity prevails, when thousands are not out of employment—thousands of men and women who are honest, conscientious and faithful, and who would willingly show their gratitude in all ways for being given an opportunity to live.

## EMPLOYMENT COMMISSIONS.

"Crime, anyhow the part brought on by desperation, following cold and starvation, would be greatly reduced by giving work to those who want it, and the cause of civilization would make progress. Every city and town in the country ought to have a commission made up of its wealthy men and women, its manufacturers and other employers, who would make it a constant and solemn duty to supply work to all unemployed men and women in their midst.

"For the larger cities of Missouri, such as St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, such commissions would be put in touch with the unemployed by the State Free Employment Bureaus. Then there would be little need for charitable organizations. Give working men constant employment and they will create work for





*MR. W. J. JONES,*  
*President of St. Joseph's Central Labor Council.*



others by purchasing more necessities of life, such as food, fuel, clothing, boots and shoes, house furnishings and similar commodities. Wage earners keep their money in circulation in this day of high

cost of living because it takes all they earn to live. Give all men work and adequate wages and the question of child and women labor will solve themselves by nearly disappearing.—A. T. E."

### FARMERS SUPPLIED WITH HELP.

Just before the harvest of 1910 the Bureau of Labor Statistics issued a newspaper bulletin calling attention to the fact that the State Free Employment Department would endeavor to place Missouri's farmers in communication with men and women, who would accept situations on farms. This article was published all over the State and did much good along these lines. The offer always remains open.

## CALL OF THE FARM

**Labor Commissioner J. C. A. Hiller Will  
Secure Positions.**

**Poor People of Overcrowded Cities Are Ad-  
vised to Work for Farmers—Good  
Pay Is Offered.**

The call from the farm for help will be given special attention by the State Free Employment Bureaus of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, if the farmers of Missouri will only do their part by promptly notifying Labor Commissioner J. C. A. Hiller, when in need of a man or woman, with full particulars about the monthly pay and other facts.

In St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Springfield, Joplin, Sedalia and other large cities there are always more or less men and women out of employment who would gladly accept positions paying from \$20 to \$40 a month with good room and board and reasonable hours, and would flock to farms offering such employment, if they could only be put in touch with farmers needing their services.

Labor Commissioner Hiller has long been of the opinion that the Free Employment Department, which is maintained by the State of Missouri, with offices in the cities mentioned, is intended as much for the use of farmers and other citizens of the agricultural regions as it is for the inhabitants of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, and has long invited their co-operation in giving employment to men and women who want to lead active and healthy out-door lives, and be in close touch with nature by working on farms.

#### FAT OF THE LAND.

The Free Employment Department of the Bureau of Labor Statistics devotes all of its time to the unemployed of the cities and towns, and advises all such to go to the rural sections to work on farms

and lead lives free of care, with a comfortable four or five-room cottage to live in and the fat of the land to select from for the daily menu. There is painted a vivid picture of the difference for a man and his wife between life on a farm without a necessary want as compared with a hard existence in two or three small, close, hot, unsanitary rooms in a crowded tenement of a dusty, illsmelling, stifling section of a city with work only half the year around and wages averaging about \$7 a week, out of which the rent must be met and food, fuel and clothing bought, and carfare paid.

An industrious man and his wife can always find employment on an average size farm at \$40 a month, a three or four-room house and plenty of food and fuel being thrown in to make the earnings reach further. In a city such a living would cost \$50 alone, and at that the food would not be as good, fresh, wholesome and plentiful; with the further constant fear that the first severe cold spell will use up all the fuel and there would be suffering from the cold ahead.

#### "BACK TO THE FARM."

"Back to the farm" is the thing for the willing but unfortunate man in the city with a family, who is out of work half the time and has earnings which average less than \$60 a month. It is seldom that objections are offered to children by a farmer in need of good help, and on the farm they grow up large, and strong and healthy with little fear that the diseases the poor of the cities dread so much, will lay them low. Every such employe is given the free use of a small patch of land to raise his own vegetables on and some get a cow and chickens. Of course the woman is expected to help the wife of her employer in taking care of the dairy end of the farm, in the poultry house and in preparing and serving meals to the hands, but she has plenty of time in the after-

noon and evenings for herself. In the cities such women often now either go out and work by the day, or take in sewing or washing, and in consequence seldom get enough time to sleep, much more, time for recreation or an opportunity to look after their household duties.

#### WRITE TO HILLER.

The 1911 Red Book will go deeper into the subject, but the above is enough to acquaint the unemployed of the cities with the life and chances farm work is offering

these days. Labor Commissioner Hiller wants farmers to write him, when they can not easily get help at home, and he will at once put them in touch with men and women of the cities who want to work on a farm.

Meanwhile all unemployed men and women of the cities and towns of Missouri, or anywhere else, if they want to try farm work should communicate with Commissioner J. C. A. Hiller at 813½ Chestnut street, St. Louis, and he will give them the addresses of farmers needing help, and all other particulars.—A. T. E.

During the years 1908, 1909 and 1910, many harvest hands **Harvest Hands.** were furnished by the State Free Employment Department to the farmers of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. This army, consisting of mechanics and professional men, temporarily out of work, laborers and college students, did splendid work in gathering in the large crop of wheat and collecting and packing berries. Many worked all of June, July and August, moving slowly north with the ripening of the crops. This same service will again be given to farmers and the unemployed in the summer of 1911. College students anxious to work during their summer vacation should write early to this Department, and such will be given full information as quickly as the "calls" come in. In South Missouri men and women will be wanted in May to help gather berries.

The pay is good, and substantial meals and a clean and dry place to sleep are furnished. Regular harvest hands are paid from \$2 to \$3 a day and their board.

Employers in small towns are cordially invited to make free use of the service with no cost to them. When in need of help, write to the nearest State Free Employment Bureau:

St. Louis—17 North Tenth St., John S. White, Superintendent.

Kansas City—Room 5, Waterworks Building, Sixth and Walnut streets, K. F. Schweizer, Superintendent.

St. Joseph—413½ Felix St., C. O. Cornelius, Superintendent.

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## PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

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### PROTECTION FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

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By an act of the General Assembly, approved by the Governor on June 14, 1909, the licensing and supervision of all private employment offices or agencies was placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Owing to the lack of a proper definition of the terms "employment office" and "agency for hire," much confusion has arisen in the enforcement of this law and many attempts at its evasion have been made. Prosecuting attorneys of the different counties wherein these establishments are located have varied considerably in their construction of the act, and the Attorney General of the State has been called on several times to render opinions on points in dispute. The purpose of the law itself is a good one, but it ought to be amended in several particulars. It ought to clearly define the nature of the



establishments to be licensed and supervised, so as to prevent as much as possible disputes over the construction of the law and lessen the chances of its evasion. Under the cloak of so-called "schools" for the instruction in some particular craft, profession or industrial pursuit, employment offices are established, either as the main or the side-feature of these institutions. Co-operative societies are formed for the pretended purpose of aiding the members thereof in the quest of employment or the search for help, and so-called benevolent or charitable associations are organized that furnish help or employment free of charge, but exact a periodical contribution as dues or membership fees from their patrons. Others contract with a number of employers to furnish help in emergencies, such as strikes or other abnormal industrial conditions. The worst and the most irresponsible offender, however, is the labor agent who plies his vocation on the street and who, under the present law, can not be reached by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

It is not fair to the legally authorized and licensed employment agencies to let the classes mentioned compete with them in their business without the payment of a license or the supervision of the State.

### **Convictions for Law Violators.**

The law itself being a new one, the Commissioner has refrained from prosecutions wherever it was possible to accomplish the object of the act without unreasonable delay. Most disputes in this respect have been settled in the offices of the prosecuting attorneys of the counties where they arose. In all fifteen cases of violation were tried in court, and several were still pending at the close of the fiscal year, August 15, 1910. In twelve of these cases the defendants were convicted.

The law has resulted in much good in the employment and help-furnishing line and many thousands of dollars have been saved to those who patronize these agencies. It has served as a wholesome check to those labor agents who take advantage of the helpless condition and the ignorance of a large number of people who patronize these concerns. To the credit of the majority of licensed employment agencies be it said that they have cheerfully complied with the orders of the Commissioner.

The total number of employment agencies licensed during the last fiscal year was 68. Of these thirty-six were located in St. Louis, twenty-six in Kansas City, two in St. Joseph, three in Springfield and one at Joplin.

### **Changes in the Law Suggested.**

The time allowed these agencies to hold the fee paid by the applicant for employment should be reduced from thirty days to three days at the longest, when it ought to be refunded in all cases where the agency has failed to procure a position. The present law works a great hardship on the poorer classes of our laboring people, who can not afford to have their money tied up so long, or to engage in a lengthy chase for positions they may not be able to get or to fill in the course of a month. The inspectors employed under this act have had much trouble in hunting down all kinds of advertised schemes to separate from their money the unwary among the working classes seeking employment. Some of these fake concerns, operating either as schools of instruction or co-operative associations, have located their offices just across the state line, while they advertise their business in the newspapers of Missouri. By co-operation with the Commissioner of Labor of the State of Kansas and the East St. Louis branch of the Employment Bureau of the State of Illinois, many of the schemes to defraud working men and women

have been thwarted and several fake concerns have been prosecuted or put out of business.

The Commissioner feels that with the small amount of funds available for the enforcement of an act indefinite and ambiguous in its language much good has been accomplished and much money saved to the patrons of employment offices.

With a law more clearly defining the business of those to be licensed and supervised by the State and the adoption of amendments to the statute shortening the time during which employment must be found for the applicant or the application fee refunded, as well as giving the Commissioner the power to refuse the granting of a license to those unable to establish for themselves a good character or reputation, much more good could be done and the standard of all employment concerns elevated to a higher grade of reliability and usefulness.

J. C. A. HILLER,  
Commissioner.

# AN ACT RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT OFFICES AND AGENCIES, AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION OF THIS ACT.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation in this State shall open, operate or maintain an employment office or agency for hire, or where a fee is charged to either applicants for employment or for help, without first obtaining a license for the same from the State Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Such license fee in cities of fifty thousand population and over shall be fifty dollars per annum, and in all cities containing less than fifty thousand population, a uniform fee of twenty-five dollars per annum. Every license shall contain a designation of the city, street and number of the building in which the licensed party conducts said employment agency. The license, together with a copy of this act, shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each and every employment agency. The Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall require with each application for a license a bond in the penal sum of five hundred dollars with one or more sureties to be approved by said Commissioner, and conditioned that the obligors will not violate any of the duties, terms, conditions, provisions or requirements of this act. The said Commissioner is authorized to commence action or actions on said bond or bonds in the name of the State of Missouri for any violation of any of its conditions, and he may also revoke, upon a full hearing, any license, whenever, in his judgment, the party licensed shall have violated any of the provisions of this act. It shall be the duty of every licensed agency to keep a register in which shall be entered the names and addresses of every person who shall make application for help or servants, and the

names and nature of such employment for which such help shall be wanted. Such register shall, at all reasonable hours, be open to the inspection and examination of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics and his agent, or agents, deputies or assistants. Where a registration fee is charged for receiving or filing applications for employment or help, said fee shall, in no case, exceed the sum of one dollar, for which a receipt shall be given, in which shall be stated the name of the applicant, the amount of the fee, the date and the name or nature of the work to be done or the situation to be procured. In case the said applicant shall not obtain a situation or employment through such licensed agency within one month, after registration, as aforesaid, then said licensed agency shall forthwith repay and return to said applicant, upon demand being made therefor, the full amount of the fee paid or delivered by said applicant to said licensed agency. Any licensed agency shall not publish or cause to be published any false or fraudulent notice or advertisement, or give any false information or make any false promise concerning or relating to work or employment to any one who shall apply for employment, and no licensed agency shall make any false entries in the register to be kept as herein provided. No person, firm or corporation shall conduct the business of any employment office or agency in, or in connection with, any place where intoxicating liquors are sold.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, or his deputies, agents or assistants, to enforce this act. When informed of any violation, it shall be their duty to institute criminal proceedings for the enforcement of its

penalties before any court of competent jurisdiction. Any person convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, or be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months, or both.

Sec. 3. All money or moneys received from fees and fines under this act shall be held by said commissioner of labor statistics, and shall constitute a fund for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act; and the said commissioner shall, at

the end of each fiscal year, make an account of said fund and pay into the State treasury whatever balance shall remain after paying the necessary disbursements for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. The free public employment bureaus organized and established, or to be organized and established in this State by the commissioner of labor statistics, or charitable organizations, shall not be subject to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed. Approved June 14, 1909.

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## STATE PRISON SHOPS. { LEASE SYSTEM, JEFFERSON CITY.

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### COVERING THE YEARS 1909-1910.

The convict labor problem, the leasing out of the labor of men and women confined in the State penitentiary in Jefferson City, to private contractors, who manufacture boots, shoes, clothing, harness, certain leather goods, saddle trees and two or three other articles, which they send to market and there place in uneven, and therefore unfair, competition with commodities produced by free, honest, higher paid and more skilled workers, remained unsolved at the close of the year 1910.

For years organized workers of Missouri and owners of the large boot and shoe factories, manufacturers of overalls and other similar clothing have labored hard to bring about the passage of a law which would do away with the present system of leasing out, through contracts, the labor of all able-bodied convicts, but for various reasons their efforts have always proven futile. During the 1909 session the task was closer to being accomplished than at any previous period. A measure which provided for a radical change of the system was defeated at the last moment after the legislature had gone through a tedious, lengthy and otherwise trying session. The 1908 platforms of the leading political divisions of the State had promised reform, but the legislature adjourned with the old leasing system still in vogue.

### Planks in the 1910 Platforms.

Organized labor and the manufacturers whose goods came in uneven and unfair competition with prison-made products, not in the least discouraged, renewed the agitation against convict labor, and with such success that the political denominations of Missouri in their platforms of 1910 went on record again, and this time stronger than ever, in favor of the abolition of convict leasing by contract to prison shop operators.

The year 1911 will open with every indication that the convict labor question will be solved before summer sets in. Bills will be introduced early before the Forty-sixth Assembly providing for a solution of the problem, but they will probably not go into effect, as a whole, until the present contracts, which the state entered into a year ago with prison shop operators and which still have three



years of life, expire. There may be a provision in the favored bill which will give the contractors the privilege of freeing themselves from their obligations, but the chances are strongly against any accepting such an offer because of the money they are now making. There will be a clause in the new law prohibiting the making of any further contract, or granting or allowing any privileges not now provided for in the agreements at present in force. In the past many convict labor contractors have grown rich at the expense of the state and at the cost of the futures of the men and women who were forced to work for them. While no blame is attached to these contractors, and their methods were generally open and legitimate, yet it does reflect on a commonwealth so large and prosperous as Missouri is, to have a system in vogue which does not reform the convict and is so costly to the tax payers. If any profits are to come out of a state institution, especially a penal one, then the state and all of its citizens are entitled to them, not a few individuals. For at least three years the penitentiary was run at a loss, while those who held the contracts grew more or less wealthy. The convicts gained nothing in the way of reformation, education or social advancement. The families of many of these unfortunates, who had depended upon them for a livelihood, suffered. Prison guards worked 12 hours a day week in and out, and, worst of all, for wages which are very low, in these days of high cost of living. All the way around there was no improvement, or gain for anyone, save the contractors, but who, it must be said, were legally by the rights stipulated in their contracts entitled to all they made.

#### **New York System Suggested.**

The system in vogue in the New York State Prisons seems to meet with the approval of organized labor and of the majority of the people, who consider a change in the Missouri plan necessary. The convicts of that commonwealth turn out products and supplies for the different state, county and city institutions and departments thereof, which secure them at cost price. Nothing is sent to market to compete with the products of the honest and free toilers. The state gains by securing supplies at cost price and the prison is self-sustaining because the receipts are more than sufficient to meet all expenses. As for example it can be stated, supplies which formerly cost the tax payers of New York \$1,000,000 are now secured for \$800,000, and best of all, out of this \$800,000 comes the cost of running the state prison. This system therefore gives the state and all political subdivisions thereof a profit of \$200,000 over the former plan of purchasing outright, without considering the most important feature of all, that the free and honest wage earners have no unfair products to compete with in the general market.

#### **Output Valued at Millions.**

The prison made boots, and shoes, clothing, harness, leather goods, saddle trees and other products, turned out by the nine convict labor shops of the Jefferson City Penitentiary in 1909, were given the value of \$3,897,828 by the contractors. The value of some manufacturing wholly done in outside additions is not included here, but is covered elsewhere. It required the labor of 1,684 convicts to produce the same, for which the state was paid \$310,391.70. In addition to the workers, Missouri also had to furnish heat, light, power, free work shops, free water and free janitor service, all of which would have cost the contractors at least \$25,000, had they to pay for the same. Therefore the latter sum ought, in reality, be deducted from the amount which is cred-



ited as being received by the state for wages, but this is not done in the comparison which follows:

At least 1,652 honest and free male toilers were displaced in 1909 in the State of Missouri in the trades directly interested, allowing that a convict turns out as much as a free, skilled pieceworker. The worst feature of all is the enormity of the amount of wages which are lost annually to Missouri's toilers. For each convict, per day of eight hours, the state receives 70 cents. At the same callings among the honest free workers there is not a man even though he be only half way skilled at his trade, who does not earn at least \$1.50 a day. Many earn from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day and some even more. With \$1.50 per diem as the basis for figuring, \$748,356 in wages was taken away from the honest male workers of Missouri in 1909 by convict labor. For each working day, continuing on the same basis, the amount was \$2,478. The nine convict labor shops averaged 302 working days in 1909.

The effect the work of the female convicts had is not included in the foregoing calculation. In an outside shoe or clothing factory women earn at the lowest \$1.00 a day. When this sum is used as the average it is plain that the working women of Missouri were deprived of at least \$9,664 in wages in 1909. This may seem a small amount, but is enough to have given 32 working women employment the year through at \$1.00 a day, or each \$302 for twelve months of work. By adding this \$9,664 to \$748,356 it means that wage earners of Missouri in 1909 were deprived of \$758,020 by the present system of leasing out the labor of convicts. And this has been going on for years. In ten years the amount would be \$7,580,200. The real sum lost to wage earners is however more, as skilled male shoe workers earn at least \$2.00 a day and some over that sum in St. Louis. Garment workers there earn from \$9 to \$15 a week, and some a larger amount.

### **Unfair Market Conditions.**

As the state furnishes free light, heat, power and janitor service and the line of work in connection is all performed by convicts not enumerated in the figures given, it further means that probably nine engineers, four firemen and perhaps twenty laborers were also deprived of work. Their yearly wages would have amounted to \$19,560. Then there is the rent of buildings which is lost to real estate owners. There are also other minor disadvantages too numerous to be specialized.

A bad feature for the outside manufacturer is that convict labor goods can be and are sold to dealers and jobbers at figures slightly below their own. Therefore it is very plain that all prison made articles stand a better chance of selling first, and the demand must exceed this output before jobbers and dealers can begin to handle the products of the regular tax paying factories employing honest wage earning men and women.

Very few of the consumers know they are buying convict-made-goods when they do purchase because there is no label on them to distinguish such articles from the products of regular manufacturers. As the output of convict labor shops and their outside additions for 1909 was valued at \$4,708,102, that amount of boots, shoes, working clothes, leather goods, harness and saddles were probably sold in 1909 before the goods of the honest factories commenced to have an even chance on the market. The only limit to the annual production of the prison shops is the number of convicts confined in the penitentiary, who are available for work. It is therefore obvious that unless the leasing system is done away with the output of convict made goods will increase from year to year, keeping pace with the increasing population of the state, and the natural increase in crime.

**Gain in Value of Output Over 1908.**

In comparing the value of the output of the prison shops (alone) for 1909 with that of 1908 it can easily be seen that there was a gain of \$760,676 in one year, or over 25 per cent. How many other factories of the same kind in Missouri equal this? The figures of the management for the clothing factory indicate a gain of 50 per cent in value of output of 1909 over 1908. Shoe factories experienced a smaller gain. It is already known that the gain of 1910 over 1909 is as great as the gain of the latter year over 1908.

The total capital invested in the nine convict labor shops, with their outside additions included, for 1909, as reported by the managements, was \$689,869. The saving in wages, through convict labor and in rent, light, power, heat, water and janitor service in that year was at least as much as the capital invested; which practically yielded this amount of profit to start with. What other business is there that has such an advantage to commence on every year.

**State Lost Money.**

In the two years which ended December 31, 1908, the disbursements of the State penitentiary were \$621,160.41. In the same time the net earnings were \$587,199.64. This left a deficit of \$33,960.77.

For comparative purposes this deficit of \$33,960.77 of the State ought to be taken and placed next to the handsome profits of the prison shop contractors, which, conservatively estimating, in those two years were an even \$1,000,000.

For 1909, according to the figures of the State Auditor, the receipts from all sources of the penitentiary were \$294,247.93 and the disbursements \$334,052.41, making a deficit of \$39,804.48. On January 1, 1909, there was to credit of this institution \$39,809.11 out of its previous appropriation, but this sum has nothing to do with the earnings.

Under the present system of leasing the state lost \$73,765.25 in three years. The 1910 figures were not available at this writing, but raising the rate per convict from 60 cents a day to 70 cents, undoubtedly increased the receipts of the year enough to show a surplus for the year, after all disbursements had been met.

It must be remembered that the penitentiary and other present state officials and also the convict leasing contractors are not to blame for these deficits. It was all chiefly due to the present laws, and old contracts under which the labor of the convicts was leased out, and also to the low rate of pay agreed upon at the close of 1904 when those contracts were entered into.

**More Comparisons.**

While the nine prison shops of the State penitentiary in 1909 produced shoes, boots, clothing, brooms, harness, shoe findings and saddle trees worth \$3,897,828, with the work done in "outside" additions included, the total value is \$4,708,102. For the convict shops alone the increase in value of output over 1908 is \$760,676. Out of this huge valuation only \$310,391 was paid to the State for the hire of convicts. The amount disbursed to managers, superintendents, foremen, salesmen, clerks, stenographers and all wage earners from outside the prison, was \$454,664, and yet there was only 928 such other employes to divide this sum between. In other words, 928 "outside" employes were paid \$144,273 more than the state received for an army of convicts nearly twice as great, who actually did all of the manufacturing and therefore were the real "men behind the guns."

The following table was prepared to afford a comparison between the values of the output of convict labor shops for 1909, 1908 and 1907, and show the annual gains from year to year. These figures are based on the returns made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the contractors, themselves. It will be noticed that they gave the number of convicts employed in their shops during the year 1909 as being 1,732 male and 36 females. The penitentiary officials only report the number as 1,652 males and 32 females. This difference is due to the fact that each contractor based his returns for this information on the day that he had the most convicts in his employ. Both figures therefore are correct. The larger is the return for the best working day and the smaller is the yearly average. Whether or not the valuation figures are correct depended upon the willingness of the contractors to give complete and accurate information. None were put under oath. Each simply certified that his report was correct. The sum received by the state for convict hire is correct. The figures for value of supplies and raw material, as furnished by one or two contractors, seem a little larger than they ought to be. There may be included some expenditures which do not belong there. The figures representing the amounts paid out for rent, taxes and insurance only include the convict shops portion. Another table further on contains complete information for each shop in the State prison and also for all outside additions.

Topic.	1909	1908	1907
Value of goods manufactured.....	\$3,897,828	\$3,137,152	\$2,817,432
" of raw material and supplies.....	2,600,833	2,353,288	2,135,040
Cost of convict labor.....	310,392	310,704	265,706
Paid for rent, taxes and insurance.....	13,555	15,450	16,186
Convicts employed, male.....	1,732	1,621	1,662
" female.....	36	30	37

# BILL TO LABEL "CONVICT-MADE" GOODS.

House Bill No. 227—46th General Assembly.

An act to require the superintendents or wardens of every prison, penitentiary, reformatory or other penal institution in this state to cause to be branded, labelled or marked all goods, wares and merchandise manufactured in whole or in part by convict labor, and providing a penalty.

Section 1. The warden or superintendent of every prison, penitentiary, reformatory or other penal institution in this state, in which convict labor is employed, shall cause all goods, wares and merchandise, wholly or partly made by convict labor, in the institution under his charge, to be branded, labelled or marked as herein-after provided. Each individual article shall be branded, labelled, or marked before it is shipped from, or leaves such institution.

Sec. 2. The brand, label or mark used for such purpose shall contain at the head or top thereof the words "convict made," followed by the year when, and the name of the penitentiary, prison, reformatory or other establishment in which the article branded, labelled or marked was made.

Sec. 3. Such brands, labels and marks shall be printed in plain English lettering, of style and size known as great primer, Roman condensed capitals. A brand or mark shall be used in all cases where the nature of the article will permit, and only where such branding or marking is impossible shall a label be used. Such label shall be in the form of a tin tag and shall be attached by wire to each article, where the nature of the article will permit, and shall be placed securely upon the box, crate or other covering in which such goods, wares or merchandise are packed or shipped.

Such brand, mark or label shall be placed upon the most conspicuous part of the finished article and its box, crate or covering.

In case of manufactured clothing of any nature, such label shall be of linen or fine cloth printed with indelible ink. It shall be not less than two inches long and

one inch wide, and shall be securely sewed on all four edges in a conspicuous part of the garment.

Sec. 4. The commissioner of labor shall have authority to inspect all goods, wares and merchandise made in any penal institution of the state. It shall be his duty and that of the attorney-general to enforce the provision of this act, and when, upon complaint or otherwise, the commissioner of labor has reason to believe that this act is being violated, he shall advise the attorney-general of that fact, and the attorney-general shall at once institute the proper legal proceedings to compel compliance with the act.

Sec. 5. No person shall remove or deface or in any way alter such brand, mark, or label.

Sec. 6. The warden or superintendent of any penal institution offending against the provisions of this act, or any other person so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000 nor less than \$100, or to imprisonment not exceeding twelve months or less than ten days.

## STATISTICAL TABLES COVERING THE 1909 OUTPUT OF NINE CONVICT LABOR SHOPS.

In the following tables will be found complete figures bearing on the manufacturing done in Missouri's nine convict labor shops at Jefferson City in the year 1909. It must be remembered that these figures are as given by the contractors and how accurate and complete they are depends upon the willingness of the holders of the convict leases to give full and truthful information. The amounts paid for convict labor are correct, as they were furnished by the Penitentiary officials and agree with the records of the State Auditor.

For two shops, in the column devoted to the value of goods manufactured in 1909, will be found double entries. Both are for the shoe shops which had outside factories. They could not furnish information thus divided, covering other points, especially for the value of raw material and supplies used in 1909, and therefore only one set of figures are given in the remainder of the table. All value of grounds and buildings are, of course, for factories, warehouses and similar buildings outside of the prison. The statistical information furnished by the prison shop managements is divided up into tables for convenience in handling the same.

Table A gives full statistical information covering the output of the convict labor and outside shops during the year 1909. The points covered are: Value of goods manufactured; value of raw material and supplies used; total capital invested; cost of convict labor for the year; value of grounds and buildings of factories, warehouses, etc., located outside of prison grounds; value of machinery, fixtures, tools, etc.; number of convicts employed by factory, male, female; amount paid for rent, taxes and insurance during the year; number of days factory was in operation during the year; total amount paid in salaries, wages, and to the state for convict labor; total number of employes, including male and female help from the outside, and in outside shops, and also number of convicts.

Table B divides the outside wage earn-

ers according to sex and amount of wages paid weekly.

Table C divides the management and clerical force according to occupation, giving number of each occupation and the average monthly salary; all classified by industry.

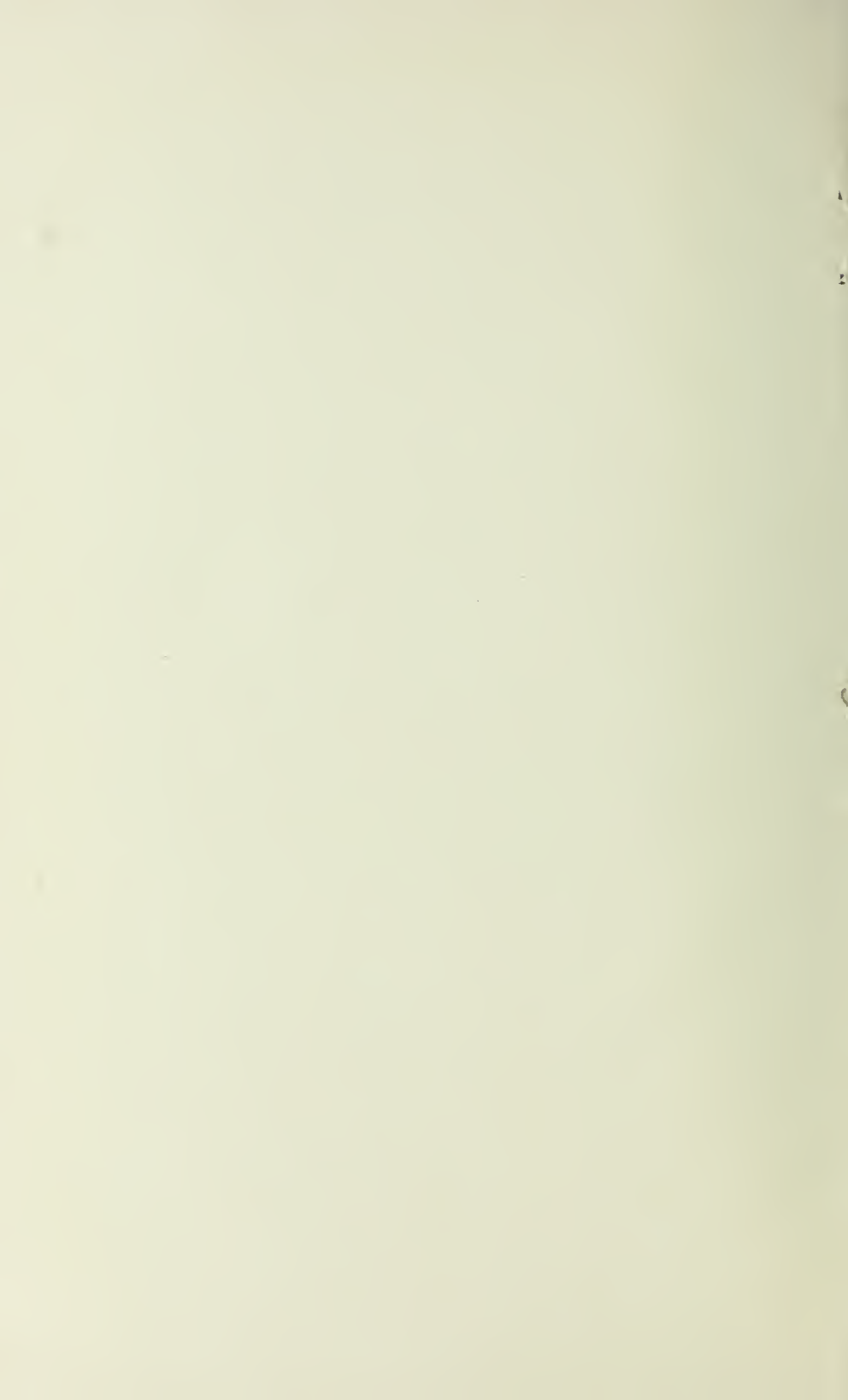
Table D.—Wage earners employed during the year 1909 in outside shops, classified by occupations; number following each line of work; the weekly wages of the highest, lowest and prevailing sums paid; hours per day and per week of employment exacted from each class; change in wages over 1908 showing whether or not there was an increase and percentage of the same.

Table E gives, by industry, the quantity of goods which were manufactured and the localities to which they were shipped.





MR. C. L. KENNEDY.  
*Secretary of St. Joseph's Central Labor Council.*



# MANUFACTURING, PRISON SHOPS, 1909.

## JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

- 1—Value of goods manufactured.  
 2— " " raw material and supplies.  
 3—Amount paid State for convict labor.  
 4—Capital invested in all shops.  
 5—Value of machinery, tools, fixtures.  
 6—Amount paid for rent, taxes and insurance.  
 7— " " in wages and salaries.  
 8—Number of convicts employed daily.  
 9— " employees, including outside help.

TABLE A.

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

Industry.	No. of convicts employed in 1909 as reported by contractors.	Total value of goods manufactured, 1909.		Value of material and supplies used, 1909.	Total capital invested, 1909.....	Paid for convict labor to state, 1909.....	Value of grounds and buildings outside of prison used in manufacturing, etc....	Value of machinery, fixtures, tools, etc.	Av. No. days in operation.....	Amount paid in 1909 for				Total amount paid in wages, 1909.....	Total No. employees.	
		Males.	Females.							Rent .....	Taxes.....	Insurance.....	Total.....		Males.....	Females.....
Boots and shoes { Prison shop	88	\$110,000	\$155,000	\$448,565	\$155,000	\$16,480	\$90,000	\$65,000	300	.....	\$1,237	\$1,091	\$2,328	\$134,664	280	90
" " { Outside	325	593,255	60,000	588,000	60,000	57,744	.....	20,000	298	\$330	874	1,150	2,354	104,000	355	36
" " { Prison shop	217	311,816	150,000	279,715	150,000	39,528	30,000	15,000	306	3,120	1,280	2,122	6,522	149,212	337	45
" " { Outside	266	217,019	153,000	.....	153,000	49,555	.....	33,000	300	.....	394	2,696	3,090	64,251	278	.....
Total. { Prison shops.....	896	\$1,931,125	\$518,000	\$1,867,289	\$518,000	\$163,307	\$120,000	\$133,000	301	\$3,450	\$3,785	\$7,059	\$14,294	\$452,127	1,250	171
Grand total.....	896	\$2,741,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ave. No of days.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

### CLOTHING, HARNESS, LEATHER GOODS, SADDLE TREES AND BROOM OUTPUT, 1909.

Brooms.....	120	\$ 228,214	\$155,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$22,208	.....	\$20,000	310	\$2,000	\$204	\$1,015	\$3,309	\$44,394	207	6
Clothing.....	535	1,568,231	983,548	125,000	125,000	93,365	.....	10,500	303	1,500	292	1,260	3,052	199,552	602	244
Harness.....	15	26,656	17,226	10,000	10,000	1,860	.....	9,565	300	360	.....	18	122	4,652	48	1
Leather goods.....	40	18,129	17,834	9,035	9,035	6,272	.....	9,035	300	.....	38	75	113	8,150	42	.....
Saddle trees.....	126	125,473	61,365	7,834	7,834	23,379	.....	7,834	306	310	833	1,924	3,067	56,180	148	.....
Totals.....	836	\$1,966,703	\$1,222,995	\$171,869	\$171,869	\$147,084	.....	\$47,934	.....	\$4,170	\$1,501	\$4,292	\$9,963	\$312,928	1,017	251
Prison shops, totals.....	1732	\$3,897,828	\$ } 3,090,284	.....	.....	.....	Ave. No of days.	.....	304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outside shops, ".....	.....	\$10,274	.....	\$689,869	\$120,000	\$310,391	\$180,934	\$180,934	302	\$7,620	\$5,286	\$11,351	\$24,257	\$765,055	2,267	422
Grand totals.....	1732	\$3,908,102	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ave. No of days.	.....	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## MANUFACTURING, PRISON SHOPS, JEFFERSON CITY, MO., 1909—Continued.

TABLE B—Classified earnings of all wage earners other than convicts in "outside additions" for the week in which the establishments were in full operation, skilled and unskilled; male, female; children under 16 years. None of management, clerical or office forces, foremen or salesmen are included in this table. Neither is the convict labor.

Industry.	Males over 16 years.											Females over 16 years.											Child'n und'r 16				Total of all wage-earners.....						
	Total.....											Total.....											Total.....				Total.....						
	Under \$4.....	\$4 to \$5.....	\$5 to \$6.....	\$6 to \$7.....	\$7 to \$8.....	\$8 to \$9.....	\$9 to \$10.....	\$10 to \$12.....	\$12 to \$15.....	\$15 to \$20.....	\$20 to \$25.....	\$25 and over.	Under \$3.....	\$3 to \$4.....	\$4 to \$5.....	\$5 to \$6.....	\$6 to \$7.....	\$7 to \$8.....	\$8 to \$9.....	\$9 to \$10.....	\$10 to \$12.....	\$12 to \$15.....	\$15 to \$20.....	\$20 and over	Under \$3.....	\$3 to \$4.....	\$4 to \$5.....	\$5 to \$6.....	\$6 to \$7.....				
Boots and shoes.....	4	3	6	12	6	4	4	12	19	13	4	1	88	...	3	3	1	7	9	2	4	1	...	...	30	5	6	2	1	...	14	132	
"    "    " outside shop, for women and girls.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	3	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	
Boots and shoes.....	35	26	8	10	12	16	14	10	15	8	6	3	163	12	14	12	10	10	6	4	6	2	...	...	90	5	6	2	1	...	253	253	
"    "    " no outside shop.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	
Totals.....	39	29	14	22	18	20	18	22	34	21	10	4	251	12	14	27	15	26	20	18	10	10	3	...	155	5	6	2	1	...	14	420	
CLOTHING AND BROOM SHOPS.																																	
Clothing.....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	17	14	12	30	10	18	10	3	6	1	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	
"    "    " Brooms, outside warehouse.....	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	20	14	13	11	14	5	4	3	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	
Totals.....	2	...	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	10	...	37	32	25	42	24	23	14	6	6	1	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	
Grand totals.....	39	31	14	23	22	21	19	22	35	21	10	4	261	12	51	59	40	78	44	41	24	16	9	1	...	365	5	6	2	1	...	14	640



**MANUFACTURING, PRISON SHOPS, JEFFERSON CITY, MO., 1909—Continued.**

Table D—Weekly wages—skilled and unskilled toilers; classified according to occupation; showing highest, lowest and prevailing wages; daily and weekly time; increase or decrease in wages, if any.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

"Outside Shops"; no convict labor included.

Occupation.	Number em- ployes. *	Weekly wages.			Prevailing time.		Change in wages over 1908. Per cent. **
		Highest sum paid.	Prevail- ing sum paid.	Lowest sum paid.	Hours per day.	Hours per week.	
Bottomers.....	M 28	\$12.00	.....	\$4.00	10	59	None.
Cutting, operators.....	M 37	7.50	\$6.00	2.00	10	59	"
" ".....	F 3	5.50	.....	3.00	10	59	"
" ".....	M 6	5.00	4.00	3.50	10	59	"
Cutters.....	M 10	12.00	.....	.....	10	59	"
" ".....	F 4	9.00	.....	.....	10	59	"
" ".....	M 15	15.00	.....	.....	10	59	"
Engine room.....	M 2	12.00	.....	.....	10	59	"
Finishers.....	M 20	7.00	.....	3.00	10	59	"
Fitters, operators.....	M 46	21.00	15.00	8.00	10	59	"
Fitting room.....	M 3	9.00	.....	8.00	10	59	"
" ".....	F 56	11.50	7.00	2.50	10	59	"
" ".....	M 3	7.00	.....	.....	10	59	"
" ".....	F 75	6.00	.....	.....	10	59	"
Heel builders.....	M 10	7.00	.....	.....	10	59	"
Heelers.....	M 19	10.00	.....	4.00	10	59	"
Lasters.....	M 20	12.00	.....	.....	10	59	"
Repairers.....	F 7	5.00	.....	.....	10	59	"
Shipping rooms.....	M 4	15.00	.....	.....	10	59	"
Trees.....	M 22	3.00	.....	.....	10	59	"
Trimmers.....	M 18	3.00	.....	.....	10	59	"
Sole cutters.....	M 18	8.00	.....	.....	10	59	"

**BROOMS.**

Sorters.....	M 7	\$8.00	.....	.....	9	51	10% inc.
" ".....	F 5	8.00	.....	.....	9	51	10% inc.

**CLOTHING, OVERALLS, ETC.**

Machine operators.....	F 54	\$12.00	\$6.00	\$6.00	8½	49	None.
Helpers.....	F 34	5.00	4.00	3.00	8½	49	"
Machine operators.....	F 90	18.00	7.00	6.00	8½	49	"
Helpers.....	F 31	6.00	5.00	3.00	8½	49	"
Laborers.....	M 3	8.00	.....	.....	9	54	"

## MANUFACTURING, PRISON SHOPS, JEFFERSON CITY, MO., 1909—Continued.

TABLE C—Management and clerical force; average monthly salary of, classified by industry and occupation.

Industry.	Working proprietors.	Monthly earnings of working proprietors		No. mgs. and supts.		Aver- age salary per month.		No. fore- men.		Aver- age salary per month.		No. sales- men, solici- tors.		Aver- age salary per month.		No. book- keep- ers.		Aver- age salary per month.		No. clerks.		Aver- age salary per month.		No. ste- nogra- phers.		Accidents.			
		Males...	Females...	Males...	Females...	Males...	Females...	Males...	Females...	Males...	Females...	Males...	Females...	Males...	Females...	Males...	Females...	Males...	Females...	Males...	Females...	Males...	Females...	Fatal...	Non-fatal.	Total...			
Boots and shoes...	1	\$500		12		\$90		15																		2	1	3	
" " " " " "	1	500		7		100		80																		2	1	1	
" " " " " "	2	350		11		100		12																		1	1	1	
" " " " " "	1	166		8		94		1																		1	1	3	
Total salaried employees...	5			38				28																		2	7	7	
Ave. monthly salary...		\$525				\$96																							
Brooms...	1	\$100		5		\$100		50																		1	3	3	
Clothing...																													
Harness...	2	\$40		1		75																				1	4	4	
Leather goods...	1	100																											
Saddle trees...	3	250				15		100																		1	2	5	
Total salaried employees...	5			21				50																		1	2	14	14
Ave. monthly salary...		\$166				\$100																							
Grand totals, salaried empls.	7			59				78																		3	3	21	21

\*Convict clerical workers.

\*\*The state (in 1909) received about \$15.60 a month for each convict thus employed.

## MANUFACTURING, PRISON SHOPS, JEFFERSON CITY, MO., 1909—Continued.

TABLE E.—Manufactured goods which were shipped from Jefferson City in 1909.—The quantity, value and destination.

Industry.	Class of goods shipped.	Quantity.	Value.	Destination.	Miscellaneous.
Boots and shoes.....	Shoes, boots, etc.....	87 carloads.....	\$703,255	St. Louis for distribution.....	Sold everywhere. Many sold in Chicago.
".....	".....	405,288 pair.....	759,309	Central states.....	
".....	".....	375,000 pair.....	750,000	Chiefly south and west.....	
".....	".....	506,280 pairs.....	557,656	".....	
Clothing (working).....	Overalls, blouses, etc.....	.....	1,288,391	".....	Shoe findings.
Leather goods.....	Shoe trimmings, stays, straps.....	.....	18,130	Everywhere.....	
Harness, saddlery.....	Harness, leather goods.....	169,320 pieces.....	22,383	Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma.....	
Saddle trees.....	Saddle trees.....	45,636 saddle trees.....	101,310	All states and Canada.....	
Brooms.....	Brooms.....	98,729 dozens.....	228,214	Chiefly south and west.....	5,103 dozs. manufactured. Some east and north.

## FAVORS ABOLISHING LEASING SYSTEM.

## STATE AUDITOR GORDON'S STAND.

State Auditor John P. Gordon, who is a member of the State Board of Prison Inspectors, in his annual report, covering the years 1909 and 1910, issued early in 1911, which is intended for the Forty-sixth General Assembly, comes out boldly and plainly against the present system of leasing out the labor of convicts in the penitentiary. While his message on the subject is brief, it is right to the point and meets with the hearty approval and endorsement of the majority of the members of the Joint Labor Legislation committee, reading:

I am of the opinion that the old practice of hiring out the convicts at the penitentiary should be abolished, and that the convicts be used in such service as will cause their work not to come in competition with honest labor.

JOHN P. GORDON, State Auditor.

## ANOTHER PRISON REFORM MEASURE.

House Bill No. 223—46th General Assembly.

An act providing for the establishment and maintenance of an iron or steel bridge plant at the penitentiary, and regulating the sale of the manufactured article to the several counties of the state.

Section 1. That the warden of the penitentiary be and he is hereby empowered, in the manner approved by the board of inspectors of the penitentiary and at a cost not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), to purchase, erect and maintain all the necessary machinery and equipment for the manufacture of iron or steel bridges.

Section 2. That the said warden be and he is hereby empowered to provide the necessary building for the said machinery and equipments; and if there is not now within the walls of the penitentiary a building available for said purpose, then, by the advice and approval of said board of inspectors, the said warden is empowered to rent a building without the walls of the penitentiary of proper dimensions and adapted to the purpose herein indicated.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of purchasing and erecting said machinery and equipments, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Sec. 4. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), which shall be known as the "revolving fund," which fund, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used only for the purpose of purchasing raw material required in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges and for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing, handling and marketing the said bridges until disposed of according to the provisions of this act; and the money in said "revolving fund" shall be paid by the treasurer of the state upon warrants issued by the auditor of the state upon verified vouchers of the said warden.

Sec. 5. All moneys derived from the sale of said bridges shall be collected by the said warden and paid into the treasury of the state to the credit of the "revolving fund" created by section 4 hereof; and it is hereby made the duty of the treasurer of the state to carry as a separate account upon the books of this office the said "revolving fund," which fund shall not be used, in whole or in part, for any purpose or purposes other than those named in section 4 hereof.

Sec. 6. The said warden is hereby invested with power to sell the said bridges to the several county courts of the counties of this state, for cash, put on board the cars at Jefferson City, and at a price sufficient only to indemnify the state against loss in the manufacture thereof.

Sec. 7. The selling price of said bridges shall be fixed by the warden, by and with the advice and approval of the said board of inspectors, each year, as near as practicable.

Sec. 8. In his biennial report, the said warden shall include a statement in detail of his acts and doings under this act.

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PREFERRED CONVICT LABOR MEASURE.

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The Legislative Committee, representing organized labor of Missouri, agreed upon the following bill providing for the abolition of the present convict labor system, and which was to be introduced in the Senate by Senator Thomas Lane of Cape Girardeau county, and in the House by Representative Charles W. Fear of Jasper county: An act to abolish the letting, farming out or selling in any manner by contract the convict labor in the penitentiary of the state of Missouri, or in any other penal or reform institution in the state of Missouri, by the warden of the penitentiary or the inspectors thereof or by the superintendent or other officer in charge of such institutions, and providing for the employment of the convicts in the making of supplies and products to be disposed of to the state or any political subdivision thereof or for or to any public institutions managed or controlled by the state or any political subdivision thereof, providing for the employment of not to ex-



ceed three hundred convicts upon the public roads, and providing for a gradual change in the system of using convict labor, and providing for the carrying out of this act, and providing for the inspectors of the penitentiary to conduct and control the penitentiary and the work of the convicts and the product of their labor and the disposition of the product of their labor, and repealing all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:*

Section 1. The warden of the state penitentiary, with the consent of the board of penitentiary inspectors, shall cause convicts in the state penitentiary, to a number not exceeding sixty (60), to be employed in the binding twine plant for not to exceed eight hours of each day, except Sundays and public holidays, and shall sell the product of said plant according to the provisions of page 24 of the acts of 1903.

Sec. 2. Except as provided in section 1 of this act, no contract shall hereafter be made by the warden of the state penitentiary or the board of penitentiary inspectors, or by the superintendent or other officer of any state penal institution or reformatory, or by any other authority whatsoever, by which the labor or time of any prisoner in the state penitentiary or state penal institution or any reformatory of the state, or the product or profit of his work shall be contracted, let, farmed out, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation; provided, however, that the prisoners confined in said penal institutions may work for and the product of their labor may be disposed of to the State or any political subdivision thereof, or for or to any public institution under or managed and controlled by the State or any political subdivision thereof. And provided further, that the operation of this section shall be gradual, by the employment of at least three hundred prisoners on or before April 1, 1912, and a like manner added every year thereafter until all prisoners of the State shall have been employed making articles or doing work for the use of the State or a political subdivision thereof, and provided, further, that the warden and inspectors of the penitentiary may in their discretion enter into contracts for the employment of not to exceed three hundred convicts of the State penitentiary upon the public roads and highways of this State, at such times and places and upon such terms as said warden and inspectors may deem proper.

Sec. 3. The warden of the State penitentiary, the board of penitentiary inspectors, and all other officials of all penal and reformatory institutions of the State, shall so far as practicable cause all the prisoners who are physically capable, to be employed at hard labor, for not to exceed eight hours of each day other than Sundays and public holidays, but such hard labor shall be either in the binding twine plant or for the purpose of production of supplies for said institutions, or for State or any political subdivision thereof or for any public institution owned or managed or controlled by the State or political subdivision thereof, or upon public highways as hereinafore provided, or for the purpose of industrial training or instruction.

Sec. 4. The warden of the State penitentiary and the officers of all State penal institutions or reformatories are authorized and directed to cause to be manufactured by the convicts in the prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, so far as may be practicable, such articles as are needed and used therein, and also such as are required by the State or political subdivisions thereof and in the buildings, offices and public institutions under, managed or controlled by the State, including articles and materials to be used in the erection of buildings. All such articles manufactured in the State penitentiaries or in the State penal institutions and not required for use therein, shall be furnished to the State and the public institutions under, managed or controlled by the State at and for such prices as shall be fixed and determined by the board of penitentiary inspectors, upon the requisitions of the proper officers of the State, or of the political subdivisions thereof, or of the trustees or managers of such institutions. No article so manufactured shall be purchased from any other source for the State and public institutions of the State or the political subdivisions thereof, unless the board of penitentiary inspectors shall certify that the same cannot be furnished upon such requisition, and no claim shall be audited or paid without such certificate. But nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the employment of convicts in the binding twine plant and the sale of the product of said plant, as provided in section 1 of this act.

Sec. 5. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

At the close of 1904 prison shop contractors, who had been paying 50 cents a day for each convict, agreed in new contracts to pay 60 cents. On January 1, 1910, the old contracts having expired, new ones entered into toward the close of 1909, which raised the rate to 70 cents a day, went into effect. With an average of 1,684 convicts working about 300 days the new rate means an increase in earnings for the year of over \$50,000.

The following table, prepared for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by Chief Clerk A. P. Grimshaw, gives the receipts of the State penitentiary during the year 1909 from the various convict labor shops for labor and other sources. Also the number of convicts employed. All female labor was contracted for by a clothing manufactory.

## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES.

LEASE SYSTEM MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY AFTER JANUARY 1, 1910.

Since the above contracts were entered into one of the shoe companies, by general agreement, has transferred its lease, contract and privileges to one of the other contracting companies and has withdrawn from the prison. One shoe company which had a prison shop in 1909 did not renew its contract and withdrew from the prison in February, 1910.

There is no maximum to the number of convicts which can be secured if there are enough in the prison to go around. For all additional workers the same rates, rules and regulations apply.

A. T. E.

## CONTRACTS NOW IN FORCE.

One contract now in force between the State of Missouri and the management of eight prison shops, which went into effect January 1, 1910, and has still a little over three years to run, is as follows:

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this \_\_\_\_\_ day of December, 1909, by and between Henry Andrae, Warden of the Missouri State penitentiary, party of the first part, and the \_\_\_\_\_, party of the second part.

WITNESSETH: 1st. That the said party agrees to furnish the said party of the second part one hundred and seventy-five (175) able-bodied male convicts for the manufacture of boots and shoes at the Missouri State Penitentiary.

2nd. That the said party of the second part shall have the right to work any number of able-bodied male convicts in excess of the one hundred and seventy-five contracted for, provided the said party of the first part may have them on hand to spare.

3rd. That the said party of the second part binds itself to pay to the said party of the first part, for labor of the convicts by it employed, on the fifth day of each month, and every month during the continuance of this contract, for the preceding month, at the following rates, to-wit:

From and after the taking effect of this contract, January 1, 1910, the sum of seventy (70) cents per man per day, for one hundred and seventy-five men, whether worked or not, until the termination of this contract on December 31, 1913.

4th. That the said party of the second part agrees and binds itself to pay for all men worked in excess of the one hundred and seventy-five (175) from January 1, 1910, to December 31, 1913, the sum of seventy (70) cents per man per day for each and every man worked.

5th. That the said party of the first part shall furnish as good able-bodied male convicts as he may have on hand when the said party of the second part shall make application for them. It is expressly understood and agreed by the parties hereto that if, from any unavoidable cause, the party of the first part is unable to furnish the above mentioned number of convicts, no damage shall accrue to either of the parties hereto.

6th. That the said party of the first part reserves the right to withhold any convict that he may deem necessary to work for the State, provided said convict has not already been assigned.

The party of the first part shall also furnish to the said party of the second part the longest term convicts, provided no other contractor has applied for them.

7th. That during the continuance of

this contract no convict assigned to the said party of the second part shall be taken away without its consent.

8th. That convicts, either sick or undergoing punishment, shall be returned to the said party of the second part when fit for duty, and no charge shall be made for the time so lost, nor for Sundays or holidays.

9th. That if any convict assigned to the said party of the second part shall, from any cause, prove inefficient, the said party of the second part shall have the right to reject such convict within fifteen (15) days from the date of his assignment, and in such cases no charge shall be made for the time so worked.

10th. That the said party of the first part shall furnish a sufficient number of good guards, whose duty it shall be to maintain order and discipline in the shop and see that the convicts do good and sufficient work.

11th. That the said party of the first part shall furnish a sufficient number of shop cleaners, free of charge.

12th. That any convict who may make his escape, or be discharged by pardon, or otherwise, having been in the employ of the said party of the second part, and who shall be subsequently returned to the penitentiary, shall be turned over to the said party of the second part, provided such convict may have served the major portion of his previous or unexpired term in its employ.

13th. That the said party of the first part shall furnish all steam or electric power and main shafting for the successful operation of the machinery that the said party of the second part shall use in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and shall furnish all steam for heating the shops, light and also all water necessary for its business, free of charge.

14th. That the said party of the second part shall have the right to put up and maintain such machinery and fixtures as may be necessary for the manufacture of boots and shoes in said penitentiary.

15th. That the said party of the second part reserves the right to suspend work once in each year, to take account of stock, which shall not exceed two (2) weeks.

16th. That the said party of the second part shall have the right to occupy the three-story brick building, situated in the southwest corner of the stockade, and known as building number 16, on a plat of



buildings and premises, Missouri State Penitentiary, made by Miller & Opel, architects, January, 1907, and on file in the office of the Warden of said penitentiary, and being the same building occupied by the party of the second part at this time.

17th. That the said party of the second part shall have the right, by its officers and foremen, to direct the labor of the convicts by it employed, subject, however, to the interference of the Warden of the penitentiary where the health of the prisoners or the discipline of the institution may, in his judgment, be menaced; provided, however, that no convict shall be assigned to any duty, the performance of which shall require him to go outside the walls of the penitentiary, without the consent of the Warden first being obtained in writing.

18th. That in case of panic, or great or general business depression, necessitating the reduction of the force employed by the said party of the second part, for the reason stated, or for any other cause, the Warden of said penitentiary, with the approval of the Board of Inspectors, may, in writing, agree with said party of the second part, that any number of men he may deem just and right may be temporarily laid off for any stated interval or intervals, but this can only be done by agreement of the parties.

19th. It is hereby further stipulated and agreed that if, at any time during the continuance of this contract, the law-making power of this State, or the national Congress, shall enact any laws prohibiting or curtailing the sale or use of articles manufactured by said party of the second part with said convict labor, or shall enact any laws, the operation and effect of which will materially change the rights of the said party of the second part, as they now exist under the present laws of this State, or the United States, then, and in that event, the right is hereby reserved by the parties hereto, by written agreement, to set aside and annul this contract, or to make such changes and alterations therein as will, as far as possible, preserve and uphold the rights of both parties hereto, and without undue prejudice to either on account of any such legislation.

20th. That the said party of the first part hereby agrees that if there is no renewal contract made on or before the 31st day of December, 1913, then the said party of the second part shall have the first four (4) months after December 31, 1913, to close up its business, and accordingly after December 31, 1913, the said party of the second part may lay off, without pay, any number of men they may so desire, and shall only pay for the number of men actually worked, at sev-

enty (70) cents per day per man during said four months, and the said party of the second part, at the end of said four months, shall surrender the shop rooms and buildings belonging to said State, now occupied by the party of the second part; provided, that if at any time during the said four months, or before surrendering said shops or buildings, the said party of the second part shall again make and enter into a further contract, then the said party of the second part shall pay for the full number of men contracted for, for the whole of said four months, in like manner as if the contract hereby made had been made for the whole period, including the four months, without any provisions for closing up its business.

21st. That in case the party of the first part shall, at any time, have occasion to use the shop rooms or building occupied by the party of the second part, he reserves the right to direct the said party of the second part to remove its machinery and fixtures into such shop rooms as he may designate; the shop rooms so designated to be equally as good as the ones from which the said party of the second part is required to move; such move to be made at the expense of the party of the first part.

22nd. That the said party of the second part shall not transfer, by lease or otherwise, or remove from said penitentiary any of the machinery or fixtures used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, while it is indebted to said party of the first part for labor, or otherwise.

23rd. That this contract shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1, 1910, and continue in full force and effect for and during the period ending December 31, 1913; provided, however, that the said party of the second part reserves the right and privilege to abrogate this contract, at any time, by giving six (6) months notice, in writing, to the Warden of the penitentiary, of its intention to abrogate the same.

24th. It is hereby expressly understood and agreed that the said party of the second part shall not assign, transfer or sublet any of the men or any of its rights under this contract without the written consent of the Warden and Board of Inspectors first being obtained.

25th. It is further agreed between the parties hereto that the party of the second part shall be allowed to employ sufficient book-keepers, office men, foremen and assistant foremen to properly conduct its business of the manufacture of boots and shoes; no other "square labor" will be allowed; and the officers, employees and foremen of said party of the second part shall at all times conform to the rules and regulations of the penitentiary, and



whenever the Warden shall deem it for the best interest of the institution to close the doors against any such officer, employe or foreman, the right is reserved to do so.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, The said parties have hereunto set their hands and

affixed their seals the day and year first above written. Executed in duplicate.

(Seal)

Warden Missouri State Penitentiary.

Attest: By \_\_\_\_\_.

### STATE OWNERSHIP FACTORIES.

In the penitentiary at Jefferson City are three manufacturing plants which can be called state ownership factories. The commodities produced are: binding twine, ice and electricity. The workers are all convicts save that there is an overseer from the outside, thoroughly understanding his line, for each.

The machinery in the twine plant cost the state \$25,000. The output is sold to Missouri farmers at the cost of production and handling. In the years 1909 and 1910, 316,000 pounds of twine were manufactured by fourteen convicts. The same sold for \$41,259.16. The machinery in the electric light plant cost the state \$60,000. It requires eleven convicts to keep the establishment running day and night. In two years, 1909 and 1910, 4,900,000 kilowatts of electricity has been produced and at two cents a kilowatt, the same had a market value of \$98,000.

The machinery in the ice plant was worth \$8,000. The amount of ice produced averaged 15 tons a day, ten tons capacity going for refrigeration purposes.

In the following table will be found statistical information, in detail, for the twine factory and ice and electric light plants as furnished by the penitentiary officials:

Missouri State Penitentiary, Warden's Office,  
Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 20th, 1910.

Hon. J. C. A. Hiller, Labor Commissioner, Jefferson City, Mo.:

Dear Sir—As requested in your letter of the 16th inst., I beg to hand you the following data.

#### TWINE PLANT.

Value of machinery.....	\$25,000.00
“ “ output 1909 (sales).....	19,182.78
“ “ output 1910 (sales).....	22,076.33
Convicts employed, 1909.....	14
“ “ “ 1910.....	14
Twine produced 1909.....	236,000 lbs.
“ “ 1910.....	80,000 lbs.
(Output only sold in Missouri.)	

#### ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

Value of Machinery.....	\$60,000.00
Convicts to run plant.....	7 on day shift
“ “ “ “.....	4 on night shift
Hours worked per man.....	12
Kilowatts produced 1909.....	2,450,000
“ “ 1910.....	2,450,000
Value of electricity per Kilowatt, about....	.02c

#### ICE PLANT.

Value of machinery.....	\$8,000.00
Ice produced per day.....	15 tons
Produced in 1909.....	1800 tons
Produced in 1910.....	1800 tons
Output worth, per ton.....	\$4.50

In addition to above, 10 tons of ice per day of the capacity of the plant was used for refrigeration purposes.

Yours very truly,

HENRY ANDRAE, Warden.

## THE AGITATION IS NATIONAL.

### LEASING OUT SYSTEM IN GENERAL DISFAVOR.

How widespread the agitation is against the present system of leasing out to private contractors the labor of convicts, is shown by the fact that an organization made up of men and women from all parts of the country, formed for the purpose of combating with this evil and bringing about a reform, is in existence. It is known as the "National Committee on Prison Labor," and its headquarters are at 27 East 22d Street, New York City. This body is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

The object of this association, as given by its members, is as follows:

Objects—To unite and concentrate all forces interested in prison labor reform; to investigate actual conditions; to formulate a system which shall be just to the State, to the prisoner, to the free working man and to the prisoner's family.

The officers and executive committee of this body are made up as follows:

#### Executive Committee.

Chairman—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, minister of All Soul's Church, New York City.

Treasurer—R. Montgomery Schell, trustee George Junior Republic.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, chairman Industrial Committee General Federation of Women's Clubs.

William B. Howland, treasurer, The Outlook.

Richard Lloyd Jones, Collier's Weekly.

B. A. Larger, general secretary United Garment Workers of America.

Mrs. Philip N. Moore, president General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Leslie Willis Sprague, associate leader Society for Ethical Culture.

Charles H. Strong, president City Club, New York.

Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, general organizer American Federation of Labor.

Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, labor expert.

Miss Mary Wood, LL. M., department of law, Washington College of Law, D. C.

The General Committee of the "National Committee on Prison Labor" is composed of the following public spirited men and women:

#### GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Archibald Alexander, New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians.

John R. Alpine, Fifth vice-president American Federation of Labor.

Percy A. Atherton, counselor-at-law.

Mrs. Samuel J. Barrows, New York State Prison Association.

Hon. William S. Bennett, House of Representatives.

Mrs. Elmer Blair, President New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, Volunteers of America.

Mrs. Clarence Burns, President Little Mothers' Aid Association.

Edgar T. Davies, Chief Factory Inspector State of Illinois.

Miles M. Dawson, Attorney and Consulting Actuary.

Homer Folks, President National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

John P. Frey, Editor "Iron Moulders' Journal."

Hamilton Holt, Editor "The Independent."

John S. Huyler, Manufacturer.

Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Director New York School of Philanthropy.

Judge John B. Mayo, Justice Court of Special Sessions.

John Mitchell, Second vice-president American Federation of Labor.

Dr. Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor.

Thomas M. Osborne, Ex-mayor of Auburn, N. Y.

Charles Edward Russell, Publicist and Journalist.

Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, retired.

Clarence J. Shearn, Lawyer.

Warren S. Stone, Grand chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Mrs. William Cumming Story, Daughters of the American Revolution.

John Williams, N. Y. State Commission of Labor.

The National Committee on Prison Labor is constantly active. Its literature has wide circulation and is freely quoted and copied all over the country. Some of its recent bulletins on the question of prison labor and needed reforms follow:

### THE PRISON LABOR PROBLEM.

#### AN OPEN LETTER TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS OF NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA FROM THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PRISON LABOR.

Of the many questions pressing upon you for a wise decision, one of the easiest to settle wisely, justly and permanently is the convict labor question.

The older states, starting on the wrong path, have found this a most difficult and vexatious problem, but taught by their bitter experience you can prevent your state from being subjected to all the evils that follow in the train of the vicious and antiquated systems of prison labor prevailing in most of our commonwealths.

The criminal will always be the costliest unit in your state. Unless you deal with him successfully, he will be such a drain upon your treasury that you will lack the means to support adequately the higher agencies of civilization. "There are not enough rooms in our schoolhouses, teachers are poorly paid, playgrounds are too narrow, and a thousand wants of vital interest are not satisfied," says Professor C. R. Henderson, president of the International Prison Congress, "because the financial resources of the state are exhausted in the conflict with crime." This is true of the older states and doubly so of the newer ones.

Until you catch your criminal, you can do nothing with him; after you have released him, you can do still less. But while he is in prison you have him under complete control. You may, if you will, humanize him into decent citizenship, and you may brutalize him into complete and habitual criminality. The most powerful factor in either process is labor. Work he must or alone in his cell, he becomes a prey to madness. Moreover, his work must be productive; it must be useful to others; he must feel it grow in value under his hands; he must know, in order that it shall have any favorable influence upon him, that it will be of some value in that great world of life and action from which he has been exiled.

The question is: How shall he be employed? And by whom?

#### THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Most of the states have answered this question by simply turning their prisons into vast factories under the control of

private contractors. The contractors' only interest is profits. Reformation is entirely lost sight of. The convicts in contract prisons are as a rule brutalized beyond all hope of reclamation, and they are turned out at the end of their sentences penniless, friendless, hopeless; prey to all the evil winds that blow, practically doomed to crime again; in short, habitual criminals, the costliest, wretchedest, and most shameful products of our whole penal system.

Nor do the evils of the contract system end with the convict himself. The goods which he manufactures also go out into the world, bearing its curse with them. They spread tuberculosis wherever they go; they reduce, by cut-throat competition the wages of thousands of free workmen and women; they throw other thousands out of employment; and they demoralize honest industry at every point.

Finally, the states in which the contract system prevails, by depriving the convict's helpless family of his earnings not only increase the burden of dependency and destitution, but drive home to the minds of many honest men and women the cynical conviction that a government which will play at such a game is really a worse thief than any of its convicts. And this conviction in the long run, costs society very dear.

To such evils does the contract system, as it flourishes today in most states of the Union, give rise, North as well as South. No better device for the making of criminals and enemies of society can possibly be imagined. Its history is one long record of corruption and cruelty. It corrupts the convicts and the keepers. It corrupts wardens, boards of control, legislatures, juries, governors. Within the last two years it has caused no less than a dozen scandals in as many different states. Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Texas—all have witnessed such a miserable evidence of its corruptive powers that every sense of every decent man and woman has been shocked.

This is one system of prison labor,

which you may, if you will, saddle upon your state. That you will do so with your eyes open, is simply unthinkable.

#### THE PUBLIC ACCOUNT SYSTEM.

Some states, instead of turning their prisoners over to a private contractor, set up in business themselves, manufacturing and selling their goods in the open market precisely like the ordinary private manufacturer. This is called the Public Account System.

Actual experience with this system shows that under it the convict is driven as mercilessly, his family starved as callously, and competition with free labor is as bitter as under the contract system.

The state of Minnesota, for example, has a large binder twine plant at Stillwater, employing several hundred convicts. It produces eight million pounds of twine every year, worth over \$1,500,000 and showing a profit of over \$125,000 annually. Yet the convicts who produce this profit for the state average a mere pittance for themselves or their starving families; and *one-third of them are married*. Who shall count the number of criminals, of prostitutes, of tramps and vagrants that this great plant has produced.

In the course of an address delivered recently at the Minnesota Conservation and Agricultural Congress, the Rev. C. B. Crane said: "What are you doing with that strong binder twine? You are binding burdens grievous and heavy to be borne upon the backs of worse than widowed women. You are binding the hands of little children to tools of labor in our factories, when they ought to be in the schools and playgrounds of your state. You are weaving snares for the feet of the convicts' daughter thrust out unprotected upon the slippery pathway of life, and you are breeding contempt and anarchy in the hearts of these convicts that will wreak itself in new crimes when the law sets them free.

The Public Account System is a shade better than the contract system, it is true, but a new state, untrammelled by the past, need select neither. There is a system which has been worked out after much painful experience in New York and Massachusetts and which holds the promise of a complete solution.

#### THE STATE USE SYSTEM.

For nearly a hundred years, from 1796 to 1894, the convict labor question furnished the state of New York with one long series of riots and scandals. The unpleasant chapter in its history was ended, however, when in 1894, in the convention called to revise the State Constitution, Elihu Root, now United States Senator, secured the passage of the following amendment to the Constitution which at last set the question at rest:

"No person in any prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry, or occupation wherein or whereby his work or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. Convicts may work for, and the products of their labor may be disposed of, to the State or any political division thereof or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State or any political division thereof."

Since then New York has had no convict labor question in the old sense. The prisoners, at the institutions are employed in making shoes, clothing, brooms, brushes and other goods which are sold to the different state, county and municipal departments at cost. Contractors no longer run the prisons. Cheap prison goods from its own prisons no longer undersell goods produced by honest labor.

Your own state, starting with a clean slate, may profit by the experience of New York.

The guiding principles of the employment of convicts are few and simple:

The prisoner should be not only punished, but reformed. He who has never known what honesty and decency are should be taught what these are.

He should be given healthy labor suited wherever possible to his capabilities. Factory work under proper sanitary conditions, road work and farm work all provide the necessary medium.

He should be paid for his work. After deducting the cost of his keep his earnings should be given to his family if he is married, or, if unmarried funded for him against that most critical of his whole lifetime—the day of his return to the world of freedom.



## PRISON LABOR AND FAIR WAGES.

DELEGATE TO PRISON CONFERENCE DECLARES HE RECOGNIZES THAT THE CONVICT HAS RIGHTS SOCIETY HAS GOT TO RESPECT.

"The man in the iron cage is becoming a subject of more than curious interest to the man in the street," said J. Lebovitz, delegate of the National Committee on Prison Labor to the International Prison Congress.

"There was a time, and not so very long ago, either, when we thought that all we had to do with a criminal when we caught him was to lock him up—anywhere, anyhow, it didn't matter, so long as we lost sight of him.

"But now we are beginning to see that even the convict has some rights which society is bound to respect. One of these is the right to reformation. No matter what he was before imprisonment, the moment the criminal is put behind the bars he is entirely in the power of the State, which can make him or break him, and if he is willing to become a useful citizen the State clearly has no right to deny him. And there are really more convicts who want to reform than the outside observer would suppose. They are not influenced so much by moral or sentimental reasons as by cold common sense; they know that their trade doesn't pay, and would be glad to get out of it if they had half a chance.

"Why, one old fellow analyzed this thing for me as a cold business proposition only the other day. He used to be a gentleman burglar; he would register at fashionable hotels, well-dressed and well-behaved as any of them, and watch his chance to enter the guests' rooms whenever vacated for a moment. 'But,' he said to me, 'it don't pay. I'd make a few thousand a year, blow it in, and get caught every once in a while and pay for it with the best years of my life. 'Why,' he added, with a look of disgust, 'any plumber can make more than the average burglar makes and he doesn't have to give up eighteen years for it, as I had to, off and on. No, sir, the game don't pay.'

"Another right which the criminal has is the right to work. This is universally recognized by all prison keepers to-day, and most of our prisons are really big industrial villages where all manner of commodities are produced for the general market. But the right to work carries with it the right to be paid for his work after he has earned enough to pay for his keep. This proposal may strike the average man as a little strange, but if you take the trouble to examine it you

will see that it is not only just, but practical and sensible.

"For consider this: Of the 150,000 and more men who are pushed by some rough circumstance or other behind prison walls more than half are ordinary workmen, who have simply tripped for the first time. One-third of them, as census figures show, are married. This means that 50,000 families which yesterday were self-supporting are to-day, by the loss of the chief bread winner, forced to become public charges. The punishment of these innocent mothers and children is really harder than that of the guilty convict, for he, at least, is sure of his food and shelter, while they face not only disgrace but destitution. What is more, these children must, in the very nature of the case, be forced, sooner or later, to become criminals themselves; so that here you have the extraordinary spectacle of a State, while locking up one fellow in order to stop crime, actually producing two or three more criminals.

"This being the case, isn't it the simplest matter of common sense to pay the prisoner, if not all his work is worth, at least part of it, so that if he is married his family may be kept from starvation and criminality? If he is unmarried, he should have a little fund put aside against the day of his return to society, the most critical day of his whole life. For, as everyone knows, a discharged convict with only \$5 or \$10 between him and starvation is literally forced to become beggar, thief, or both. In fact, some states have already begun to do this very thing, but in a timid, halting fashion. For example, Maryland pays its prisoners for overtime work, but their average earnings only amount to about \$3 a month. Minnesota, Michigan and several other states are equally liberal or illiberal. For the most part, however, no provision is made for these unfortunates and their families.

"The National Committee on Prison Labor, a representative body of men and women, comprising in its membership men prominent in prison and labor circles, recognizes that this is one of the most vexing questions in the whole range of subjects to come before this congress, and is making every effort to arouse public opinion to the justice of the prisoner's claim for decent treatment of his innocent family."

## NEED FOR UNIFORM REGULATIONS ON PRISON LABOR.

"Free labor and industries have been opposing for at least one hundred years the competition of prison labor on convict goods manufactured in the penal institutions of the country," said Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, Expert New York State Department of Labor and Member of the Executive Committee of the National Committee on Prison Labor. Uniformity in legislation upon this subject is demanded. It is apparent to all students of the problem, as it was to the Industrial Commission, that the industrial phase of the convict labor problem can be regulated to the satisfaction of all sections of this country only by uniform legislation on the part of the States. The question is one of national interest, though partly beyond national jurisdiction. Most penologists are agreed to-day that the State use system by which the State itself absorbs its own prison products is the ideal for such uniformity. Congress cannot compel the States to adopt such a system. Still a condition to-day exists which penalizes a State because it has adopted the approved system. A State may to-day protect itself against its own prison-made goods, but cannot exclude from its market the goods manufactured in the prisons of neighboring States. 'There is no reason,' says the Industrial Commission, 'constitutional or economic, why the markets of one State, which has adopted the non-competitive theory of convict labor, shall be swamped by the product of competitive convict labor of neighboring States.' This same commission recommended specific legislation by Congress to make possible the adaptation of uniformity to the prison labor situation. This legislation recommended in 1900 was 'a simple statute' which shall merely remove the federal control of interstate trade in convict goods so that they become subject wherever found to the general regulation of the State laws. A precedent of this act was found in the so-called Wilson Act (U. S. 1890, Chapter 728) applying to intoxicating liquors and the statute forbidding the importation of foreign goods from foreign countries (U. S. 1890, Chapter 1244, 51).

"For ten years Congress has neglected to carry out the recommendations of this Commission, and as a result the movement for State use in any particular State has been weakened and made ineffective because of the fact that the markets of that State, when freed from the competition with the goods manufactured by that special State, would still be used as the dumping ground for the goods from other States. An illustration is found in New York State, where the Constitution of 1894, drafted by Senator Elihu Root, contains the State use clause. The goods manufactured in the prisons of New York State are consumed by the State and subdivisions of the State, but the markets of New York City are the dumping ground for the products of most of the large prison factories. The State Legislature has again and again passed statutes restricting the introduction of these goods, but the State courts held, even as recently as this year (Phillips-Rayner) that these prohibitive statutes conflict with the National Constitution. Natural it is that the States which are manufacturing goods in their penal institutions, and shipping them in toto to the markets in New York City, find no object in changing a situation so favorable to their otherwise depleted treasuries, with the result that uniform legislation along the lines of the State use system is made difficult of attainment.

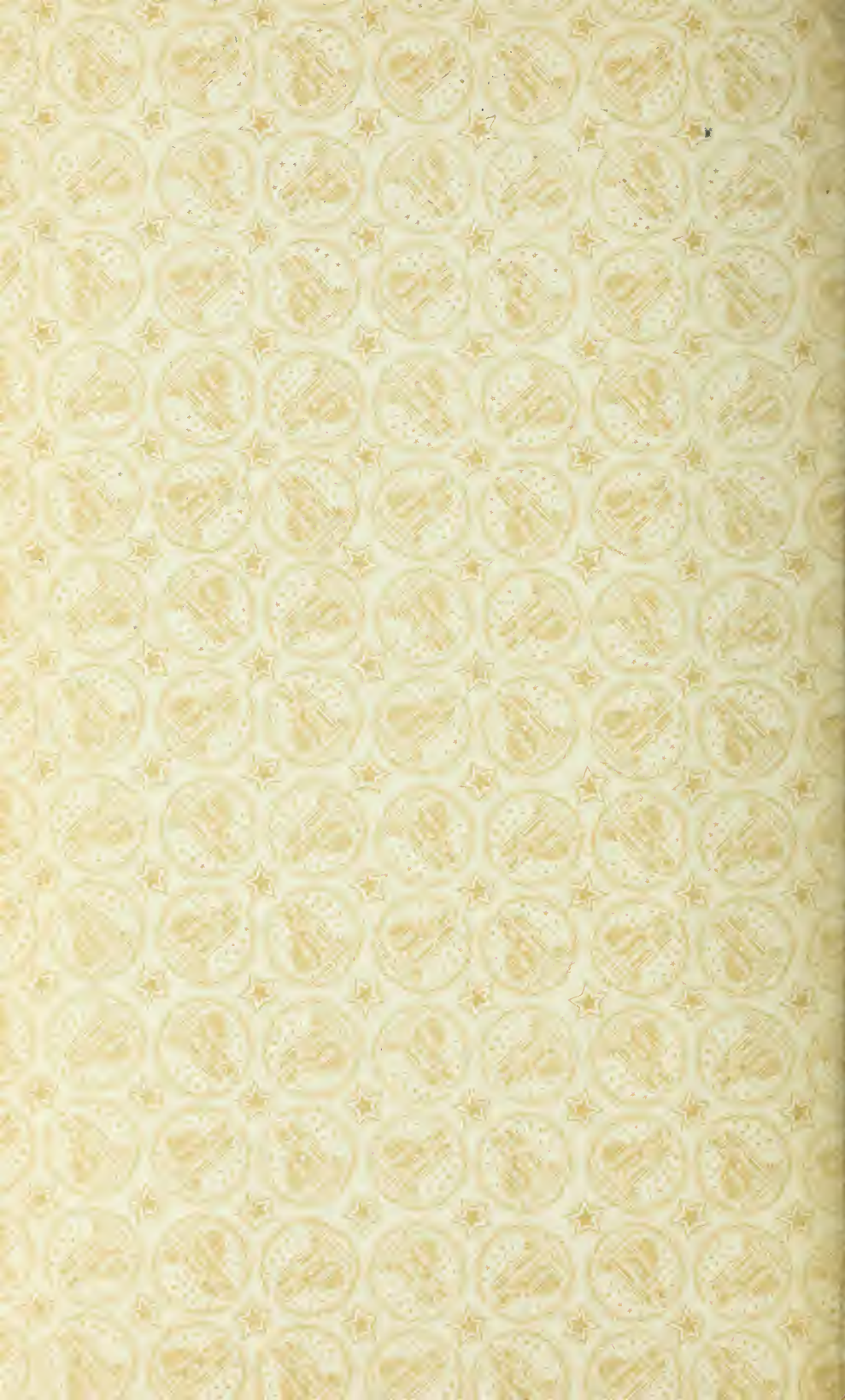
"The recommendation of the U. S. Industrial Commission in the form of the Gardner Prison Labor Bill (H. R. 12,000) is before Congress, again this year as it has been for several years. It is the key which will make possible proper State regulations and lead to uniformity along the lines recommended. Its passage can do no more than in a democratic way allow the people in the respective States to solve this problem aright. Militant forces have blocked its passage in former sessions. The National Committee on Prison Labor is committed to its passage and to the program of uniformity in penal legislation which will come as a result of its passage."

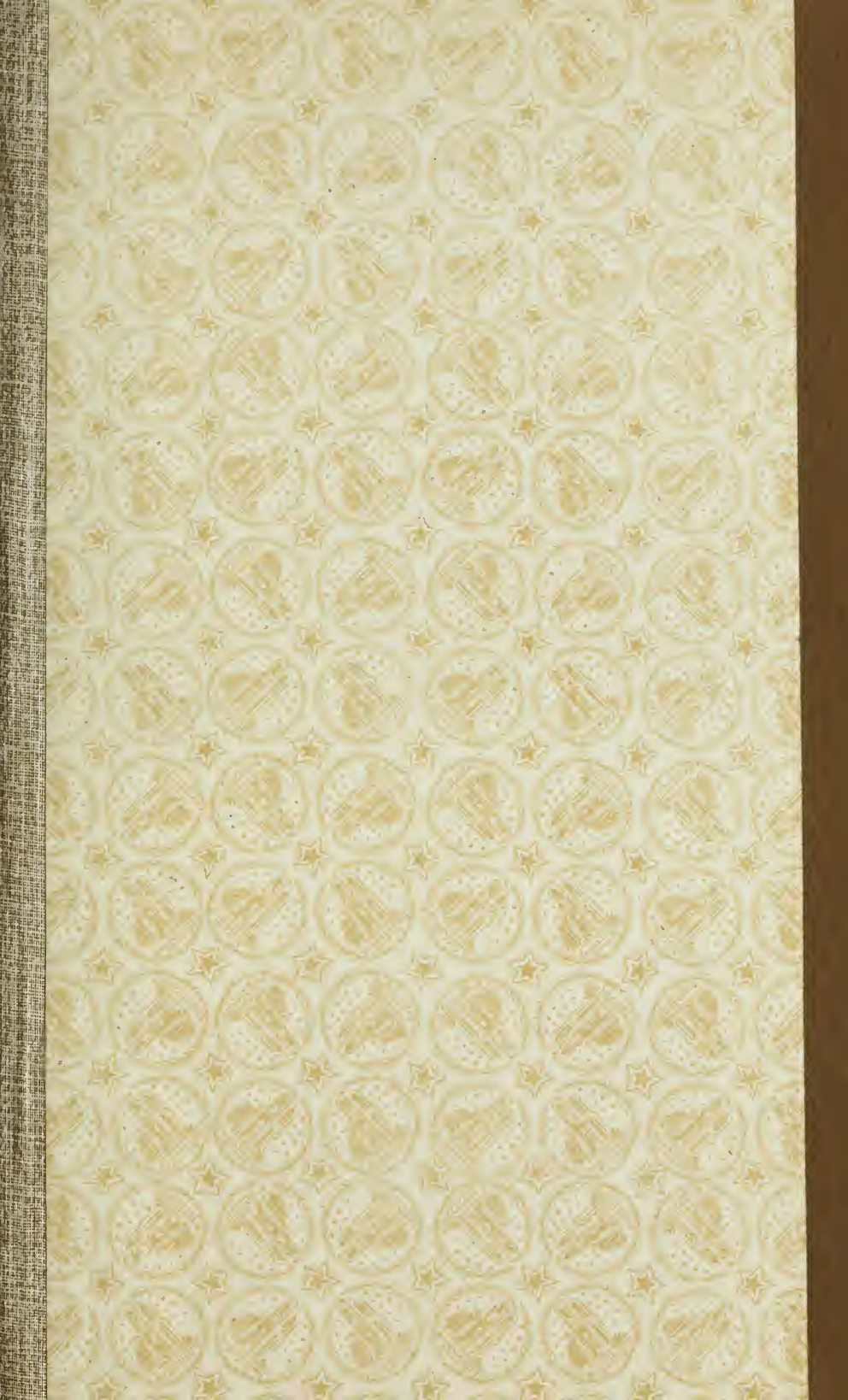














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